APPENDIX A:
Notice of Preparation, Initial Study, and Scoping Comments



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CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: State Agencies
Responsible Agencies
Interested Parties

From: City of Mountain View
500 Castro St
Mountain View, CA 94041

Date: December 4, 2024

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

City of Mountain View will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

Project Location: The project site is at 1000 Villa Street in the City of Mountain View in Santa Clara County. The 4.12-acre project site is bounded by Central Expressway and the Caltrain Railroad to the north, Franklin Street to the east, Villa Street to the south, and South Shoreline Boulevard to the west. The site is assigned Assessor's Parcel Number 158-15-027. Regional access to the project site is from SR-82, SR-85, and US 101.

Project Description: The proposed project would remove the existing Mountain View Police Department (MVPD) building and associated parking lot and K-9 training area, and construct a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, indoor shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area at the same location. In the eastern corner of the project site, a 0.6-acre area would remain undeveloped for future potential uses by the City. The current MVPD building is 44,914 square feet and the proposed Public Safety Building would be approximately 75,000 gross square feet, three-stories high, and a floor area ratio (FAR) of 0.49. The proposed Public Safety Building would have a variety of offices and associated service rooms for police and fire activities. Some of the designated areas include an auditorium, offices, sleep quarters, lockers, and a fitness room. As part of the proposed project, a three-story parking garage with approximately 168 parking spaces would be built on the site. At the top of the parking garage, an indoor shooting range would be installed. The K-9 training area would be reinstalled in the northern corner of the project site. In addition, the proposed project would include improved landscaping and would have four vehicular access points.

Initial Study: The initial study prepared for this project is available for review online at www.mountainview.gov and in person at Public Works Counter, 500 Castro Street, Mountain View, CA 94041.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice. Comments on the NOP are due no later than the close of the 30-day NOP review period at **5:00 p.m. on January 15, 2024.**

Please send your response to Naveen Govind, Senior Project Manager

at the address shown above or email to Naveen.Govind@mountainview.gov with “Mountain View Public Safety Building EIR” as the subject.

Project Title: Mountain View Public Safety Building

Project Applicant, if any: City of Mountain View

Date December 10, 2024 **Signature** Naveen Govind

Title Senior Project Manager

Telephone 650-903-6527

Reference: California Code of Regulations, Title 14, (CEQA Guidelines) Sections 15082(a), 15103, 15375.

December 2024 | Initial Study EIR Scoping Document

MOUNTAIN VIEW PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

City of Mountain View

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PLACEWORKS

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
afy	acre-feet per year
AQMP	air quality management plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BMP	best management practices
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CBC	California Building Code
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGP	Construction General Permit
CO	carbon monoxide
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GHG	greenhouse gases
gpy	gallons per year
HVAC	heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system
MVPD	Mountain View Police Department
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
O_3	ozone
PM	particulate matter
PRD	Permit Registration Documents
RPS	renewable portfolio standard
SB	Senate Bill
SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SO_X	sulfur oxides
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UWMP	urban water management plan
VMT	vehicle miles traveled

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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1. Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF CEQA AND THE INITIAL STUDY

CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act; Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) requires that before a lead agency[1] makes a decision to approve a project that could have one or more adverse effects on the physical environment, the agency must inform itself about and consider the project's potential environmental impacts, inform the public about the project's potential environmental impacts and provide them an opportunity to comment on the environmental issues, and take feasible measures to avoid or reduce potential harm to the physical environment.

The City of Mountain View (City)—in its capacity as lead agency pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15050—is responsible for preparing environmental documentation in accordance with CEQA to determine if approval of the discretionary actions and subsequent development associated with the proposed project would have a significant impact on the environment. As part of the project's environmental review, the City authorized preparation of this Initial Study in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15063. Pursuant to Section 15063, purposes of an Initial Study are to:

- Provide the lead agency information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) or negative declaration.
- Enable an applicant or lead agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a negative declaration.
- Assist in the preparation of an EIR if one is required.
- Facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project.
- Provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a negative declaration that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- Eliminate unnecessary EIRs.
- Determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project.

As further defined by Section 15063, an Initial Study is prepared to provide the City with information to use as the basis for determining whether an environmental impact report (EIR), negative declaration, or

1 Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21067, lead agency refers to the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

mitigated negative declaration (MND) would be appropriate for providing the necessary environmental documentation and clearance for the proposed project.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is at 1000 Villa Street in the City of Mountain View in Santa Clara County. To the north of Mountain View is San Francisco Bay, to the east is Sunnyvale, to the south is Cupertino, and to the west is Palo Alto and Los Altos (see Figure 1, *Regional and Local Vicinity Map*). Mountain View is approximately 40 miles southeast of San Francisco and approximately 14 miles west of San José.

As shown on Figure 1, the 4.12-acre project site is bounded by Central Expressway and the Caltrain Railroad to the north, Franklin Street to the east, Villa Street to the south, and South Shoreline Boulevard to the west. The site is assigned Assessor's Parcel Number 158-15-027. Regional access to the project site is from State Route 82 (SR-82), SR-85, and US 101.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.3.1 Existing Land Use

The project site is at the existing Mountain View Police Department, and the proposed project encompasses 4.12 acres. The project site is currently zoned Public Facility (PF) with a corresponding General Plan land use designation of Parks, Schools and City Facilities.

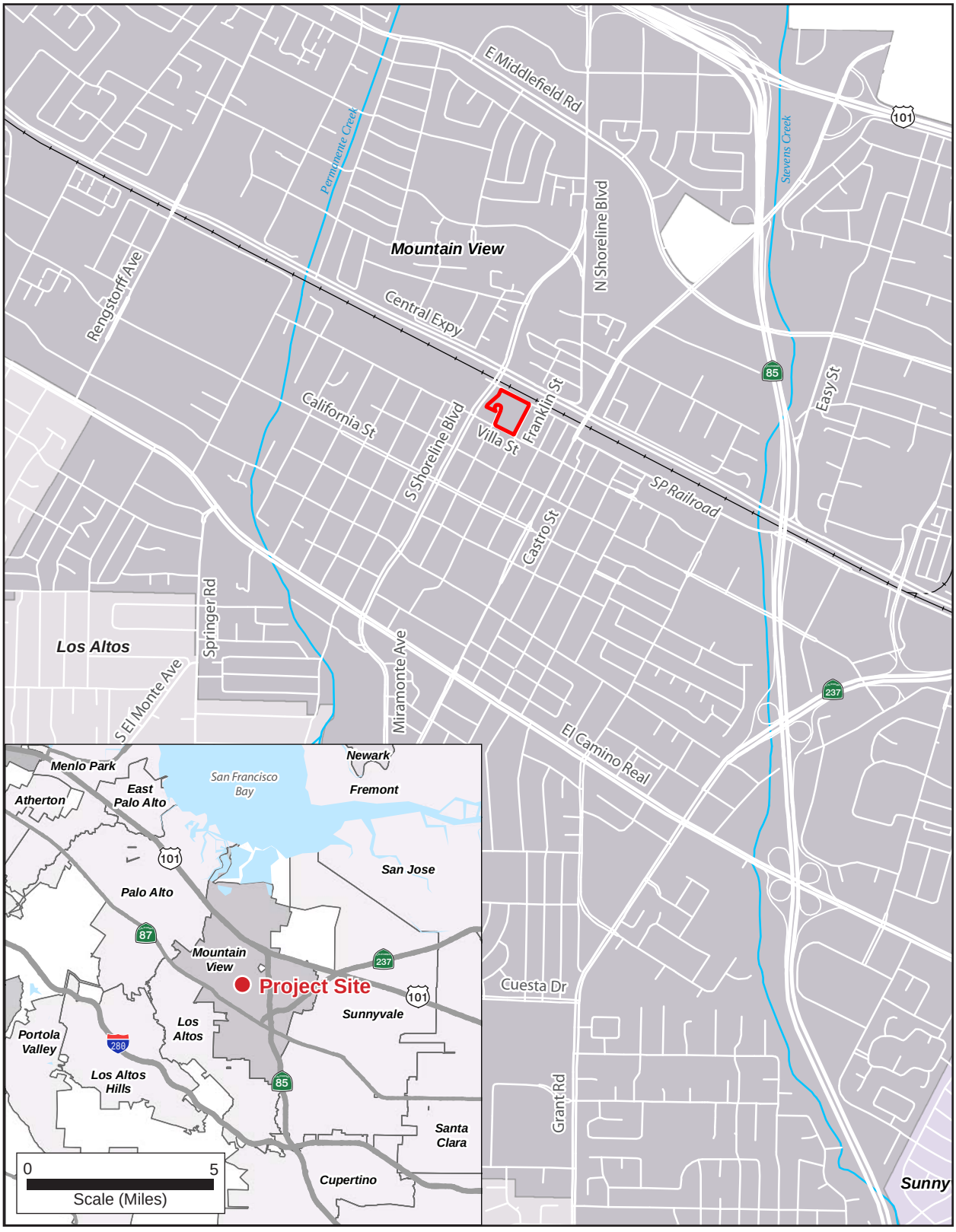
As shown on Figure 2, *Aerial Photograph*, the project site is currently occupied by the Mountain View Police Department building, a 42-stall public parking lot, a 110-stall restricted-access parking lot/garage, a pump station, and a K-9 training area.

1.3.2 Surrounding Land Use

As shown on Figure 2, *Aerial Photograph*, the project site is mainly surrounded by single-family and multi-family residential, commercial and institutional land uses. According to the land use designation map, low density residential neighborhoods are to the north, downtown mixed use is to the east, low density residential neighborhoods are to the south, and medium-density residential and office uses are to the west.[2] The project site is surrounded by one and two-story residential buildings to the north across the Caltrain railroad tracks and then Central Expressway, two four-story apartment buildings and two-story offices to the east, one- and two-story residential buildings to the south, and one- and two-story residential buildings directly west with the Kahn Lab School located west across South Shoreline Boulevard. The Khan Lab School is approximately 0.15 miles west of the project site. The Mountain View Fire Department Station No 1 is 0.1 miles southwest of the project site along Oak Street.

[2] Mountain View Land Use Designation, 2020, https://mountainview.prod.govaccess.org/home/showdocument?id=2268.

Figure 1 – Regional and Local Vicinity



Project Boundary

Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.

Source: Generated using ArcMap 2023.

0 2,000
Scale (Feet)

Figure 2 – Aerial Photograph



Project Boundary

0 80
Scale (Feet)

Source: Nearmap, Inc., 2023; SVA Architects 2022.

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.4.1 Proposed Project

The City of Mountain View is the lead agency for the proposed project to build a new Public Safety Building. The proposed project would remove the existing Mountain View Police Department (MVPD) building and associated parking lot and K-9 training area, and construct a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, indoor shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area at the same location. In the eastern corner of the project site, 0.6-acre would remain undeveloped for future potential uses by the City (see Figure 3, Proposed Site Plan).

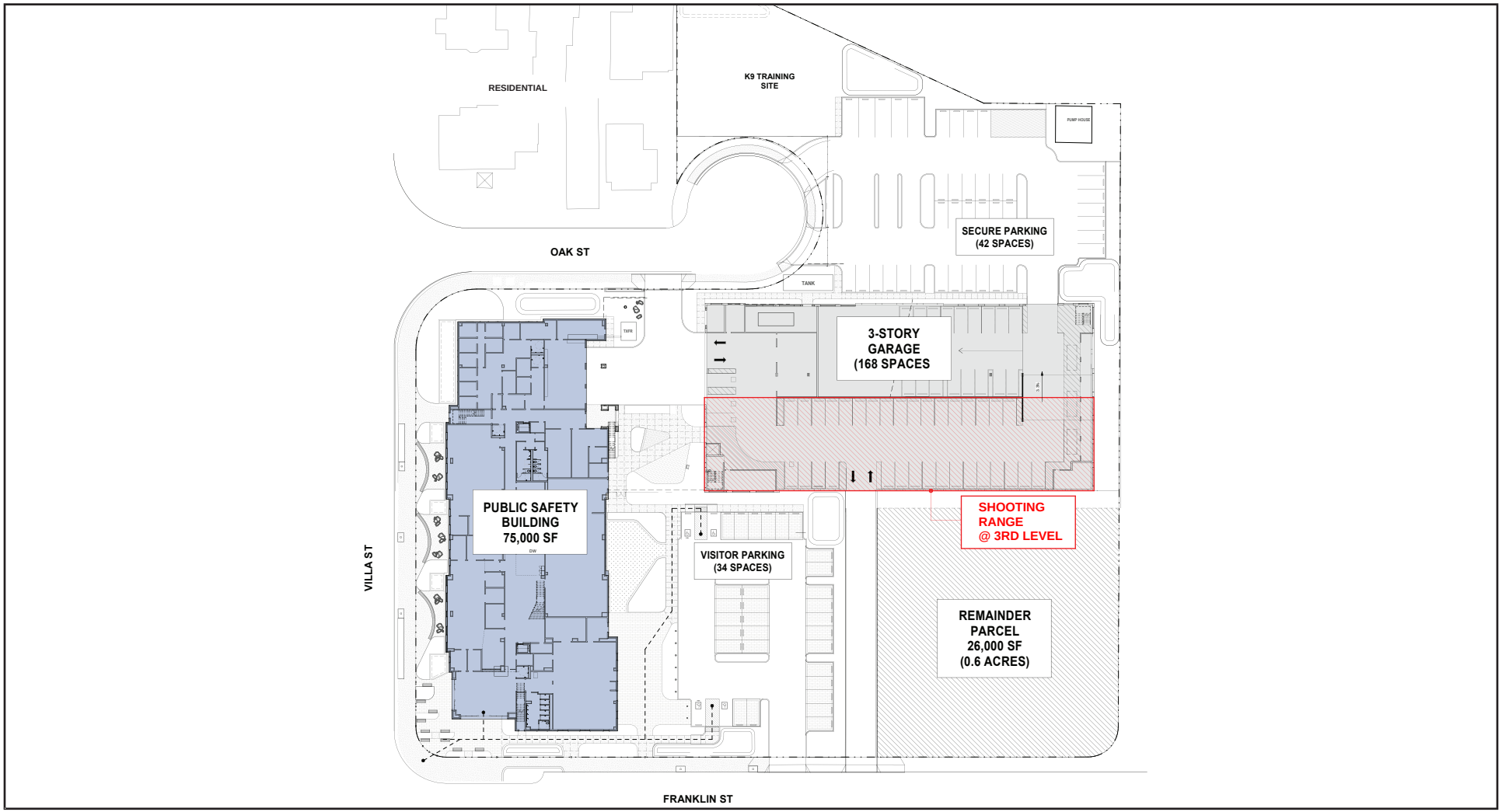
1.4.1.1 PROPOSED PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

The current MVPD building is 44,914 square feet, and the proposed Public Safety Building would be approximately 75,000 gross square feet, three-stories high and a floor are ratio (FAR) of 0.49. The proposed Public Safety Building would have a variety of offices and associated service rooms for police and fire activities. Some of the designated areas include an auditorium, offices, sleep quarters, lockers, and a fitness room. All new facilities would meet current state building standards and would be LEED Gold certified, as required in the Mountain View Municipal Code Section 8.20.12. Once built, the proposed Public Safety Building would have an immediate personnel increase of thirteen (13) environmental health staff who would be relocated to the proposed project. At maximum capacity, the proposed public safety building could contain up to 242 personnel, however this number is not the staffing level that is proposed as part of the project.

1.4.1.2 VEHICULAR PARKING

The proposed project includes a three-story parking garage to include approximately 168 parking spaces. At the top of the parking garage, an indoor shooting range would be installed (see Section 1.4.1.4, *Indoor Shooting Range*). The existing, 152-spaces surface parking lots would be reconfigured/relocated to other surface parking spaces for City personnel and a surface lot for future visitors to the Public Safety Building. Currently, the MVPD building site accommodates 152 parking spaces in total, including public/visitor parking and restricted-access employee parking areas. With the addition of the parking garage and surface parking lot reconfigurations, the Public Safety Building would accommodate approximately 244 parking spaces, including the public/visitor parking lot. Out of the 244 total parking spaces across the site, 210 parking spaces would be secured and 34 spaces would be open to the public. Of the total parking spaces, 168 would be garage parking and the remaining 76 parking spaces would be dedicated to surface parking. See Figure 3, *Proposed Site Plan*, for the proposed location and allocation of parking on the project site.

Figure 3 - Proposed Site Plan



Project Boundary

0 45
Scale (Feet)

Source: SVA Architects 2024.

1.4.1.3 SITE ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

The proposed project would have two vehicular access points; one would occur along Oak Street and be secured while the other access point would be along Franklin Street, and would be open to the public.

Major arterials that can be used to access the project site are Highway 101 and the Central Expressway to the north, State Route 85 to the east, and West El Camino Real and Interstate 280 to the south. Additionally, the site can be accessed via the Caltrain railroad, which is directly north of the site with a station located 0.2 miles east.

1.4.1.4 K-9 TRAINING AREA

The K-9 training area would be reinstalled in the northern corner of the project site. The K-9 training area would be located in the same location as the existing K-9 training area and would be similar in size. The K-9 training area would be designed and utilized in a very similar fashion to its existing use, and no large upgrades would occur.

1.4.1.5 INDOOR SHOOTING RANGE

The proposed project includes an indoor shooting range on the top level of the parking garage. The shooting range would be approximately 12,215 square feet and would follow industry standards and regulations to address noise, reverberation, and echoes.

1.4.1.6 LANDSCAPE

The proposed project would include improved landscaping around the project site. Site improvements would include ornamental landscaping and benches, outdoor event space, shade structures, hardscape areas, and utility upgrades. During development of the project site several heritage trees would need to be removed, these include Coast redwood and Raywood ash trees. This is discussed in more detail in Section 3.4, *Biological Resources*, and potential impacts will be analyzed in the EIR.

1.4.2 Project Phasing

The project is preliminarily scheduled to start in September 2025 and be completed in Spring 2028. The project would be completed in three development phases. In the first phase the site would be prepared and selective demolition would occur, in the second phase the Public Safety Building would be constructed, and the third phase of development would remove the existing MVPD building and install the parking garage and shooting range.

Construction activities would include building and asphalt demolition and excavation, site preparation and rough grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Construction would take place from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday, as allowed by the Mountain View Municipal Code, Section 8.70, Construction Noise. The active construction and staging areas would be on the project site.

1.5 CITY ACTION REQUESTED

A discretionary action is an action taken by a government agency (for the project, the government agency is the City of Mountain View) that calls for an exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve a project. The City is the lead agency under CEQA and has the principal approval authority over the project. The discretionary actions and approvals required for project implementation are (1) certification of the environmental document and (2) approval of the proposed project.

- Approval and issuance of grading and building permits

2. Environmental Checklist

2.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Mountain View Public Safety Building

2. **Lead Agency:**
City of Mountain View
500 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**
David O. Printy
650-903-6162

4. **Project Location:** 1000 Villa St, Mountain View, CA 94041

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**
Nathan Herrero, Principal
SVA Architects, Inc.
2030 Franklin St, Suite 210
Oakland, California 94612

6. **General Plan Designation:** Parks, Schools and City Facilities

7. **Zoning:** Public Facility (PF)

8. **Description of Project:**
The proposed project involves the removal of the existing Mountain View Police Department (MVPD) building, associated parking lot, and K-9 training area and the installation of a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area. The current MVPD building is 44,914 square feet and the proposed Public Safety Building would be approximately 75,000 gross square feet. The proposed Public Safety Building would relocate 13 to the proposed project environmental health staff and would provide an auditorium, offices, sleep quarters, lockers, and a fitness room. A 0.6-acre portion of the project site in the eastern corner would remain undeveloped for future potential uses by the City.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**
The project site is mainly surrounded by residential, mixed-use, and office space. According to the land use designation map, low and medium density residential neighborhoods are to the north, downtown mixed use is to the east, low density residential neighborhoods are to the south, and office uses are to the west. To the north of the project is the Caltrain railroad and the Central Expressway; to the west of the project site is the Khan Lab School. The Mountain View Fire Department Station No 1 is 0.1 miles southwest of the project site along Oak Street.

10. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participating agreement):**
Approval and issuance of grading and building permits

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

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.94 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

The proposed project would comply with tribal consultation requirements pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

2.3 DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY LEAD AGENCY)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier 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*

2.4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a) **Earlier Analyses Used.** Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b) I**mpacts Adequately Addressed.** Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c) **Mitigation Measures.** For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or

outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
    b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

2. Environmental Checklist

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3. Environmental Analysis

Section 2.4 provided a checklist of environmental impacts. This chapter provides an evaluation of the impact categories and questions contained in the checklist and identifies mitigation measures, if applicable.

3.1 AESTHETICS

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Mountain View offers scenic views of the San Francisco Bay to the north and the Santa Cruz mountains to the south and west. Views of other natural features such as the Diablo Mountain Range to the southeast, Mission Peak to the east, San Francisco Bay to the north, and Stevens Creek in the eastern portion of the City are available from various locations within Mountain View.[3] Views of the San Francisco Bay are generally only available from Shoreline Park in the North

[3] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 581.

3. Environmental Analysis

Bayshore Area.[4] While there is a officially designated state scenic highway in Santa Clara County, State Route 9, this highway is not located or easily visible within Mountain View.

The General Plan has goals and policies in place in the Land Use and Design (LUD) Element that address community character and context-sensitive development. Goal LUD 10 enforces high-quality, sustainable and healthful building design and development, and policies such as LUD 10.1 encourage the use of high-quality and sustainable design and materials.[5] Furthermore, the City has established a development review process in the Mountain View Municipal Code, Section 36.44.45. This review process ensures that development fits into the visual fabric of the city and applies to all new construction and modifications to building exteriors or development sites.[6]

The project site is in a developed area, and views within the project site vicinity are largely constrained by existing development (generally ranging between one and two stories), landscaping, and vegetation. Existing buildings on-site range between one and three stories. Intermittent and partial views of the Santa Cruz Mountains can be seen in the distance looking south along a public right-of-way near the project site (along Franklin Street) and potentially from the project site. No significant or unobstructed views of the Santa Curz or Diablo Mountain Range mountains exist in the vicinity of the project site.

Development of the proposed project would construct a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, K-9 training area, and associated site improvements. The building would be three stories tall, and development of the project site would be similar to and consistent with the height, scale, and massing of surrounding developments. While construction of a new, three-story building on-site may further constrain views of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the south along rights-of-way near the project, as discussed above, no significant or unobstructed viewsheds of the hillsides exist in the vicinity of the project site, and development of the proposed project would not hinder significant views.

Since the proposed project would be similar to the existing developments in the vicinity of the project site and would not substantially create an adverse effect on scenic vistas, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The California State Scenic Roadways Program, established in 1963 by the state legislature, identifies key roadways in California that contribute to the state's scenic resources by providing viewsheds with aesthetic value. The program establishes the state's responsibility for the protection and enhancement of California's natural scenic beauty through regulations pertaining to scenic roadways and

[4] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 581.
[5] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 53
[6] Mountain View Municipal Code, Section 36.44.45, Development Review Process.

their function. There are no officially designated State Scenic Highways in Mountain View, and no portions of Mountain View encompass the viewshed of a State Scenic Highway.[7] Therefore, no scenic resources along a state scenic highway would be impacted as part of the proposed project, and no impacts relating to scenic highways would occur upon implementation of the proposed project.

c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No impact. For an incorporated city, "urbanized area" means a city that has a population of at least 100,000 persons, either by itself or in combination with two contiguous incorporated cities. The City of Mountain View has a population of approximately 81,059 persons and in combination with the adjacent cities of Los Altos, Palo Alto and Sunnyvale [8] Therefore, the project site is in an urbanized area as defined by CEQA Guidelines 15191(m)(1).

While there are no large parks or public views area around the project site, the proposed project is near a gateway area leading into downtown. The LUD Element contains Policy 8.1, which pertains to the city's gateways and emphasizes that city gateways should create a distinct and positive impression. In the 2012 General Plan, this area was categorized as part of the Central Planning Area, and some of the key policy direction for this area included enhancing the small-town character and respecting the scale of surrounding lower-density residential neighborhoods.[9]

Currently the design of the proposed project has not been finalized, but the options being considered draw from studying neighboring buildings throughout downtown Mountain View so the proposed project complements existing buildings. The proposed project would be approximately three-stories in height would taller than the adjacent one- and two-story residential buildings to the south and west, and provides some transitional scall between the four-story buildings to the east in the downtown area. The Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of the proposed project is 0.49, while in the surrounding area the FAR ranges from a maximum of 2.75 in the east, 0.5 in the south, and 2.3 in the west of the project site.[10, 11, 12]

[7] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 587.

[8] US Census Data, 2022, "Quick Facts, Mountain View, city California" https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/mountainviewcitycalifornia.

[9] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 22.

[10] City of Mountain View, 2022, Downtown Precise Plan.

[11] City of Mountain View, Code of Ordinances, Single-Family (R1) Residential District, https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH36ZO_ARTIVREZO_DIV3SIMIR1ZODIST.

[12] City of Mountain View, Code of Ordinances, Multiple-Family (R3) Residential District, https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH36ZO_ARTIVREZO_DIV5MUMIR3ZODIST.

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Due to the factors described above, the proposed project would respect the scale and density of the surrounding area and would be designed to be consistent with the surrounding character. Consistent with these policies, the proposed project would not conflict with the applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality in a nonurbanized area, therefore there would be no impact.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact. Nighttime illumination and glare impacts are the effects of a development's exterior lighting upon adjoining uses and areas. Light reflecting off passing cars and large expanses of glass or other reflective surfaces can also generate glare. Excessive light and/or glare can impair vision, cause annoyance, affect sleep patterns, and create safety hazards for drivers. Daytime glare is caused by sunlight reflecting off reflective surfaces such as parked cars and cars traveling on adjacent roadways, light-colored building material, and windows.

Existing sources of light on-site include typical uses associated with an office building—security/building lighting, parking lot lights, and light emanating from windows. Existing sources of glare on-site include windows on the existing buildings on-site, parked cars, and cars traveling along adjacent roadways. Existing sources of light in the surrounding community include vehicle headlights, streetlights, security lights, and residential lighting (both exterior lighting and light emanating from windows). Existing sources of daytime glare in the surrounding community include vehicles parking and traveling on existing roadways, light-colored building material, and windows.

The proposed project would replace the existing building and would construct a new Public Safety Building that would be three stories tall, which would introduce new sources of light and glare. However, the proposed project would be required to comply with the Mountain View Municipal Code Section 8.252, *Nonresidential Building Security*,[13,] In addition, the proposed project would need to comply with Mountain View's General Plan Policy 9.6, *Light and Glare*, which seeks to minimize light and glare from new development.

Following these regulations would reduce the light intensity level on the project site and therefore development under the proposed project would not create new sources of substantial light or glare. The light and glare from the proposed project would be less than significant.

[13] City of Mountain View, Municipal Code SEC. 8.252. - Nonresidential building security, https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH8BU_ARTXIBUSE_DIV3NOBUSE_S8.252NOBUSE, accessed on March 13, 2024.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:					
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				**X**
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				**X**
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))?				**X**
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The project site is mapped as "Urban and Built-Up Land" on the California Important Farmland Finder.[14] Therefore, the project site does not include Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The project site is currently developed with the existing Mountain View Police Department Building and does not contain any agricultural uses. Development of the proposed project would not convert mapped farmland to a nonagricultural use; therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The project site is zoned Public Facility (PF). The project site is largely developed and does not contain any agricultural uses or Williamson Act contracts. Zoning is not changing on the project site; therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an existing zone for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract. No impact would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

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))?

No Impact. Forest land is defined as land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.[15] Timberland is defined as land which is available for and capable of growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees.[16]

The project site is currently developed and does not contain any forest land or timberland production. The project site is not zoned for timberland production and would not conflict with existing zoning or cause the rezoning of forest land or timberland. As such, no impact would occur.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area within the City of Mountain View. The project site is currently developed with a building and parking lot. Development of the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to nonforest use, and no impact would occur.

[14] California Department of Conservation, "California Important Farmland Finder", accessed June 29, 2023, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/.
[15] California Public Resources Code § 12220(g).
[16] California Public Resources Code § 4526.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to nonforest use?

No Impact. One area of Mountain View is considered Unique Farmland and it is located at 247 North Whisman Road, which is approximately 1.1 miles east of the project site. The project site and surrounding area are identified as Urban and Built-Up land.[17] Development of the proposed project would remove the existing police building and build a Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area at the same location. These activities would not conflict with the existing farmland in Mountain View; therefore, the proposed project would not involve changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of Farmland or forest land to nonagricultural or nonforest uses, respectively. No impact would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	X			
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	X			
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	X			

The Air Quality section addresses the impacts of the proposed project on ambient air quality and the exposure of people, especially sensitive individuals, to unhealthful pollutant concentrations.

The primary air pollutants of concern for which ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been established are ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM10), fine inhalable particulate matter (PM2.5), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and lead (Pb). Areas are classified under the federal and California Clean Air Act as either in attainment or nonattainment for each criteria pollutant based on whether the AAQS have been achieved. The San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), which is managed by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD or Air

[17] California Department of Conservation, "California Important Farmland Finder", accessed June 29, 2023, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/.

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District), is nonattainment area for California and National O3, California and National PM2.5, and California PM10 AAQS.

Furthermore, BAAQMD has identified thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions and criteria air pollutant precursors, including ROG, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5. Development projects below the regional significance thresholds are not expected to generate sufficient criteria pollutant emissions to violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Where available, the significance criteria established by BAAQMD may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. BAAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources in the SFBAAB to achieve National and California AAQS. In April of 2023, BAAQMD updated their CEQA Air Quality Guidelines, which updated the best practices for using performance-based standards requiring guidance on evaluating the climate impacts of land use projects and plans. BAAQMD's most current air quality plan is the 2017 Clean Air Plan. In April of 2017 BAAQMD adopted the 2017 Clean Air Plan, which is a regional and multiagency effort to reduce air pollution in the SFBAAB. Regional growth projections are used by BAAQMD to forecast future emission levels in the SFBAAB. For the Bay Area, these regional growth projections are provided by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and transportation projections are provided by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and are partially based on land use designations in city/county general plans. Typically, only large, regionally significant projects have the potential to affect regional growth projections. The proposed project would involve the removal an existing MVPD building and development of a new building, and would result in an increase in employment, from 169 personnel with a projection of 198 personnel in 2030. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15206 (2)(C), the proposed project would not be considered to cause potential significant impacts as it would fall below the threshold of 1,000 employees in the building. The proposed project is not considered a regionally significant project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15206 that would affect regional vehicle miles traveled or VMT and warrant intergovernmental review by ABAG and MTC.

Based on the scope and nature of the project in that it would increase employment to an additional 29 personnel, the proposed project would not exceed the level of employment projected in City or regional planning efforts (Plan Bay Area) through 2040, and it would not have the potential to substantially affect housing, employment, and population projections within the region, which is the basis of the 2017 Clean Air Plan projections. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2017 Clean Air Plan and impacts would be considered less than significant.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Potentially Significant Impact. The SFBAAB is designated nonattainment for ozone (O_3) and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) under the California AAQS, nonattainment for particulate matter (PM_{10}) under the California AAQS, and unclassified/attainment for lead (Pb) under the National AAQS.[18, 19] Project-related construction or operational phases of the proposed project have the potential to exceed the BAAQMD's regional significance thresholds and cumulatively contribute to the nonattainment designations of the SFBAAB. Any project that produces a significant project-level regional air quality impact in a nonattainment area adds to the cumulative impact. Air quality impacts of the proposed project will be examined further in the EIR.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant Impact. Air pollutant emissions associated with the proposed project would occur over the short term from construction activities, and over the long term from project-generated vehicle trips and stationary sources. During construction activities, off-road equipment exhaust and fugitive dust have the potential to elevate concentrations of air pollutants at on- and off-site sensitive receptors. Air pollutant emissions generated by the proposed project would be evaluated against BAAQMD's localized significance thresholds. During operation, on-road emissions from vehicles traveling to and from the project site have the potential to generate elevated concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) at congested intersections. Localized impacts from project-related construction and operational activities will be examined further in the EIR.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Potentially Significant Impact. Air pollutant emissions would occur over the short term for site preparation and construction activities, and over the long term associated with project-related vehicle trips generated during operation. The EIR will evaluate the increase in air pollutant emissions generated by construction and operation of the proposed project against BAAQMD's regional significance thresholds. Mitigation measures will be recommended, if applicable, to minimize the proposed project's contribution to air pollutant emissions in the SFBAAB.

[18] California Air Resources Board, 2022, "Maps of State Area Designations", https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations.
[19] California Air Resources Board, 2022, "Maps of Federal Area Designations", https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	**X**			
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				**X**
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				**X**
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?				**X**
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	**X**			
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?				**X**

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is the location of the existing MVPD building and is currently developed with buildings and paved surfaces. According to "Tree Data Report" by Woodreeve Consulting, there are a number of heritage trees on the project site that could support sensitive species or their habitats. Potential impacts will be analyzed in the EIR.[20]

[20] Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service, "Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species," accessed October 23, 2023, https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. The proposed project would be developed on the site of an existing building and associated parking lot. There are no wetlands or critical habitat that exist onsite.[21,22] Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, and no impact would occur.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. As discussed under Section 3.4(b), the project site is currently developed and no wetlands exist on-site or in the vicinity of the project site.[23] Therefore, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on protected wetlands, and no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. Within Mountain View, the primary movement corridors and nursery sites are Permanente and Stevens Creeks.[24] The project site is 0.68 miles west of Stevens Creek and 0.59 miles east of Permanente Creek. Implementation of the proposed project would not affect either creek. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on migratory wildlife corridors or nursery sites, and no impact would occur.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project could conflict with local policies and ordinances that protect biological resources, such as the Mountain View Tree Ordinance and the Heritage Tree Program. This issue will be analyzed in the EIR.

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[21] Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service, "National Wetlands Inventory," accessed October 25, 2023, https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/,

[22] Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service, "Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species," https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77, accessed on October 25, 2023.

[23] Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service, "National Wetlands Inventory," accessed October 25, 2023, https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/.

[24] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 451.

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?

No Impact. Within Mountain View, there are no areas that are subject to approved local, regional, or State conservation plans.[25] Therefore, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved plans, and no impact would occur.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	X			
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	X			
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	X			

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. Section 15064.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one of the following criteria:

i) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

ii) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

iii) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;

[25] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 453.

iv) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Construction of the proposed project would result in the removal of the MVPD building, which is recommended as eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion iii.[26] Architect Goodwin Steinberg is recognized as a master architect, and the Mountain View Police Services–Fire Administration Building is an example of the large-scale civic projects that he designed during his 50-year career.[27] Although it is less than 50 years old, the building meets the threshold for special consideration for listing in the California Register because a sufficient amount of time has passed to understand Steinberg's exemplary career and the history and significance of Shed architecture and experimental solar technology of its era.[28] The impact of the proposed project on the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 will be analyzed in the EIR.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would require ground-disturbing activities and the construction of a new building and parking garage. Within Mountain View ten archaeological resources have been recorded and additional prehistoric archaeological resources may be undiscovered.[29] Therefore, it is unlikely but not impossible that archaeological resources would be discovered during excavation or grading. This impact will be analyzed further in the EIR.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Potentially Significant Impact. A significant impact would occur if previously interred human remains were disturbed during excavation of the project site. Given the project site was previously disturbed, it is unlikely to support conditions conducive to the discovery of human remains. However, there is a remote possibility that human remains could be encountered during excavation and grading activities associated with the proposed project. This topic will be analyzed further in the EIR, and mitigation measures will be recommended, as applicable, to minimize the proposed project's effect.

[26] Forget Me Not History, 2023, Draft Historic Resource Evaluation, Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building Mountain View, California.
[27] Forget Me Not History, 2023, Draft Historic Resource Evaluation, Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building Mountain View, California.
[28] Forget Me Not History, 2023, Draft Historic Resource Evaluation, Mountain View Police Services - Fire Administration Building Mountain View, California.
[29] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 467.

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3.6 ENERGY

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			**X**	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			**X**	

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The following discusses the potential energy demands from short-term construction and long-term operational energy consumption associated with the new Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 Training Unit.

Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction of the proposed project would create temporary increased demands for electricity and vehicle fuels compared to existing conditions and would result in short-term transportation-related energy use. Construction of the proposed project would temporarily create an increased demand for electricity and vehicle fuels. It is not anticipated that construction equipment used for the proposed project would be powered by natural gas and no natural gas demand is anticipated during construction. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would require electricity use to power construction equipment. The electricity used during construction would vary during different phases of construction. Construction equipment during demolition, site preparation, trenching, and grading would be gas-powered or diesel-powered, and the later construction phases, such as architectural coatings, could require electric-powered equipment. Overall, the use of electricity would be temporary in nature and would fluctuate according to the phase of construction. Additionally, it is anticipated that the majority of electric-powered construction equipment would be hand tools (e.g., power drills, table saws, compressors) and lighting, which would result in minimal electricity usage during construction activities.

Transportation energy use depends on the type and number of trips, vehicle miles traveled, fuel efficiency of vehicles, and travel mode. Transportation energy used during construction would come from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. The use of energy resources by these vehicles would fluctuate

according to the phase of construction and would be temporary. Upon completion of project construction, all construction equipment would cease. Furthermore, construction contractors are anticipated to minimize non-essential idling of construction equipment during construction in accordance with Section 2449 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9 as well as BAAQMD's BMP. Construction trips would also not result in unnecessary use of energy since the project site is centrally located and is served by numerous regional freeway systems (e.g., US-101 and SR-82) that provide the most direct routes from various areas of the region.

In addition, the proposed project would comply with Section 16.65, *Recycling/Diversion Requirement*, as outlined in the Mountain View Municipal Code. This section requires that 65 percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste on the project site be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.[30] Following this regulation will reduce energy impacts from the creation of excessive waste.

Thus, energy use during construction of the project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. Impacts would be less than significant.

Long-Term Impacts During Operation

Electrical and natural gas services to the proposed project would be by provided Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE) which partners with Pacific Gas and Electric to connect to existing offsite electrical lines and new onsite infrastructure.[31] During operation, energy would be used for heating, cooling, and ventilation of the building; water heating; onsite equipment; appliances; indoor, outdoor, and perimeter lighting; and security systems. The proposed project involves the demolition and reconstruction of the existing MVPD building onsite and a parking garage. While the overall total building square footage would increase from 44,914 square feet to 75,000 square feet, the proposed new building would be required to comply with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) and be LEED Gold Certified. Some of the features that may be part of the proposed project due to these requirements include installing Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations, photovoltaic panels, and using electric water and heating systems.[32]

The existing building, built in 1980, does not include the same level of energy efficient standards under the CALGreen and LEED Certification standards. Thus, due to the following CALGreen and LEED Certified standards, the new building developed under the proposed project would be more energy efficient per

[30] City of Mountain View, Municipal Code – SEC. 16.65. - Recycling/diversion requirement, https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH16GARUWE_ARTIIICODEDEDI_S16.65REDIRE, accessed on March 14, 2024.

[31] City of Mountain View, "Renewable Energy," accessed October 23, 2023, https://www.mountainview.gov/our-city/departments/city-managers-office/sustainability/energy/renewable-energy?locale=en.

[32] City of Mountain View, Commercial 2022 Mountain View Green Building Code, https://www.mountainview.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/7364/638284859545330000, accessed on March 14, 2024.

square foot than the existing building and would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity or natural gas demands.

Once built, the proposed Public Safety Building would have an immediate personnel increase of thirteen (13) environmental health staff who would be relocated to the proposed project. This increase in staff is not substantial and is only a 7 percent increase from existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would generate a nominal increase in vehicle trips and would not result in significant additional vehicle fuel usage compared to existing conditions.

Thus, operation of the proposed project is not anticipated to increase the demand for electricity, natural gas, and transportation energy compared to existing conditions and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. The state's electricity grid is transitioning to renewable energy under California's Renewable Energy Program. Renewable sources of electricity include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. Electricity production from renewable sources is generally considered carbon neutral. Executive Order S-14-08, signed in November 2008, expanded the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to 33 percent renewable power by 2020. This standard was adopted by the legislature in 2011 (Senate Bill [SB] X1-2). SB 350 (de Leon) was signed into law September 2015 and establishes tiered increases to the RPS—40 percent by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. SB 350 also sets a new goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas through energy efficiency and conservation measures. On September 10, 2018, SB 100 (SB 100) was signed and raised California's RPS requirements to 60 percent by 2030, with interim targets, and 100 percent by 2045. The bill also established a state policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. Under SB 100, the state cannot increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid or allow resource shuffling to achieve the 100-percent carbon-free electricity target.

The statewide RPS goal is not directly applicable to individual development projects, but to utilities and energy providers, such as the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), which is the utility that would provide for all electricity needs for the proposed project. The statewide RPS requirements do not directly apply to individual development projects, but to utilities and energy providers such as SVCE, whose compliance with RPS requirements would contribute to the state objective of transitioning to renewable energy. The net increase in power demand associated with the proposed project is anticipated to be within the service capabilities of SVCE and would not impede SVCE's ability to implement California's renewable energy goals. Therefore, the proposed project would not obstruct implementation of the California RPS Program.

Additionally, the proposed project would remove the existing MVPD building and development a new facility which would adhere to CALGreen and LEED Certified standards as required in Division III of the

Mountain View Municipal Code. As part of these standards certain energy efficiency design features could be followed such as installing bicycle parking and photovoltaic cells.

The project would not conflict with the California RPS Program or City of Mountain View Municipal Code. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have less than significant impact related in terms of conflicting with or obstructing plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	X			
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	X			
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	

Would the project:

a) **Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**

i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other**

substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

No Impact. According to the Mountain View General Plan EIR, no known faults or fault traces pass through the project site, and Mountain View is not located in a Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone.[33] The proposed project would not have substantial adverse effects involving Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones and surface rupture. No impacts would occur. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are a number of faults in the northern California area that are considered active and could cause ground shaking at the project site. Some active faults that are closest to the project site are the San Andreas Fault 6.7 miles southwest of Mountain View, and the Hayward Fault 11.2 miles to the northeast.[34] All proposed structures would be constructed in accordance with applicable building codes and standards. The most recent building standard adopted by the legislature and used throughout the state is the 2022 version of the California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations). The CBC provides minimum standards to protect property and the public welfare and safety by regulating the design and construction of excavations, foundations, building frames, retaining walls, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil conditions. The CBC contains provisions for earthquake safety based on factors including occupancy type, the types of soil and rock on-site, and the strength of ground motion with a specified probability of occurring at the site. Also, the CBC requires the preparation of project-specific geotechnical/engineering reports by a certified engineering geologist and/or geotechnical engineer prior to construction of proposed structures. The proposed project would be required to comply with the recommendations in these reports. Any structures built for the proposed project would adhere to the most recent version of the CBC. Impacts would be less than significant. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Potentially Significant Impact. According to the City of Mountain View General Plan EIR, most of Mountain View is underlain by materials that have moderate to very high liquefaction potential.[35] Due to this, the EIR will evaluate impacts related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

[33] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 339.

[34] City of Mountain View, City of Mountain View General Plan EIR, Table IV.G-3: Active Faults in the Mountain View Vicinity, 334.

[35] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 336.

iv) Landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact. Landslides can occur during an earthquake in places with unstable slope conditions.[36] The City of Mountain View is mapped as Category 1 within the California Seismic Hazard Zones, that is, a stable area that is not underlain by landslide deposits.[37] Furthermore, the project site is not on a hill and does not have large slopes nearby. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and this issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the removal of development on the site and construction of a Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area. These activities could result in substantial soil erosion and would be required to comply with State and local requirements, such as the Construction General Permit that was adopted by the State Board and covers activities such as clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground, such as grubbing or excavation.[38] In addition, Section 35.32.10 of the City of Mountain View Municipal Code requires an erosion control plan for projects extending into the rainy season.[39] Compliance with these measures will reduce impacts to a less than significant level, and this issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Potentially Significant Impact.

Landslide. The project site is generally flat and is not in an area subject to landslides. Therefore, no impacts on people or structures would occur due to landslides.

Lateral Spreading. Lateral spread of the ground surface during an earthquake usually takes place along weak shear zones that have formed within a liquefiable soil layer.

Subsidence. The major cause of ground subsidence is withdrawal of groundwater. The development of the proposed project would not result in substantial changes in the quantity of existing groundwater supplies because no groundwater extraction activities would occur. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

[36] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 337.
[37] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 337.
[38] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 343.
[39] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 343.

Liquefaction. According to the City of Mountain View General Plan EIR, most of Mountain View is underlain by materials that have moderate to very high liquefaction potential.[40] Due to this, the EIR will evaluate if there are any impacts related to liquefaction.

Collapsible Soils. Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that are weakly cemented and can collapse or be compressed with the addition of water or weight. Collapsible soils include young fine-grained alluvial materials, wind-deposited soils, and soils with salts. The project site is likely to have collapsible soils, as much of Mountain View is made up of alluvial soils.[41]

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils swell when they become wet and shrink when they dry out, resulting in the potential for cracked building foundations and, in some cases, structural distress of the buildings themselves. The soils of the Mountain View area range from moderate to high shrink-swell potential.[42] Standard grading technologies and compliance with current grading requirements in accordance with the CBC for seismic safety would reduce impacts from expansive soils to a less than significant level. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

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?

No Impact. Development of the proposed project would not require the installation of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. The proposed project would utilize the local sewer system. Therefore, no impacts would result from septic tank or other on-site wastewater disposal systems. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would require ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, construction of the proposed project and earthwork activities have the potential to unearth unknown paleontological resources.

In the event that paleontological resources are discovered during earthwork activities, the proposed project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and the City's condition of approval (COA) GEO-6.1: Discovery of Paleontological

[40] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 336.
[41] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 345.
[42] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 337.

Resources. Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code requires the lead agency to make reasonable efforts to permit any or all resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include but are not limited to (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements, and (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites. Meanwhile, the City's COA GEO-6.1 outlines how if a fossil is found, excavations will be halted until the remain can be examined by a qualified paleontologist, and if the find is determined to be significant and if avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall design and carry out a data recovery plan consistent with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. Additionally, the proposed project would comply with General Plan Goal LUD-11 and Policy 11-5, which seek to preserve and protect paleontological deposits.[43]

Therefore, through compliance with PRC Section 21083.2, the proposed project's potential for adverse impacts to unknown paleontological or a unique geological resource would be less than significant. This issue will not be examined further in the EIR.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	X			
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	X			

Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The EIR will discuss potential climate change impacts from GHG emissions generated by construction and operation of the proposed project. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as applicable, to minimize the proposed project's contribution to GHG emissions.

[43] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, page 54.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The California Air Resources Board adopted the Scoping Plan in conformance with Assembly Bill (AB) 32. In addition, SB 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008, was adopted by the legislature to reduce per capita vehicle miles traveled and associated GHG emissions from passenger vehicles. The Association of Bay Area Governments adopted Plan Bay Area 2050 on October 21, 2021.[44] Plan Bay Area 2050 provides transportation and environmental strategies to continue to meet the regional transportation-related GHG reduction goals of SB 375. Construction of the proposed project has the potential to conflict with GHG reduction strategies and goals of Plan Bay Area 2050 and the California Air Resources Board's Scoping Plan. The EIR will discuss consistency of the proposed project with Plan Bay Area 2050 and the GHG reduction strategies of the Scoping Plan. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as applicable, to minimize the proposed project's contribution to GHG emissions.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			**X**	
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?	**X**			
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			**X**	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				**X**
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				**X**
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			**X**	

[44] Association of Bay Area Governments/Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2021, "Plan Bay Area 2050," https://www.planbayarea.org/sites/default/files/documents/Plan_Bay_Area_2050_October_2021.pdf.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				**X**

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would require small amounts of hazardous materials, such as vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease, and transmission fluids in construction equipment, and paints and coatings. The handling, use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials by the construction phase of the project would comply with existing regulations of several agencies—the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, US Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and US Department of Transportation.

Operation of the proposed project would transport, use, store, and dispose of small amounts of hazardous materials typical of office buildings, such as cleaning and maintenance supplies (cleaners, gasoline, paint, and pesticides). The proposed project is a Public Safety Building and would use cleaners, other chemicals, and ammunition in relatively small quantities; these are not typically considered hazardous materials that could result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

All on-site activities during construction and operation would be required to adhere to federal and state regulations for the handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials. With the exercise of normal safety practices, the proposed project would not create substantial hazards to the public or the environment. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site currently houses the MVPD. According to Table 3.9-1, *Hazardous Material Sites*, there are three cleanup sites near the property and one is active.

Table 3.9-1 Hazardous Materials Sites

Name	Address	Status	Distance from Project Site
Evelyn Avenue Parking Lot	954 Villa Street	No Further Action	0.2 miles south
Fremont Laundry	990 Villa Street	Certified/Operations & Maintenance	0.2 miles south
954 Villa Street	954 Villa Street	Active	0.2 miles south
Classic Communities	Bryant & West Evelyn St.	Completed – Case Closed	

Source: EnviroStor Database, accessed June 30, 2023, https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=1000+villa+street.

The project site has not been identified on any of the regulatory databases as a hazardous waste generator, or as a facility that treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste on-site. A Phase I Site Assessment is currently being conducted for the project site and the results for the Phase I Site Assessment will be further evaluated in the EIR. Therefore, impacts would be potentially significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed under Section 3.9(a), construction and operation of the proposed project would handle small amounts of hazardous materials typical of construction activities and those used in the operation of office buildings. The use, transport, and storage of such hazardous materials would be required to comply with all applicable State and federal regulations that would ensure the proper handling of such materials. As discussed under Section 3.9(b), the site has not been identified on any of the regulatory databases as a hazardous waste generator, or as a facility that treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site. No significant hazard from hazardous materials is expected at the project site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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?

No Impact. California Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the compiling of lists of the following types of hazardous materials sites: hazardous waste facilities; hazardous waste discharges for which the State Water Quality Control Board has issued certain types of orders; public drinking water wells containing detectable levels of organic contaminants; underground storage tanks with reported unauthorized releases; and solid waste disposal facilities from which hazardous waste has migrated.

Five environmental lists were searched for hazardous materials sites on the project site:

- GeoTracker. State Water Resources Control Board
- EnviroStor. Department of Toxic Substances Control

- EJScreen. US Environmental Protection Agency
- EnviroMapper. US Environmental Protection Agency
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS). California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling

As shown in Table 3.9-1, based on a search of these lists, four properties with potential hazardous materials are near the project site, however, the project site was not listed on any of the beforementioned lists. Due to the project site not being listed as a hazardous materials site, a hazardous substance release site, or a hazardous waste disposal site, the proposed project would not create a hazardous impact to the public because of a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles or a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The closest airport to the project site is the Moffett Field Airport, which is 3.3 miles northeast from the project site. The Santa Clara Airport Land Use Commission has adopted a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for areas surrounding Santa Clara County public-use airports, which incorporates the airspace protection criteria provided in FAR Part 77.[45] While portions of the City of Mountain View are within protected airspace zones defined by the airport commission for the Moffett Field Airport, the project site is outside the Airport Influence Area for the Moffett Field Airport.[46] While there is one personal use heliport within the City of Mountain View at Google Inc, it is not listed in the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).[47] Due to this, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area, and no impact would occur.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would have a significant impact if it would impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. There is one plan that is relevant to the project site, the Emergency Response Plan, which is was created by the Mountain View Fire Department Office of Emergency Services. According to the Emergency Plan, the commuter train (VTA Light Rail and Caltrain), U.S. 101, Central Expressway, and State Highways 85 and 237 could be used as evacuation routes.[48] The proposed project would not interfere with these routes and

[45] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 397.

[46] Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, December 2018, Moffett Federal Airfield, https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/ALUC_NUQ_CLUP.pdf, accessed on March 14, 2024.

[47] Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, October 2015, Heliports, https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/ALUC_CLUP_Heliport.pdf, accessed on March 14, 2024.

[48] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 398.

would comply with applicable federal, State, and local regulations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. As discussed in Section 3.20, *Wildfire*, neither the project site nor the surrounding community are in a very high fire hazard severity zone. The closest area designated as a very high fire hazard severity zone is at the Rancho San Antonio Open Space, approximately 7.2 miles south of the project site.[49] Development of the proposed project would comply with all applicable local and state building guidelines. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildfires, and no impact would occur.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X	
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	

[49] Cal Fire, "Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Areas," 2022, https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4466cf1d2b9947bea1d4269997e86553.

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. Urban runoff from storms or nuisance flows (runoff during dry periods) from development projects can carry pollutants to receiving waters. Runoff can contain pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, trash, and sediment. This runoff can flow directly into local streams or into storm drains and continue through pipes until it is released untreated into a local waterway and eventually the ocean. Untreated stormwater runoff degrades water quality in surface waters and groundwater and can affect drinking water, human health, and plant and animal habitats.

The construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have the potential to impact water quality. Construction activities may impact water quality due to sheet erosion of exposed soils. Operational-related activities of the proposed project (e.g., runoff from parking areas, solid waste storage areas, and landscaped areas) would generate pollutants that could adversely affect the water quality of downstream receiving waters if effective measures are not used to keep pollutants out of and remove pollutants from urban runoff. The following is a discussion of the potential impacts that the construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have on water resources and quality.

Construction Activities

Clearing, grading, excavation, and construction activities associated with the proposed project may impact water quality through soil erosion and increasing the amount of silt and debris carried in runoff. Additionally, the use of construction materials such as fuels, solvents, and paints may present a risk to surface water quality. Finally, the refueling and parking of construction vehicles and other equipment on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the storm drain system.

The EPA establishes national water quality standards. Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, the EPA has also established regulations under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to control direct stormwater discharges. Mountain View lies within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Water Board, which enforces compliance with water quality objectives for beneficial uses of surface waters.[50]

The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) mandates that projects that disturb one or more acres of land must obtain coverage under the Statewide Construction General Permit (CGP). The CGP requires that, prior to the start of construction activities, the project applicant must file Permit Registration Documents (PRD) with the SWRCB, which include a notice of intent, risk assessment, site map, annual fee,

[50] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, 366.

signed certification statement, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and post-construction water balance calculations. The construction contractor is required to maintain a copy of the SWPPP on-site at all times and implement all construction BMPs identified in the SWPPP during construction activities. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant is required to provide proof of filing the PRDs with the SWRCB.

Submittal of the PRDs and implementation of the SWPPP and its associated BMPs throughout the construction phase of the proposed project would address anticipated and expected pollutants of concern due to construction activities. Additionally, the proposed project would be required to follow regulations within the Mountain View Municipal Code, such as in Chapter 35, Division 3, Section 35.33.11 which outlines how all construction projects must implement sediment and erosion control BMPs during construction of a project. The proposed project would comply with all applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements.

Operational Phase

Once the proposed project has been constructed, urban runoff could include a variety of contaminants that could impact water quality. Runoff from buildings and parking lots typically contains oils, grease, and fuel; antifreeze; byproducts of combustion (such as lead, cadmium, nickel, and other metals); and fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and other pollutants. Precipitation at the beginning of the rainy season may result in an initial stormwater runoff (first flush) with high pollutant concentrations.

To minimize these potential impacts the proposed project would be required to comply with the San Francisco Bay Region Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (Order No. R2-2022-0018, NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, adopted May 11, 2022) through the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. The NPDES requires the preparation of a Stormwater Management Plan that incorporates best management practices (BMP) to control sedimentation, erosion, and hazardous materials contamination of runoff during post construction. The stormwater management plan should be prepared under the direction of a professional civil engineer and would be reviewed and approved by the Mountain View Fire Department, Fire and Environmental Protection Division.[51] A preliminary Stormwater Management Plan showing how the project will incorporate post-construction stormwater controls is required as part of the Planning Permit application. Submittal of a revised Stormwater Management Plan is required as part of the Building Permit application.

The existing conditions at the project site are 105,074 square feet of impervious area and 78,127 square feet of pervious area. Through development of the proposed project, the total impervious area would be 103,738 square feet and the pervious area at the project site would 79,463 square feet. When compared to existing conditions, this would be a reduction of 1,336 square feet of impervious area and an increase

[51] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, 369.

of 1,336 square feet of pervious area at the project site. A C.3 form was completed for the proposed project and outlines how the proposed project must comply with the stormwater requirements of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. The C.3 form includes specific stormwater control measures that address pollutant source reduction and provide measures/controls to mitigate potential pollutant sources. These include, but are not limited to site design measures, source control measures, and LID treatment measures. The C.3 form also identified specific stormwater treatment measures for the proposed project which included a bioretention unlined w/ underdrain, flow-through planter concrete lined w/ underdrain, pervious pavement w/ underdrain, and a tree filter w/ bioretention soil. The proposed project is exempt from hydromodification requirements due to the project site being outside of the area of hydromodification applicability.

According to the Mountain View Municipal Code Section 35.33, Permanent Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures Required, permanent stormwater pollution prevention measures are required for redevelopment projects to reduce water quality impacts of stormwater runoff from the site for the life of the project.[52] Furthermore, since 2011 stormwater treatment controls must be designed to treat 100 percent of the required runoff with low-impact development measures.[53]

With the implementation of BMP features and compliance with State, county, and local regulations and code requirements, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on surface or groundwater quality during the operational phase.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Approximately 1 percent of City's water supply comes from groundwater wells.[54] The rest of the water is purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), and a recycled water system is in the city's North Bayshore Area.[55] According to the Valley Water Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2045 under normal, single-dry, and five consecutive-dry year conditions.[56] The SFPUC UWMP states that if the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC will be able to meet its projected water use demands in normal years but would experience significant supply shortages in single-dry years and multiple-dry years.[57]

[52] City of Mountain View Municipal Code, Section 35.45 Permanent Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures Required.
[53] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 370.
[54] City of Mountain View, June 2023, Water Quality 2022 Consumer Confidence Report, https://www.mountainview.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/6727/638231114834070000, accessed on March 14, 2024.
[55] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 120.
[56] Valley Water, June 2021, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, 1.
[57] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2021, Urban Water Management Plan, 1-1.

3. Environmental Analysis

The existing conditions at the project site are 105,074 square feet of impervious area and 78,127 square feet of pervious area. Through development of the proposed project, the total impervious area would be 103,738 square feet and the pervious area at the project site would 79,463 square feet. When compared to existing conditions, this would be a reduction of 1,336 square feet of impervious area and an increase of 1,336 square feet of pervious area at the project site. Some site design measures that would be utilized include ensuring there is a minimum-impact street parking lot design, cluster structures/ pavement, disconnected downspouts, pervious pavement, self-treating areas, and self-retaining areas. Source control measures include washing area/racks that drain to sanitary sewers, having a covered dumpster area, beneficial landscaping, outdoor material storage protection, covers, drains for loading docks, maintenance bays, fueling areas, preforming maintenance (such as pavement sweeping, catch basin cleaning, good housekeeping), and storm drain labeling. Low impact development (LID) treatments that would be a part of the proposed project include a bioretention area, flow-through planter, tree well filter with bioretention soils, and pervious pavement.[58]

Due to the proposed project increasing the amount of pervious surface area on the site, the amount of groundwater recharge in the area would increase, which would benefit the groundwater supplies in the area. Furthermore, the project site is not in or near a groundwater recharge area/facility, nor does it represent a source of groundwater recharge.

Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially interfere with groundwater supply or recharge. Valley Water and SFPUC would supply the facilities with water, and no water supply wells would be constructed or used. For these reasons, impacts on groundwater supplies or recharge would be less than significant.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would decrease impervious surfaces by 1,336 square feet compared to existing conditions. Due to the already developed conditions of the project site, the proposed project does not have the potential to increase stormwater runoff and peak discharges to a degree that would cause substantial erosion and siltation. The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage channels or any watercourse.

Most of the potential erosion and siltation impacts would occur during the construction phase (e.g., grading, clearing, excavating, and cut-and-fill activities) of the proposed project. During construction, the project site would demolish hardscaping and remove some vegetation in preparation for grading,

[58] Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, November 2024 Provision C.3 Data Form.

which would expose loose soil to potential wind and water erosion. If not controlled, the transport of these materials to local waterways would temporarily increase suspended sediment concentrations and release pollutants attached to sediment particles into local waterways. As previously stated, the project would be required to submit PRDs and a SWPPP to the SWRCB for approval prior to the commencement of construction activities.

The operational phase of the project would contain a number of features to reduce the impact of erosion and siltation. The site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs for the operational phase are described in Section 3.10(a). Additionally, the proposed project would be required to follow regulations within the Mountain View Municipal Code, such as in Chapter 35, Division 3, Section 35.33.11 which outlines how all construction projects must implement sediment and erosion control BMPs during construction of a project. Implementation of the project's proposed construction phase and operational phase BMPs would therefore ensure that erosion and siltation impacts would be less than significant.

ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would decrease impervious surfaces by 1,336 square feet, which in turn would decrease stormwater runoff, result in lower peak discharges, and alleviate the potential for nuisance flooding in areas without adequate drainage facilities. Additionally, the implementation of site BMPs would reduce the amount of stormwater runoff reaching the City's storm drain system. The proposed project would also not involve the alteration of any natural drainage or watercourse. Therefore, impacts related to stormwater drainage and flooding are less than significant.

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. As stated in Section 3.10(c)(ii), the proposed project would decrease impervious surfaces by 1,336 square feet, which in turn would decrease stormwater runoff, result in lower peak discharges, and alleviate the potential for nuisance flooding in areas without adequate drainage facilities.

The proposed project would not create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. During the construction phase, the proposed project would be required to prepare a SWPPP that includes erosion controls, thus limiting the discharge of pollutants from the site. During operation, the proposed project would implement BMP measures that minimize the amount of stormwater runoff and associated pollutants. Additionally, during operation the proposed project would be required to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan that incorporates best management practices (BMP) to control sedimentation, erosion, and hazardous materials contamination of runoff during post construction.

With implementation of these measures, the project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of stormwater runoff in a manner that would cause flooding. Therefore, stormwater runoff would not exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm drain facilities.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant. While the proposed project would have a larger footprint than the existing buildings that it would replace, the project site is near other buildings and would be unlikely to be a significant new impediment to flood flows. The project site is designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Flood Zone X: Area of Minimal Hazard[59]. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact to flood flows.

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

No Impact. As noted in Section 3.10(c)(iv), above, the project site is in Flood Zone X, an area of minimal flooding hazard. Therefore, there is no risk of pollutant release due to flooding.

A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam or other artificial body of water. According to the California Department of Water Resources' Dam Breach Inundation Map, the campus is not within any dam's inundation area.[60] Therefore, there is no risk of pollutant release due to inundation from a seiche. No impact would occur.

Tsunamis are a type of earthquake-induced flooding produced by large-scale sudden disturbances of the sea floor. Tsunami waves interact with the shallow sea floor when approaching a landmass, resulting in an increase in wave height and a destructive wave surge into low-lying coastal areas. The proposed project is approximately 3.4 miles inland from the San Francisco Bay. Therefore, the site is outside the tsunami hazard zone and would not be affected by a tsunami.

Based on the preceding, the proposed project would not risk releasing pollutants as the result of floods, tsunami, or seiches. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan or a sustainable groundwater management plan, such as the San Francisco Bay Basin Plan. The proposed project construction would be subject to the Statewide CGP and

[59] Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2009, "Flood Map Service" https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home.
[60] Department of Water Resources, 2023 (accessed), "California Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher," https://fmds.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=dam_prototype_v2.

implementation of BMPs specified in the SWPPP. This would minimize the potential for erosion or siltation impacts to occur that could impact receiving waters. Also, the installation of BMPs would improve the quality of stormwater by physical filtration of sediment and solids and biological activity to remove pollutants.

The project site is in the Santa Clara Valley–San Mateo Plain groundwater basin. This basin is categorized as low and very low priority by the Department of Water Resources.[61] The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires medium- and high-priority basins to develop groundwater sustainability agencies and groundwater sustainability plans and to manage groundwater for long-term sustainability. Due to the project site being in a low and very low priority groundwater basin, these requirements do not apply.

Additionally, as substantiated in Sections 3.10.(a) and (b), above, the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards and would not decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The project site is currently developed with the existing MVPD building and associated parking lot and K-9 training area. The proposed project would construct a new Public Safety Building on the same site as the current MVPD building, and proposed improvements would not occur outside of the project site boundary. Additionally, the proposed project would improve the existing pedestrian areas on the site that would make the surrounding community easier to access, thereby improving connectivity to the community. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

[61] State of California Department of Water Resources, "SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard," accessed July 5, 2023, https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 1.3.1, *Existing Land Use*, the project site is currently zoned Public Facility (PF) with a corresponding General Plan land use designation of Parks, Schools and City Facilities. The project site currently functions as part of the Mountain View Police Department, and the use of the site is consistent with the existing zoning and General Plan land use designations. The proposed project would build a new a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, surface parking and K-9 training area that would be consistent with the existing zoning and General Plan land use designations. The proposed project is a city-owned facility, which is one of the principal permitted uses for this zoning designation, as outlined in Section 36.25.45 of Division 2, *Public Facility (Pf) Zoning District Standards*.[62] Similarly, the Parks, Schools and City Facilities land use designation in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan allows city facilities with an intensity up to 1.0 FAR.[63] Because the proposed project would have a FAR of 0.49 and would be owned by the City of Mountain View, the proposed project would be consistent with both the zoning and land use designations. Additionally, City projects have the ability to deviate in order to support the need to construct a building suitable to serve future community needs for the life of the building and reserve space for future City facility/land use needs. However, the proposed project would therefore not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and a less than significant impact would occur.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?				**X**
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				**X**

Would the project:

[62] City of Mountain View, Municipal Code SEC. 36.24.45. - Principal permitted uses, https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIITHCO_CH36ZO_ARTVIIIOTZOOVDI_DIV2PUFAPFZODIST, accessed on March 14, 2024.

[63] City of Mountain View, July 2012, Mountain View General Plan 2030, https://www.mountainview.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/6469/638214115708670000, accessed on March 14, 2024.

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. As described in the Mountain View General Plan 2030 EIR, it was found that no minerals or aggregate resources of statewide importance are located in Mountain View.[64] The General Plan EIR also found that no natural gas, oil, or geothermal resources are identified in or adjacent to Mountain View. [65] Therefore, the development of the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state. No impact would occur.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact. As discussed under Section 3.12(a), the project site and the surrounding vicinity are not in an area identified as containing mineral resources or oil fields. The project site and the surrounding area are not used for mineral, oil, or gas extraction. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.13 NOISE

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	X			
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	X			
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?			X	

Would the project result in:

[64] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 331

[65] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 331

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Potentially Significant Impact. Noise that exceeds adopted thresholds may be generated during construction and operation of the proposed project. During construction, noise generated at the proposed project has the potential to generate excessive noise levels that exceed the standards adopted by the City. During operation, noise generated at the project site from additional personnel has the potential to increase noise levels beyond levels currently experienced. The EIR will address potential noise impacts associated with construction and operation, and if necessary, mitigation measures will be identified.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Potentially Significant Impact. Off-site vibration-sensitive land uses are on the east, south, and west of the proposed project. Construction activities have the potential to generate strong levels of vibration. The EIR will evaluate the potential for vibration generated by project-related construction activities to impact the residents to the east, south, and west of the EIR Study Area.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located 3.3 miles southwest of the Moffett Federal Airfield. According to the Redlands Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, the project site is outside of the 60 dBA and 65 dBA CNEL noise contour.[66] Consequently, the proposed project would not expose personnel to excessive noise levels from aircraft overflights, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

[66] Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, 2012, "Comprehensive Land Use Plan Santa Clara County - Moffett Federal Airfield," https://stgenpln.blob.core.windows.net/document/ALUC_NUQ_CLUP.pdf.

Would the project:

a) **Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve the development of a Public Safety Building, parking garage, surface parking, and a K-9 training area on the existing MVPD site. As described in Section 1.4, *Project Description*, the proposed project would have an immediate personnel increase of thirteen (13) environmental health staff who would be relocated to the proposed project. Due to this, the personnel on the site would increase from 169 people to 182 people. Within the Mountain View 2030 General Plan, the City has projected that within the project planning area the number of jobs would increase to approximately 990 by 2030.[67] Meanwhile, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) predicts that within Santa Clara County jobs will grow by 511,000 in 2050.[68] The increase in jobs induced by the proposed project is well within the General Plan and ABAG growth projections.

At maximum capacity the proposed project could contain 242 personnel. This number does not represent the immediate increase in staff but instead indicates the maximum future capacity of the building over a long period of time due to natural growth in staffing.

The proposed project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses and would not extend roads and other infrastructure off-site. In addition, as described previously, the proposed project would not exceed local growth projections for Mountain View or Santa Clara County. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly create unplanned levels of growth and impacts would be less than significant.

b) **Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. The project site currently operates as a City facility; it does not contain any housing units. Therefore, the construction of the proposed project would not displace any people or housing units that could necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

[67] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, https://archive.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=10702, accessed on February 26, 2024.
[68] Plan Bay Area, January 2021, Growth Pattern, https://www.planbayarea.org/sites/default/files/FinalBlueprintRelease_December2020_GrowthPattern_Jan2021Update.pdf , accessed on February 29, 2024.

3. Environmental Analysis

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?			X	

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:

a) Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Fire and Environmental Protection Division oversees fire prevention programs in the City of Mountain View, and fire protection services are provided to the project site by the Mountain View Fire Department.[69] The closet fire station is Fire Station No. 1, approximately 0.1 miles southwest of the project site.

As discussed in Section 3.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed project would not result in unplanned population growth. Although the development of the proposed project may increase the intensity of use on the site as compared to existing conditions, because the proposed project would not increase capacity nor induce population growth, the proposed project would not require new or physically altered fire protection facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. As such, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to fire protection services.

[69] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 479.

b) Police protection?

Less than Significant Impact. Police protection services are provided to the project site by the MVPD. The MVPD also participates in a variety of mutual assistance agreements with neighboring police departments, Santa Clara County law enforcement, and State law enforcement organizations.[70]

As discussed under Section 3.15(a) above, the proposed project would not induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate a new demand for police protection services. The proposed project would not require new or physically altered police protection facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. The proposed project is a new police facility and this IS and EIR analyze its impacts. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to police protection services.

c) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project involves involve the development of a Public Safety Building, parking garage, surface parking, and a K-9 training area on the current MVPD building site. Typically, the demand for schools is created by new housing development or activities that generate additional population. As discussed in Section 3.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed project would not generate residents. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact schools. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

d) Parks?

No Impact. Typically, the demand for parks is created by the development of new housing and/or actions that generate additional population. The proposed project would serve an existing staff, therefore it would not induce population growth or housing in the area, nor would it increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities, or the need for new parks or recreational facilities. No impacts to parks would result from the proposed project. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

e) Other public facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would be served by existing infrastructure, including public roads. Due to the size and general nature of the proposed project, impacts to public facilities are not anticipated to be significant. Development of the proposed project would not require new or altered governmental services for the maintenance of roadways or other public facilities. No new population would be generated by the proposed uses; therefore, no increased demand on other public facilities is anticipated. No significant impacts would occur. This issue will not be reviewed further in the EIR.

[70] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, 483.

3.16 RECREATION

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
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?				X

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The demand for recreation facilities generally increases when the population of the surrounding area increases. As discussed in Section 1.4, *Project Description*, though the capacity of the building would increase, it would be due to consolidation and would not be unplanned or substantial enough to influence the recreational facilities in the area. Additionally, the proposed project would include a fitness area for onsite personnel that would lessen the pressure on offsite recreational areas. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate an increased demand for existing neighborhood and regional parks and other recreational facilities and would not result in substantial physical deterioration of such facilities nor cause deterioration to accelerate. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact to recreational resources.

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?

No Impact. The proposed project involves the construction of a Public Safety Building, parking garage, surface parking, and a K-9 training area on the current MVPD building site. The proposed project does not include the development of public recreational facilities. All proposed outdoor spaces are a part of the MVPD site and would be developed on the project site as part of the proposed project. As described in Section 3.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed project would not induce population growth nor increase capacity of the building to an unplanned level. No demand for facilities off-site would be created by the proposed project. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?			**X**	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	**X**			
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			**X**	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			**X**	

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. A significant impact may occur if the proposed project conflicts with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The City's Mobility Element sets forth goals and policies pertaining to complete streets, transit and public transportation, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, and safety, among others. The proposed project would support the City's Mobility Element.

The proposed project would provide a parking garage and surface parking lots which help promote more efficient parking on the project site. These features would be consistent with Goal MOB-7, to provide efficient and adequate vehicle parking.

Proposed project features would include landscaped pedestrian walkways connecting facilities within the site, as well as connections with the adjacent public sidewalks on Villas Street. The proposed project also includes street trees and streetscaping plants along public frontages in accordance with the City's standards to increase tree canopy and provide safe and inviting new pedestrian network. These design features would further support MOB 3.1, Pedestrian Network, and MOB 3.2, Pedestrian Connections.

The proposed project would be consistent with the General Plan's goals and policies, and the proposed project is not found to result in conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs, nor is it expected to negatively affect the performance or safety of existing or planned pedestrian, bicycle, or transit facilities. It is determined that the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of the project site.

3. Environmental Analysis

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Potentially Significant Impact. On September 27, 2013, SB 743 was signed into law, which started a process that fundamentally changed transportation impact analysis as part of CEQA compliance. These changes include the elimination of auto delay, level of service, and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion as a basis for determining significant impacts in CEQA review. As part of the updated CEQA Guidelines, the new criteria "shall promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses" (Public Resources Code sec. 21099(b)(1)). On January 20, 2016, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research released revisions to its proposed CEQA guidelines for the implementation of SB 743. Final review and rulemaking for the new guidelines were completed on December 28, 2018, when the California Natural Resource Agency certified and adopted the CEQA Guidelines update package, including guidelines implementing SB 743.

Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is an indicator of the travel levels on the roadway system by motor vehicles. It corresponds to the number of vehicles multiplied by the distance traveled in a given period over a geographical area. In other words, VMT is a function of (1) number of daily trips and (2) the average trip length (VMT = daily trips x average trip length). The proposed project's VMT will be explored in the EIR. Mitigation measures will be incorporated as appropriate.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Vehicular access to the project site is planned to be accommodated by a total of four vehicle access points: two separate ingress and egress access points via Oak Street into the secure parking, one ingress/egress access point via Oak Street into the proposed parking garage, and one ingress/egress access point along Franklin Street into the visitor parking lot.

The all new vehicle access points at the proposed project site would be designed and constructed to ensure adequate vehicle and emergency access and provide a continuous path of travel. The proposed project does not include any major changes to roadways, driveways, or circulation. The proposed project's driveways and vehicular access points would not introduce hazardous design features. Additionally, the proposed project is an urban area and does not include incompatible uses such as farm equipment. As such, the proposed project does not represent an incompatible use. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant to geometric design features or incompatible uses.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would allow emergency access to the site and does not alter any exiting public roadways. All parking lot and circulation patterns are subject to Fire Department access and review. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to emergency access.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

Potentially Significant Impact. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purpose of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), a lead agency is required to provide formal notification of intended development projects to Native American tribes that have requested to be on the lead agency's list for receiving such notification. The formal notification is required to include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation for tribal cultural resources. The proposed project would comply with tribal consultation requirements pursuant to AB 52. The City has reached out to the Native American Heritage Commission, and as of

the publication of this Initial Study, is awaiting a response. Tribal consultation will be conducted as part of the EIR and further evaluated in the EIR.

The proposed project would involve the construction of a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area. The project site is currently developed and operates with similar uses. The existing building was determined to be 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).[71,72] The results of the AB 52 tribal consultation and historical resources will be further discussed in the EIR.

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed under section 5.18(a), the proposed project would involve construction of a new Public Safety Building, parking garage, shooting range, surface parking, and K-9 training area. The project site is currently developed and operates with similar uses. The existing building was determined to be 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).[73,74] The results of the AB 52 tribal consultation will be further discussed in the EIR.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			**X**	

[71] National Park Services, "National Register of Historic Places," accessed October 23, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466.
[72] California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation, "Santa Clara," accessed October 23, 2023 https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21522.
[73] National Park Services, "National Register of Historic Places," accessed October 23, 2023, https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466.
[74] California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation, "Santa Clara," accessed October 23, 2023 https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21522.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Would the project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. The following is a discussion of the proposed project's potential impacts on water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, and telecommunications facilities.

Water Supply Facilities

The proposed project's water services would be provided by locally pumped groundwater and purchased water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the Santa Clara Valley Water District.[75] SFPUC collects water from the Tuolumne River in the Sierra Nevada and from protected local watersheds in the East Bay and Peninsula.[76] Valley Water maintains diverse water supply sources to meet countywide demands, including local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water.[77] According to the Valley Water UWMP, Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2045 under normal, a single dry, and five consecutive dry year conditions.[78] The SFPUC UWMP states that if the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC will be able to meet the projected water use demands in normal years but would experience significant supply shortages in single dry years and multiple dry years.[79]

Water demand estimates for the existing uses on-site and proposed uses under the proposed project are included in Table 3.19-1, *Water Demands, Existing and Proposed*. As shown in the table, existing uses have

[75] City of Mountain View, 2012, Mountain View 2030 General Plan, 120.
[76] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2020, Urban Water Management Plan.
[77] Santa Clara Valley Water District, 2020, Urban Water Management Plan.
[78] Valley Water, 2020, Urban Water Management Plan, 1.
[79] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2021, Urban Water Management Plan, 1-1.

a total indoor water demand of 8,922,615 gallons per year (gpy) and an outdoor water demand of 5,468,683 gpy. The proposed project would have an indoor water demand of 14,899,500 gpy and an outdoor water demand of 9,131,925 gpy. Therefore, the proposed project would result in an increase in water demand of 5,976,884 gpy for indoor water use and 3,663,241 gpy for outdoor water use. Combined, this totals 9,640,126 gpy or about 30 acre-feet per year (afy).

Table 3.19-1 Water Demands, Existing and Proposed

Scenario	Building Area (SF)	Indoor Water Use Rate (gal/1000 Square Feet/year)	Indoor Water Use (gpy)	Outdoor Water Use Rate (gal/1000 Square Feet /year)	Outdoor Water Use Rate (gpy)
Existing Uses					
Government Office Building	45,000	198,660	8,922,615	121,759	5,468,683
Proposed Uses					
Government Office Building	75,000	198,660	14,899,500	121,759	9,131,925
Net Increase	-	-	5,976,884		3,663,241

Source: California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), California Emissions Estimator Model Appendix D Default Data Tables, 2016, http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/caleemod/05_appendix-d2016-3-2.pdf?sfvrsn=4.
Notes: SF = square feet;
[1] CAPCOA rate for "Government Office Building" is used.

The average of water demand for the City of Mountain from 2016 to 2020 is 9,303 afy, and in 2045 it is projected to be 14,163 afy.[80] The 30 afy that the proposed project creates would fit into the projected water demand and is currently being used by personnel at the existing police station. Therefore, impacts to water supply would be less than significant.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The City of Mountain View operates its own sewer system, which consists of 159 miles of gravity sewers (approximately 3,850 line segments), approximately one mile of 42-inch force main, and two pump stations.[81] The pump stations are at Shoreline Sewage Wastewater and Pastel Lane.[82]

The Shoreline Sewage Wastewater station pumps an average of 9 million gallons per day of untreated sewage to the Palo Alto Regional Water Pollution Control Plant and is designed to be a gravity flow system in the event of a mechanical failure.[83] The Pastel Lane pump station is much smaller and serves approximately 10 single-family homes.

The proposed project would increase employee capacity, which would lead to an increase in wastewater generation when compared to existing facilities. However, this increase would be marginal, and project

[80] City of Mountain View, 2021, City of Mountain View Urban Water Management Plan, 19.
[81] City of Mountain View, 2018, Sewer System Management Plan, 1.
[82] City of Mountain View, 2018, Sewer System Management Plan, 34.
[83] City of Mountain View, 2018, Sewer System Management Plan, 34.

development would not require the construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. Impacts to wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant.

Stormwater Drainage Facilities

See response to Section 3.10(c)(iii), *Hydrology and Water Quality*, above. As substantiated in this section, impacts would be less than significant, and will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

Electrical Service

Electrical services to the proposed project would be provided by Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE), which partners with Pacific Gas and Electric to connect to existing off-site electrical lines and new on-site infrastructure.[84] Total mid-demand electricity deliveries to end users by SVCE are forecast to increase by 0.71 percent between 2020 and 2030.[85] Project development would not require SVCE to obtain new or expanded electricity supplies, such as electrical power stations or new facilities/infrastructure that would generate additional electric power. SVCE provides clean energy to Silicon Valley communities from geothermal, battery storage, solar and storage, solar power, long duration storage, and wind generation.[86]

The proposed project would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards set forth by Title 24 of the CCR and the Appliance Efficiency Regulations. The project would be required to comply with CALGreen requirements related to energy and water conservation. The proposed project would also include the required EV parking spaces based on the CALGreen standards, however the overall energy uses would be within the SVCE energy supplies. Overall, applicable CALGreen requirements would decrease electricity consumption.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in electrical service demands. Pacific Gas and Electric would not need to expand its supply and transmission facilities to handle the demand generated by the proposed project, and impacts would be less than significant.

Telecommunication Facilities

The proposed project would include on-site connections to telecommunication services. AT&T provides telephone services in Mountain View and hosts a variety of other telecommunication services, including digital subscriber line (DSL), internet service provider (ISP), web hosting, virtual private networking, U-verse, multiprotocol label switching (MPLS), and wireless/cellular paging services.[87]

[84] City of Mountain View, "Renewable Energy," accessed October 23, 2023, https://www.mountainview.gov/our-city/departments/city-managers-office/sustainability/energy/renewable-energy?locale=en.

[85] California Energy Commission, 2021, "CEDU 2020 Baseline Forecast - LSE and BA Tables Mid Demand Case - Corrected March 2021," https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Lists/DocketLog.aspx?docketnumber=20-IEPR-03.

[86] Silicon Valley Clean Energy, Renewable Projects, accessed October 27, 2023, https://svcleanenergy.org/power-sources/.

[87] City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, Part III, 541.

3. Environmental Analysis

Due to the availability of telecommunications facilities in the area, the proposed project would not result in the need to construct new telecommunications facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. While the proposed project would increase the employee capacity of the site by 13 employees, which would increase the water demand on the site, however the demand would not cause an increase that would affect Valley Water's or SFPUC's ability to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2045 under normal, a single dry, and five consecutive dry year conditions.[88] Meanwhile, SFPUC states that if the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, SFPUC will be able to meet the projected water use demands in normal years but would experience significant supply shortages in single dry years and multiple dry years.[89]

Furthermore, development of the proposed project would be required to comply with CALGreen standards for indoor water use reduction and site irrigation conservation. Specifically, project development would adhere to mandatory nonresidential measures outlined in Division 5.3, Water Efficiency and Conservation, of CALGreen, including those of Sections 5.303, *Indoor Water Use*, and 5.304, *Outdoor Water Use*.

Based on the preceding, there are adequate water supplies to meet the water demands of the proposed project, and project development would not require the Valley Water or SFPUC to obtain new or expanded water supplies. Therefore, impacts on water supplies due to project development would be less than significant.

c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less Than Significant Impact. The stormwater and wastewater flows from the project site are expected to marginally increase but would not be enough to require construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. Though the proposed project will increase employee capacity at the project site, which would increase wastewater generation, the increase would not overburden the wastewater treatment provider that serves the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

[88] Valley Water, June 2021, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, 1.
[89] San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2021, Urban Water Management Plan, 1-1.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less Than Significant Impact. Recology Mountain View provides solid waste and recycling services to Mountain View. All nonrecyclable waste is transferred to the Kirby Canyon Landfill at 910 Coyote Creek Golf Drive in San Jose.[90] Capacity and disposal data for the landfill is shown in Table 3.19-2, *Landfill Capacity*. As shown in the table, the Kirby Canyon Landfill has a residual capacity of 1,871 tons per day.

Table 3.19-2 Landfill Capacity

Landfill	Current Remaining Capacity (tons)[1]	Maximum Daily Disposal Capacity (tons)	Average Daily Disposal, 2022 (tons)[2]	Residual Daily Disposal Capacity (tons)	Estimated Close Date
Kirby Canyon Landfill	16,191,600	2,600	729[3]	1,871[4]	2059

Sources:
CalRecycle, 2022 "Landfill Tonnage Reports," https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LandfillTipFees/.
CalRecycle, "SWIS Facility/Site Activity Details," https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/2767?siteID=2103

1 A Volume-to-Weight conversion rate of 2,000 lbs/cubic yard (1 tons/cubic yard) for "Compacted - MSW Large Landfill with Best Management Practices" is used as per CalRecyle's 2016 Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/201604/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf.

2 Average daily disposal is calculated based on 300 operating days per year. The facility is open six days per week, Monday through Saturday, except certain holidays.

3 218,795 tons in 2022 / 300 days of operation = 729.32 tons/day = 729 tons/day

4 2,600 – 729 = 1,871 tons/day

Based on the building square footage, the proposed project is estimated to generate a net increase of about 180 pounds of solid waste per day, as shown in Table 3.19-3, *Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation*.

Table 3.19-3 Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation

Scenario	Square Feet	Solid Waste Generation, pounds per day[1]	
		Per square foot	Total
Existing Conditions			
Office Building	45,000	0.006	270
Proposed Conditions			
Office Building	75,000	0.006	450
		Net increase	180

Source: CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates, https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/WasteCharacterization/General/Rates.

1 CalRecycle rate for "Office" used.

As demonstrated in Table 3.19-3, there is adequate landfill capacity for the proposed project's forecast solid waste, and project development would not require additional landfill capacity at the landfill serving the city. The total amount of solid waste expected to be generated under the proposed project would be minimal compared to the total permitted daily maximum solid waste tonnage per day of the landfill serving the city.

90 City of Mountain View, 2012, Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhous Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report, State Clearinghouse No. 2011012069, Part III, 535.

Additionally, CALGreen Section 5.408.1.1 requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. The City would comply with these established building code standards.

Based on the preceding, impacts on landfill capacity would be less than significant and will not be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact. Solid waste would be generated during construction and operation of the proposed project. The proposed project would comply with all regulations pertaining to solid waste, such as the California Integrated Waste Management Act and local recycling and waste programs. The City and its construction contractor would comply with all applicable laws and regulations and make every effort to reuse and/or recycle the construction debris that would otherwise be taken to a landfill. Section 5.408 of CALGreen requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. Hazardous waste, such as paint used during construction, would be disposed of only at facilities permitted to receive them in accordance with local, State, and federal regulations. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste disposal. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

3.20 WILDFIRE

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				**X**
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				**X**
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				**X**
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				**X**

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ), would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The project site is not in or near a state responsibility area for wildfire nor land classified as a very high FHSZ.[91] The closest state responsibility area that has a high fire hazard classification is near Rancho San Antonio Open Space, approximately 7.2 miles south of the project site.[92] The project site is in an urbanized area and is not in or near a very high fire hazard zone. The City of Mountain View has prepared an emergency operations plan that describes the City's incident management organization, compliance with relevant legal statutes, other relevant guidelines, whole community engagement, and critical components of the incident management structure.[93] The proposed project would not conflict with the emergency operations plan, and the surrounding roadways would continue to provide emergency access to the project site and surrounding properties during construction and operational activities. To address emergency and fire access needs, the site improvements would be required to be designed in accordance with all applicable building codes and the City of Mountain View Fire Department design standards for emergency access. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The existing Mountain View Police Department building is in an urban area, and there is no wildland susceptible to wildfire on or near the site. Furthermore, CAL FIRE does not classify any adjacent areas as a very high FHSZ.[94] Project development would not place people or structures at risk from wildfire. Therefore, no impact would occur.

[91] CAL Fire, 2022, "Fire Hazard Severity Zones," https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/#explorefhsz.

[92] CAL Fire, 2016, "State Responsibility Area (SRA) Viewer," https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=468717e399fa4238ad86861638765ce1.

[93] City of Mountain View, 2022, "Emergency Operations Plan," https://www.mountainview.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/5422/638144797362630000.

[94] CAL Fire, 2022, "Fire Hazard Severity Zones,"https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/#explorefhsz.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. The existing Mountain View Police Department building is in an urban area surrounded by development. The building improvements would not require the installation of new infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact. The existing Mountain View Police Department building is surrounded by development with flat topography. There are no vegetated slopes susceptible to wildfire in the surrounding area. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. No impact would occur.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	X			
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	X			
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	X			

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially

reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed above in Section 3.3, *Air Quality*; Section 3.4, *Biological Resources*; Section 3.5, *Cultural Resources*; Section 3.7, *Geology and Soils;* Section 3.8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*; Section 3.13, *Noise*; Section 3.17, *Transportation*; and Section 3.18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*; these topics will be analyzed in a focused EIR.

Therefore, the topics analyzed in this initial study do have potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, reduce habitat or wildlife population numbers, or eliminate California history, and the impacts would be potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR..

b) **Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)**

Potentially Significant Impact. The potential for cumulative impacts occurs when the independent impacts of a given project are combined with the impacts of related projects in proximity to the project site that would create impacts that are greater than those of the project alone. Related projects include past, current, and/or probable future projects whose development could contribute to potentially significant cumulative impacts in conjunction with a given project. As discussed throughout this Initial Study, the proposed project may have potentially significant impacts. Therefore, the impacts would be potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in the above analyses, the proposed project may result in significant direct or indirect adverse impacts or result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. Therefore, the impacts would be potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3. Environmental Analysis

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4. List of Preparers

LEAD AGENCY

City of Mountain View

David O. Printy, Principal Project Manager, Public Works Department
Naveen Govind, Senior Project Manager, Public Works Department

PLACEWORKS

Alexis Mena, Principal-in-Charge
Emma Haines, Project Manager
Madeline Miller, Project Planner

4. List of Preparers

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December 13, 2024

Naveen Govind
City of Mountain View
500 Castro Street
Mountain View CA 94041

Re: 2024120444 Mountain View Public Safety Building Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Govind,

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

- **a.** A brief description of the project.
- **b.** The lead agency contact information.
- **c.** Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
- **d.** A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

- **a.** For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

- **a.** Alternatives to the project.
- **b.** Recommended mitigation measures.
- **c.** Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

- **a.** Type of environmental review necessary.
- **b.** Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
- **c.** Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- **d.** If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

- **a.** Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
- **b.** Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:

a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or

b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:

a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:

i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.

ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.

ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).

e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).

f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:

a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.

b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.

c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
    a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
    b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30331) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
    a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
    b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
    c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
    d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
    a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
    b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
   a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
   b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
   a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
   b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
   c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Mathew.Lin@NAHC.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse