

Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration



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Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration

Project: Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Project Proponent: City of Mountain View
Public Works Department,
231 N. Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

Property Owner: City of Mountain View
Community Services Department
500 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

Lead Agency: City of Mountain View

Availability of Documents: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/pw/projects/interceptor_force_trunk_main_rehabilitation_project.asp;

Contact – Ariel Morales, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Services Division

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Mountain View is proposing a project to rehabilitate a 42-inch interceptor force trunk main that is the City's major sewer discharge line to the Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (PARWQCP) and serves as a critical link in the City's sewer collection system. Upon routine inspection in December 2014, the interceptor trunk main leaving the sewer pump station (SPS) was found severely deteriorated. Emergency repairs were made at the time to the most critically affected section of trunk main, an approximately 50 linear foot section immediately downstream of the SPS which was repaired with a 36-inch Vylon liner.

Further inspection of the entire interceptor trunk main was completed in September 2015. The results revealed 600 feet of the trunk main interior, downstream of the flanged outlet manhole is severely degraded, characterized by exposed and corroding reinforcing steel. The proposed project will repair (through rehabilitation or replacement) approximately 1,083 linear feet of the interceptor trunk main between manhole 3 (#B3-022) and the end of the Vylon liner section. The project also includes the installation of an additional manhole, manhole 4, and rehabilitation of the flanged manhole outlet (#B4-030).

PROPOSED FINDINGS

The City of Mountain View has reviewed the attached Initial Study and determined that the Initial Study identifies potentially significant project effects, but:

1. Revisions to the project plans incorporated herein as mitigation would avoid or mitigate the effects to a point where no significant effects would occur; and
2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the Project may have a significant effect on the environment. Pursuant to California

Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15064(f)(3) and 15070(b), a Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared for consideration as the appropriate CEQA document for the Project.

BASIS OF FINDINGS

Based on the environmental evaluation presented in the attached Initial Study, the project would not cause significant adverse effects related to; aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous emissions, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation, utilities/service systems, and wildfire. The project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

The environmental evaluation has determined that the project would have potentially significant impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and tribal cultural resources, as described below.

Mitigation Measures

The project could result in significant adverse effects to biological resources and cultural resources, geology/paleontological resources, and tribal cultural resources. However, the project has been revised to include the mitigation measures listed below, which reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. Nor would the project cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly.

Impact BIO-1: The proposed project could impact nesting or wintering burrowing owl, a CSSC. There are known past nest locations within 500 feet of the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1. Project construction (including staging) shall occur during the non-breeding season (i.e., wintering season) for burrowing owl from September 1 to January 31 if feasible. Within 14 days of project initiation, the Contractor shall obtain current information on burrowing owl nesting or wintering locations from the City of Mountain View, and construction shall avoid all nest and winter burrow locations with a minimum 250-foot buffer. A current map of burrowing owl nest or wintering locations shall be kept on site at all times, and buffer zones shall be flagged for avoidance prior to the start of construction. If ground squirrel burrows are located within the project footprint, one-way doors shall be installed by the City's Wildlife Preservation Biologist to passively evict any ground squirrels from the immediate area and in the unlikely event burrowing owls are present within those burrows. The one-way doors shall remain in place for at least 48 hours and until construction commences at which time they can be removed by the City's Wildlife Preservation Biologist.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts to burrowing owls to less than significant levels

Implementation: City of Mountain View and its contractor

Timing: Pre-construction phase (no more than 14 days prior to site disturbance) and construction phase (if nest or winter burrow buffer is required).

Monitoring: The City of Mountain View monitors and documents burrowing owl nest and wintering locations at the Mountain View Shoreline.

Impact BIO-2: The proposed project could impact nesting birds protected under the federal MBTA, the California MBPA, and California Fish and Game code. Birds could nest in the trees, shrubs or structures in or near the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Pre-Construction Survey for Nesting Birds. Project construction (including staging) shall occur outside of the bird nesting season if possible (defined as the time between September 1st and January 31st). If construction starts during the bird nesting season between February 1st and August 31st, the Contractor shall contact the City of Mountain View within 14 days of project initiation about any known white-tailed kite nest locations, or other known nesting bird locations. In addition, a qualified biologist shall perform a pre-construction survey to identify active bird nests on or near the site, including staging areas. The pre-construction survey shall take place no more than seven days prior to the start of construction, and if more than seven days pass with no construction activities, another pre-construction survey shall be required. The survey shall include all trees, shrubs, and structures on the site, and all trees, shrubs, and structures within a 250-foot radius of the site. In addition, a 0.5-mile radius shall be searched for nesting white-tailed kite. If an active, native bird nest has been documented by the City or is found during the survey, the biologist shall designate a construction-free buffer zone (0.5 mile for white-tailed kites, typically 500 feet for other raptors and 250 feet for other birds) around the nest to remain in place until the young have fledged. The qualified biologist shall be contacted immediately if a bird nest is discovered during project construction. The results of the survey and nest monitoring (if applicable) will be documented, and any nest buffer zones shall be flagged for avoidance prior to the start of construction.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts to nesting birds to less than significant levels

Implementation: The City of Mountain View or its contractor.

Timing: Pre-construction phase (within 14 and seven days prior to site disturbance) and construction phase (if nest monitoring is required).

Monitoring: The City of Mountain View monitors and documents white-tailed kite nest locations at the Mountain View Shoreline. The qualified biologist's written report will include all survey and monitoring results, and implementation of any avoidance and minimization measures.

Impact CUL-1: Ground moving activity below the existing topsoil may unearth previously unidentified buried cultural resources during project construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: In the event archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the find shall be halted so that the find can be evaluated. Ground moving activities shall not be allowed to continue until a qualified archaeologist has examined the newly discovered artifact(s) and has evaluated the area of the find.

All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. In anticipation of additional discoveries during construction, Archaeological Sensitivity Training shall then be carried out by a qualified archaeologist for all personnel who will engage in ground moving activities on the site.

All Native American artifacts (tribal finds) shall be considered as a significant Tribal Cultural Resource, pursuant to PRC 21074 until the lead agency has enough evidence to make a determination of significance.

The City shall coordinate with the archaeologist to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. The plan may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to address treatment of the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. If appropriate, the archaeologist may introduce archaeological monitoring on all or part of the site. An archaeological report will be written detailing all archaeological finds and submitted to the City and the Northwest Information Center.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts on undetected archaeological resources to less than significant levels.

Implementation: The City and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event archaeological resources are unearthed.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of project construction.

Monitoring: An archaeological report, if appropriate, will be written detailing all archaeological finds and submitted to the City and the Northwest Information Center.

Impact CUL-2: Ground moving activity below the existing topsoil may disturb human remains during project construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If human remains are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

Effectiveness: This measure would reduce impacts on previously unknown human remains to less than significant levels.

Implementation: The City and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event human remains are discovered.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of project construction.

Monitoring: The County Coroner will detail the findings in a coroner's report.

Impact GEO-1: Project construction could unearth paleontological resources, including fossils.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1:

If paleontological resources are discovered during construction, ground-disturbing activities shall halt immediately until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the discovery. Depending on determinations made by the paleontologist, work may either be allowed to continue once the discovery has been recorded, or if recommended by the paleontologist, recovery of the resource may be required, in which ground-disturbing activity within the area of the find would be temporarily halted until the resource has been recovered. If treatment and salvage is required, recommendations shall be consistent with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines and current professional standards.

The City will ensure that information on the nature, location, and depth of all finds is readily available to the scientific community through university curation or other appropriate means.

Effectiveness: This measure would reduce impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant.

Implementation: The City of Mountain View and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event any paleontological resources are discovered.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of project construction.

Monitoring: If paleontological resources are uncovered, a report shall be prepared by the qualified paleontologist describing the find and its deposition.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS AND CUSTODIAN OF DOCUMENTS

The record, upon which all findings and determinations related to the approval of the project are based, includes the following:

1. The Mitigated Negative Declaration and all documents referenced in or relied upon by the Mitigated Negative Declaration.
2. All information (including written evidence and testimony) provided by City of Mountain View staff to the decision maker(s) relating to the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the approvals, and the project.
3. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the City of Mountain View by the environmental consultant who prepared the Mitigated Negative Declaration or incorporated into reports presented to the City of Mountain View.
4. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the City of Mountain View from other public agencies and members of the public related to the project or the Mitigated Negative Declaration.
5. All applications, letters, testimony, and presentations relating to the project.
6. All other documents composing the record pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.6 (e).

The City of Mountain View is the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of the proceedings upon which the City of Mountain View's decisions are based. The contact for this material is:

Ariel Morales, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Services Division
City of Mountain View
231 N. Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043
Phone: (650) 903-6042
Email: ariel.morales@mountainview.gov

INTERCEPTOR FORCE TRUNK MAIN REHABILITATION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This Initial Study (IS) evaluates the potential environmental effects of a proposed project to rehabilitate a force trunk sewer main in the City of Mountain View (City). These proposed activities constitute a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

The project proposes to rehabilitate approximately 1,083 linear feet of an existing interceptor force trunk sewer main including installation of a new manhole and rehabilitation of the flanged manhole outlet (project). The segment of sewer main identified for rehabilitation is located in Shoreline at Mountain View park (Shoreline Park) in the City of Mountain View, California.

1.2 REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15000 et seq.) establish the City as the lead agency for the project. The lead agency is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 as, “the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.” The lead agency is responsible for preparing the appropriate environmental review document under CEQA. The Mountain View City Council serves as the decision-making body for the City and is responsible for adopting the CEQA document and approving the project.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15070 states a public agency shall prepare a proposed Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration when:

1. The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
2. The Initial Study identifies potentially significant effects, but:
 - Revisions in the project plans made before a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where no significant effects would occur, and
 - There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

Pursuant to Section 15070, the City has determined a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental review document for the project.

To ensure that the mitigation measures and project revisions identified in a Mitigated Negative Declaration are implemented, CEQA Guidelines Section 15097(a) requires the City to adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. The City shall prepare a Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan based on the mitigation measures contained in this IS/MND.

1.3 LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The lead agency for the project is the City of Mountain View. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Ariel Morales, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Services Division

City of Mountain View
231 N. Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043
Phone: (650) 903-6042
Email: ariel.morales@mountainview.gov

1.4 DOCUMENT PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the rehabilitation of approximately 1,083 linear feet of an existing interceptor force trunk sewer main including installation of a new manhole and rehabilitation of the flanged manhole outlet. This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction. This chapter introduces the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.
- Chapter 2 – Project Description. This chapter describes the project location, area, site, objectives, and characteristics.
- Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist and Responses. This chapter contains the Environmental Checklist that identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project. This chapter also contains the Mandatory Findings of Significance.
- Chapter 4 – Report Preparation. This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.
- Appendices
 - Appendix A: Special Status Species and their Potential for Occurrence

Chapter 2. Project Description

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Mountain View is proposing a project to rehabilitate a 42-inch interceptor force trunk main that is the City's major sewer discharge line to the Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (PARWQCP) and serves as a critical link in the City's sewer collection system. Upon routine inspection in December 2014, the interceptor trunk main leaving the sewer pump station (SPS) was found severely deteriorated. Emergency repairs were made at the time to the most critically affected section of trunk main, an approximately 50 linear foot section immediately downstream of the SPS which was repaired with a 36-inch Vylon liner.

Further inspection of the entire interceptor trunk main was completed in September 2015. The results revealed 600 feet of the trunk main interior, downstream of the flanged outlet manhole is severely degraded, characterized by exposed and corroding reinforcing steel. The currently proposed project will repair (through rehabilitation or replacement) approximately 1,083 linear feet of the interceptor trunk main between manhole 3 (#B3-022) and the end of the Vylon liner. The project also includes the installation of an additional manhole, manhole 4 (MH4), and rehabilitation of the flanged manhole outlet (#B4-030).

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in the northern part of the City of Mountain View, California, in near the San Francisco Bay shoreline. It is located in the vicinity of the driving range at Shoreline Golf Links and the Michael's at Shoreline Restaurant at 2940 and 2960 N. Shoreline Boulevard, respectively. Other major site features within the project area include Mountain View Slough, Permanente Creek, and the Permanente Creek Trail as shown on Figure 1 and Figure 2. Beyond the immediate project vicinity is Shoreline Lake to the northwest and Shoreline Amphitheatre to the southeast. Regional vehicular access to the site is provided via Interstate 101 located south of the project site from Shoreline Boulevard or Amphitheatre Parkway.

2.2.1 Land Use and Zoning

The designated land use for the project site and surrounding areas is Regional Park. The designated zoning for the project site and surrounding area is Public Facility.

2.2.2 Existing Interceptor Force Main

The existing 42-inch interceptor force main is an underground pipeline installation. The pump station is located just north of the Shoreline Golf Links pro shop. The proposed sewer main improvements would take place near the pump station within the parking/access drives for the two businesses, and then continues to the east just north of the two businesses, crosses under Permanente Creek, then continues through the driving range. The only above ground features associated with the force main section are existing manholes along the force main alignment which are at grade.

2.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

As stated above, the proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing 42-inch interceptor sewer trunk main, construction of a new manhole and the rehabilitation of the existing flanged manhole outlet (see Figure 2). The existing RCP between the flanged outlet manhole and Manhole 3 (#B3-022) is to be rehabilitated by CIPP liner. Based on the condition of the pipeline section between the flanged outlet manhole and the end of the Vylon liner, this section will

either be rehabilitated using fiber-reinforced mortar or replaced with HDPE pipe. These repair methods and locations are discussed in detail below.

2.3.1 Rehabilitate with Cured-In-Place-Pipe

For the pipe segment between the flanged outlet manhole and Manhole 3 (#B3-022), the pipe will be rehabilitated using cured-in-place-pipe (CIPP). A cured-in-place-pipe (CIPP) installation is a trenchless installation where the contractor uses the manholes at each end of the pipe to send a flexible tube, coated in resin into the damaged pipe between the two manholes. Once the CIPP liner is in place the lining is inflated until it fits tightly into the host pipe. After a snug fit is properly established, the thermosetting resin within the lining is activated using either hot water or steam.

Construction using the CIPP will not require any excavation, however will need a 20 feet long by 20 feet wide working area at each manhole. The proposed locations of these working areas are shown in Figure 2 with Manhole 3 (#B3-022) located in the driving range (Station [STA] 0+50, shown as EX MH #B3 022 in Figure 2), and the flanged outlet manhole (#B4-030)(STA 11+14) south of the pump station.

2.3.2 Rehabilitate with Fiber-Reinforced Mortar

If the condition of the pipe section between the flanged outlet manhole (#B4-030) and the end of the Vylon liner is conducive for rehabilitation, the contractor would apply a fiber reinforced mortar and epoxy to fill any voids within the original cement mortar lining and augment the lining. The fiber-reinforced mortar will be designed for fully deteriorated pipe and will take on all internal and external pressures.

Rehabilitation with fiber-reinforced mortar does not need any excavation and can be done from the existing manholes.

2.3.3 Replacement with High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe

If the pipe condition of the 25-foot steel section of pipe between the end of the vylon liner and the flanged outlet manhole is not appropriate for rehabilitation, it will be removed and replaced with high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. The HDPE installation is a typical open trench installation, which requires a linear disturbance along the pipeline length, approximately 6 feet wide, 36 feet long by 20 feet deep for the length of the section. If rehabilitation of the pipe is appropriate, this disturbance would not be needed; i.e. it would be replaced with the trenchless approach noted above for fiber-reinforced mortar.

2.3.4 New Manhole 4

A new manhole, Manhole 4 (MH4), will be constructed along the existing pipeline alignment near the Michael's at Shoreline Restaurant in an existing sidewalk/front landscape area (STA 9+25 in Figure 2). A hole would be dug to access the existing pipe and the top portion of the pipe would be removed and the manhole would be built on top of it, connecting to the surface. Potholing around the proposed location of the new manhole confirmed that the area does not fall within the limits of the refuse area of the landfill. Construction of MH4 would require a pit 12 feet long, 12 feet wide and 20 feet deep (Figure 3).

2.3.5 Flanged Outlet Manhole

The flanged outlet manhole (#B4-030) near the existing pump station will be raised and supported to be easily accessible from the top of the manhole (see Figure 4). The existing manhole will be cleaned and fiber reinforced mortar and epoxy will be applied to fill any voids in

the original cement mortar lining and provide protection. The disturbed area for the flanged manhole outlet is approximately 20 feet long, 20 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

2.3.6 Flow Bypass

Sewer flows between the pump station and PARWQCP will need to be maintained for the duration of the project and a temporary above-ground pipeline system needs to be constructed to direct sewage flows around the segment of pipeline under repair (flow bypass). The flow bypass will include using inflatable plugs to prevent upstream flow from entering the pump station and the work area. There are two main bypass systems, one on the East Trunk line and another on the West Trunk line. The east bypass system includes installation of plugs on MH#B4-006 on the 39-inch East Trunk line and on Manhole MH#B3-014 on the 39-inch West Trunk line. After the plugs are installed, flow entering MH#B4-006 will be pumped through a pipe to MH#B3-014. The pumped flow will be allowed to back up in the existing 39-inch West Trunk line until the flow reaches MH#B3-001 where the second bypass will be installed. The second bypass is setup to pump flow from MH#B3-001 to MH#B3-021. The second bypass will pump backup flow from first bypass system together with the gravity flow entering from the west of MH#B3-001 into MH#B3-021. The flows from Shoreline Boat House, Rengstorff House, Driving Range, Michael's & Pro Shop will continue to flow into MH#B3-014. The SPS will be shut down and non-operational during this time.

Securing the end of the liner should be the last item of work and the bypass should be removed and normal pump station operation should resume after that. Sewer level monitoring and contingency plans shall be prepared as part of the project. Sewer level monitoring at MH#B4-006 and MH#B3-001 will be established with a threshold to stop work and reconnect/restart the Flow Bypass. In case of emergency such as the monitored level of flow at MH#B4-006 and MH#B3-001 is above the established threshold or if the work takes longer than 2 hours then the bypass will be reestablished and resumed and another period for removal of bypass would be scheduled.

Provisions for a spill emergency safety plan will be included in the project's Specifications package.

2.3.7 Dewatering

The project site is near the bay and construction activities below grade may require dewatering during construction. Project specifications state the Contractor shall:

- Design its dewatering system to meet California and Federal Operational Safety and Health Administration requirements
- Discharge of the removed groundwater shall be in accordance with the Contractor's WPPP and State and Federal Regulations.
- Water removed from excavations shall be discharged to a sedimentation tank(s).
- Groundwater shall be tested for contaminants prior to discharge.
- All discharges shall be approved by the local and state jurisdiction.
- Contractor shall obtain all necessary permits, permissions, and approvals for the selected discharge location.
- Contractor shall coordinate with and obtain a temporary discharge permit from the City prior to discharging into the sewer system.

2.3.8 Paving, Landscaping, Driving Range

Areas of pavement affected by construction activities would be repaved to preconstruction conditions. Landscaping in the driving range areas affected by the project would also be returned to preconstruction conditions following construction.

2.3.9 Utilities

The project alignment would be located near other known existing utilities such as recycled water, electricity and sanitary sewer lines near the proposed Manhole 4 and an 8-inch water line and electrical line near the flanged outlet manhole (#B4-030) construction area. These existing underground utilities would be avoided and protected in place by minor ground disturbance.

2.3.10 Stormwater Management

The project is subject to compliance with the requirements of the Santa Clara County Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP), and requirements for a project specific SWPPP and erosion and sediment control would be prepared and implemented during construction to ensure that contaminants do not enter the water system.

2.3.11 Site Access and Circulation

Construction traffic access and travel patterns are shown in Figure 7. Construction traffic would access the site via North Shoreline Boulevard to Michael's at Shoreline Restaurant. To access the project area near the Golf Driving Range, construction traffic would travel on Shoreline Boulevard to just north of the Shoreline Amphitheatre where they would take established maintenance roads west across Permanente Creek and then loop around to the Driving Range area.

2.3.12 Construction Schedule and Equipment

Project construction would generally proceed according to the following sequence. The timeline given is approximate and may vary due to selected contractor's means and methods and weather delays. Some phases may overlap, but the overall construction timeframe is estimated at three months. Construction is anticipated to begin in Mid-September 2021 and the pipeline improvements completed and returned to operation around December/January 2021. Construction is anticipated for a total of 75 working days (105 calendar days), broken down as follows:

- Mobilization – 5 days
- Install flow bypass – 2 days
- CIPP installation – 35 days
- Steel pipe rehabilitation – 3 days
- Flanged outlet modification – 10 days
- Install manhole 4 – 15 days
- Demobilization – 5 days

Two construction work areas are located in the Michael's parking lot and an additional work area is located in within the driving range as shown in 7. A 50-feet by 50-feet staging area would be located in the "E" Lot, located east of the intersection of N. Shoreline Boulevard and the Shoreline Maintenance Road as shown on Figure 7. The construction crew would number between 6-10 people at any given time.

The City of Mountain View Civil Code SEC.1.2 and SEC.8.70 establish the allowable hours of construction as follows: No construction activity shall commence prior to 7:00 a.m. nor continue

later than 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. "Construction activity" includes any physical activity on the construction site or in the staging area, including the delivery of materials or equipment. No work is permitted on Saturday unless prior written approval is granted by the Chief Building Official. No construction activity is allowed on recognized holidays. While the City's noise ordinance allows construction activities until 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, the project plans further limit allowable construction hours to no later than 4:00 p.m., therefore the project plans are more restrictive of and would remain consistent with Mountain View Civil Code SEC 1.2 and SEC 8.70.

2.4 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

The project plans contain the following project specific and City of Mountain View specifications that will be applied to the project. Because these specifications are included on the project plans they are considered part of the project and not mitigation. Table 2-1 lists the project specific and City of Mountain View Specifications that would be applied to the project that help avoid or reduce potential project impacts.

Table 2-1: Standard Specifications Applicable to the Project

Resource Area/Topic	Standard
Dust Control – Construction Notes Specification 6	At all times during construction and until final completion and acceptance of the work, the contractor shall prevent the formation of an airborne dust nuisance in such a manner that it will contain dust particles to the immediate surface of the work per section 5-10 of the Standard Provisions. The contractor shall perform such treatment within 2 hours after notification by the City that an airborne nuisance exists.
Construction Noise - Construction Notes Specification 20	Noise working hour restrictions. In order to limit disturbing noises, construction work shall occur only between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, Excluding holidays. Work outside of these hours is prohibited, unless the city grants an exception. Exceptions will be considered only when, in the Opinion of the public works director, construction during normal construction hours would inconvenience the public and neighboring residents more than working outside of these hours. Exceptions will not be granted merely to expedite the construction work.
Discharge to curbside gutter, storm sewer, storm drain or natural outlets. Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.31.3.1	It shall be unlawful to discharge or cause a threatened discharge to any curbside gutter, storm sewer, storm drain gutter, creek or natural outlet any domestic sewage, sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or polluted waters except where permission is granted by the fire chief or his designee. Unlawful discharges to storm drains shall include, but are not limited to discharges from: toilets, sinks, commercial or industrial processes, cooling systems, air compressors, boilers, fabric or carpet cleaning, equipment cleaning, vehicle cleaning, swimming pools, spas, fountains, construction activities (e.g., painting, paving, concrete placement, saw cutting, grading}, painting, and paint stripping, unless specifically permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to regulations established by the fire chief or his designee. Additionally, it shall be unlawful to discharge any pollutants or

Resource Area/Topic	Standard
	waters containing pollutants that would contribute to violations of the City's stormwater discharge permit or applicable water quality standards.
Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.32.10 Discharges and prevention thereof through Implementation of best management practices.	<p>Construction Areas. All construction projects occurring within city limits shall be conducted in a manner which prevents the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste to the soil or groundwater, and minimizes the discharge of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, polluted water and sediments to the storm sewer system. Practices which shall be implemented to meet the intent of this requirement are described in the City of Mountain View's document "It's in the Contract! (But Not in the Bay)." The City may require any additional practices consistent with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System stormwater discharge permit if it concludes that the intent of this section is not being met during the construction process.</p> <p>A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared and available at the site for all projects regulated under the state's "general construction" permit and for, any other projects for which the fire department (fire and environmental protection division) determines that a SWPPP is necessary to protect surface waters.</p>
Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.32.2.1 Discharge Permit	It shall be unlawful for any person or organization to discharge or cause to be discharged any industrial wastes or polluted water whatsoever directly or indirectly into the sewer system without first obtaining a permit for discharge. The discharge applicant shall not commence discharge prior to permit issuance. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any industrial wastes or polluted water in excess of the quantity or quality limitations, or to violate any other requirement set forth in this article or in a permit for discharge.
Traffic Control - Construction Notes Specification 16	<p>Maintain traffic control devices.</p> <p>The contractor shall install and maintain fences, barriers, lights and signs that are necessary to give adequate warning to the public at all times per section 7-05 of the standard provisions in accordance with the California manual on uniform traffic control devices.</p>
Hazardous Materials and Wastes – Construction Notes Specification 18.	All work shall be conducted in a manner which prevents the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste to the soil or groundwater, and minimizes the discharge of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, polluted water and sediments to the storm drain system per section 7-08.01 of the standard provisions.
Compliance with environmental documents – Construction Notes Specification 14	The contractor shall comply with the provisions of all permits, licenses or other authorizations applicable to the work with respect to the Environmental Quality Act per section 7-02 of the standard Provisions.
Geology and Soils Construction Notes 45.	All on-site grading shall be done per the approved recommendations in the soil and foundation investigations report, entitled "Geotechnical Investigation Interceptor Sewer Manhole

Resource Area/Topic	Standard
	Project Shoreline Park", dated March 20, 2014, prepared by Haley and Aldrich, Job no. 40753 and signed by Micah D. Hintz, RCE.
Project Location Notes – Construction Notes 79	The contractor is advised the project site is located within the closed landfill boundary. Decomposing refuse produces landfill gas (LFG). LFG consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide and other toxic or hazardous materials. LFG is an asphyxiant and is combustible, colorless, and may be odorless. LFG can migrate through several hundred feet of soil adjacent to landfill at explosive concentrations. The contractor shall take any and all necessary precautions against fire, explosion, asphyxiation and other worker safety hazards when working on, in, or near the project site.
Accidental Discovery of Human Remains Construction Notes Specification 46	In the event human remains and/or cultural materials are found, all project-related construction shall cease within a 100-foot radius. The contractor shall, pursuant to section 7050.5 of the health and safety code, and section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California, notify the Santa Clara County Coroner immediately.
Water Pollution Prevention Plan (WPPP) – Construction Notes Specification 78	The contractor shall comply with the city's water pollution prevention program. The contractor shall brief his subcontractors of the pollution prevention requirements and is advised stop work notices and other penalties may be issued for noncompliance.
Selective BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention (Contract Documents and Specifications)	<p>5. Spill Prevention and Control</p> <p>a. If hazardous materials are used on the project, the Contractor shall keep a stockpile of spill clean-up materials, such as rags or absorbents, readily accessible on-site.</p> <p>b. Aboveground storage tanks and their installations shall comply with City, State, and Federal requirements.</p> <p>c. The Contractor shall immediately contain and prevent spills or leaks from entering storm drain system, drainage courses, or creeks and shall properly clean up and dispose of the spills or leaks. The Contractor shall not wash the spills or leaks into streets, gutters, storm drain system, drainage courses, or creeks and shall not bury the spills or leaks.</p> <p>d. In case of a hazardous material spillage, the Contractor shall immediately call 911 and shall handle the spilled material in accordance with the requirements of 6, "Disposal of Hazardous Waste".</p>
Sediment and Erosion Control – Construction Notes Specification 62	Sediment and erosion control methods shall be implemented.
Spill Prevention - Temporary Flow Control Plan. Project Specifications Section 32 23 24, Flow Bypass, Section 1.4.A and B	<p>A. Prepare and submit Temporary Flow Control Plan at least 21 days before starting the Work requiring temporary flow control; include following information:</p> <p>1. Drawings indicating location of temporary sewer plugs and bypass discharge lines.</p>

Resource Area/Topic	Standard
	<p>2. Traffic Control Plan specifically applicable to temporary flow control adhering to requirements of applicable agencies and as may be specified in Contract Documents.</p> <p>3. Locations where flow will be intercepted and discharged.</p> <p>4. If trucks are to be employed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Numbers and sizes of trucks. b. Configuration of facilities to be used to load trucks at each interception location. c. Locations where trucks will unload. d. Time for loading, unloading, and travel. e. Complete descriptions and performance characteristics of pumps, electric power generators, high water alarms and standby equipment. f. Acoustical information for equipment to be used showing compliance with noise control requirements. g. Details of temporary force mains, including horizontal and vertical alignments, pipe materials, protection of existing buried and aboveground facilities and improvements, maintenance of traffic and access for carts and maintenance trucks. h. Design calculations proving adequacy of temporary system and selected equipment to convey all flows. i. Drawings showing layouts and configurations of temporary flow control facilities. j. Drawings and design calculations of temporary bulkheads and plugs. k. Drawings and design calculations for thrust restraint of temporary piping. l. Details of system controls and control logic; include diagrams and narrative. m. Anticipated schedule for the Work. n. Other information to completely describe temporary flow control facilities and conformance to specified requirements. <p>B. Prepare and submit not less than 60 days before scheduled date of temporary flow control activities. As a minimum plan shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedures for removal of water. 2. Procedures for determining nature and extent of damage and required restoration where restoration is possible. 3. Provide for industrial hygienist and standby Subcontractor for cleanup of exterior and building interior spaces that might be affected by a spill, backup, or overflow. Industrial hygienist and cleanup Subcontractor shall be certified by the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification (IICRC) and follow IICRC S500 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration for cleanup of Category 3 water.

2.5 REQUIRED APPROVALS

The proposed project is not anticipated to require any approvals from state, federal, or local agencies.

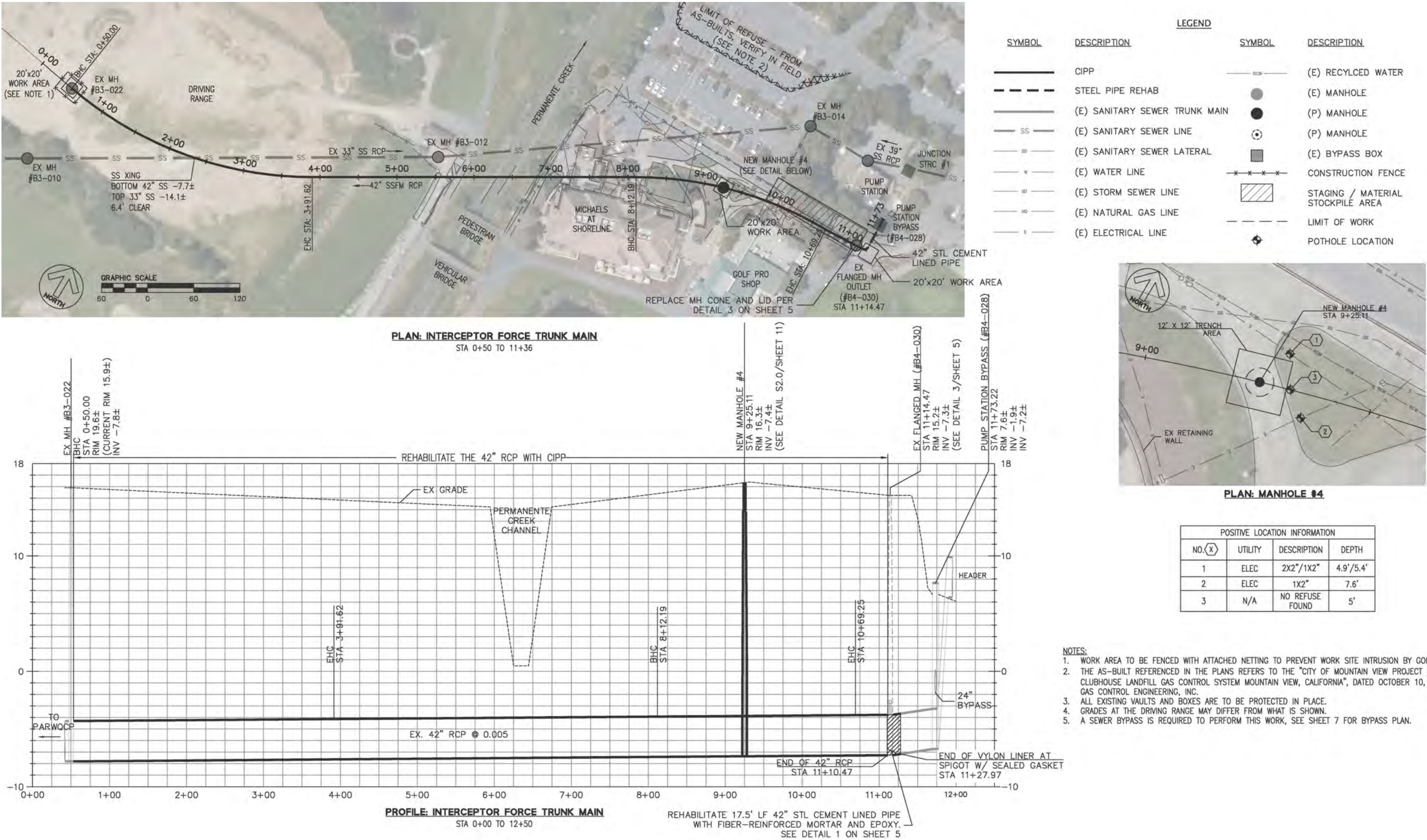


Source: BKF Engineers, 2020; ESRI, 2020; MIG, 2020.

 Project Area



Figure 1 Regional Location

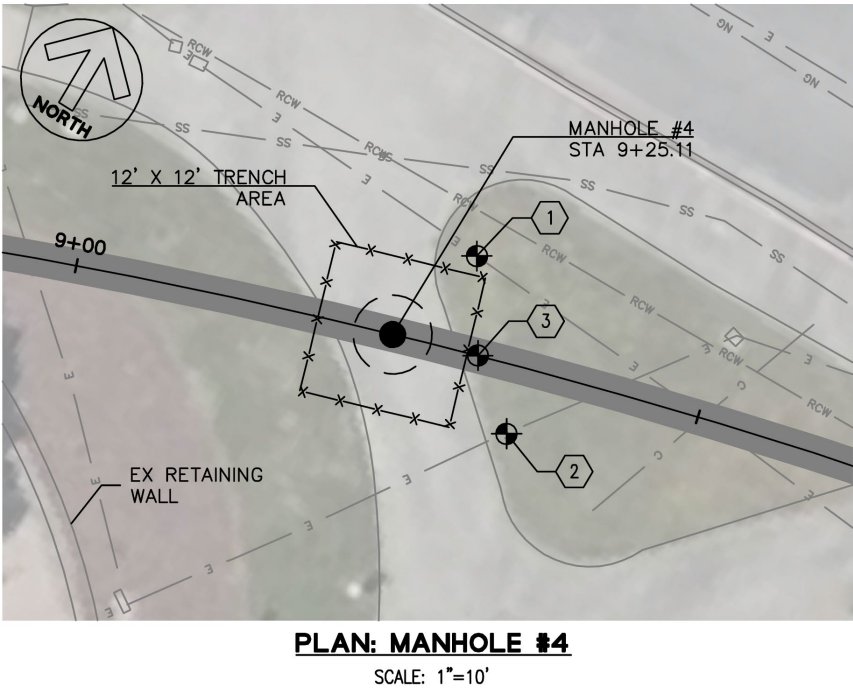


Source: BKF Engineers, 02/10/2021

Figure 2 Site Layout

Mountain View Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Figure 3 Manhole 4 Plan




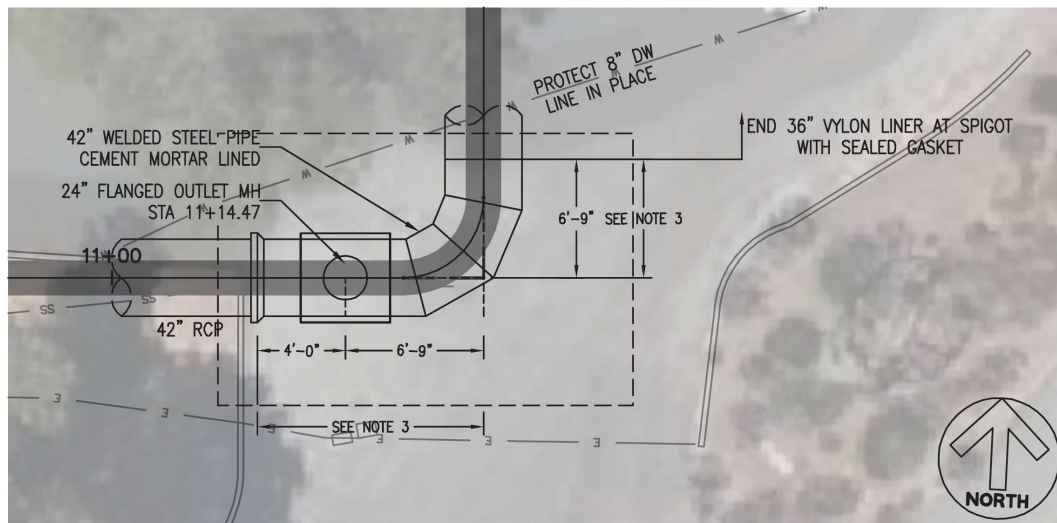
POSITIVE LOCATION INFORMATION				
NO.		UTILITY	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH
1		ELEC	2X2"/1X2"	4.9'/5.4'
2		ELEC	1X2"	7.6'
3		N/A	NO REFUSE FOUND	5'

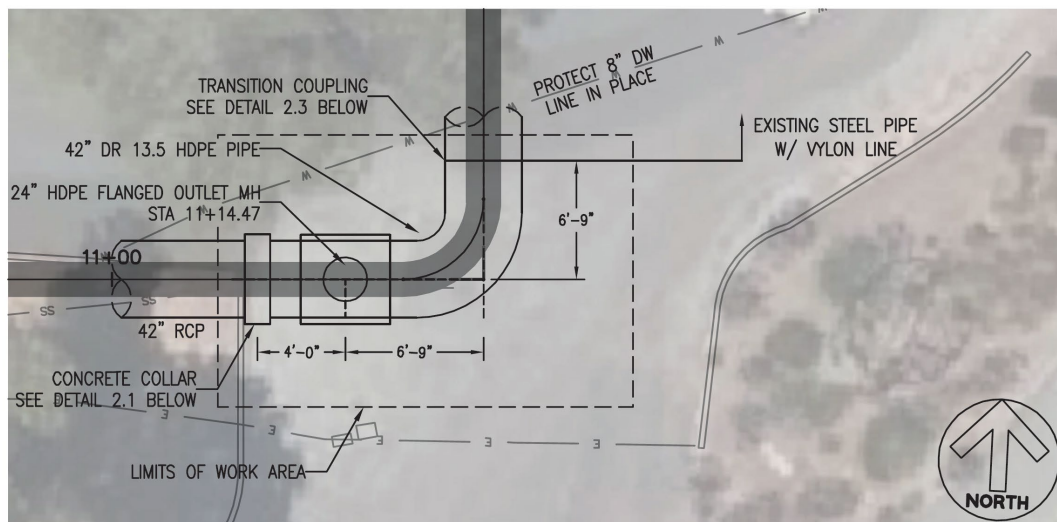
Figure 4 Flanged Manhole Plan**NOTES**

1. PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH REHABILITATION OF THIS TRUNK SECTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY WITH PICTURES AND VIDEO SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE TRUNK BETWEEN THE END OF THE EXISTING VYLON LINER AND THE FLANGED OUTLET MANHOLE.
2. DEPENDING ON THE CONDITION OF THIS SECTION, THE CONTRACTOR WILL EITHER REHABILITATE THIS SECTION AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS (SEE DETAIL 4/C3.0) OR REMOVE AND REPLACE.
3. REHABILITATE THIS SECTION WITH FIBER REINFORCED MORTAR AND EPOXY AFTER REPAIRING ANY LEAKS.

**FLANGED MANHOLE B4-030
(REHAB EXISTING PIPE)**



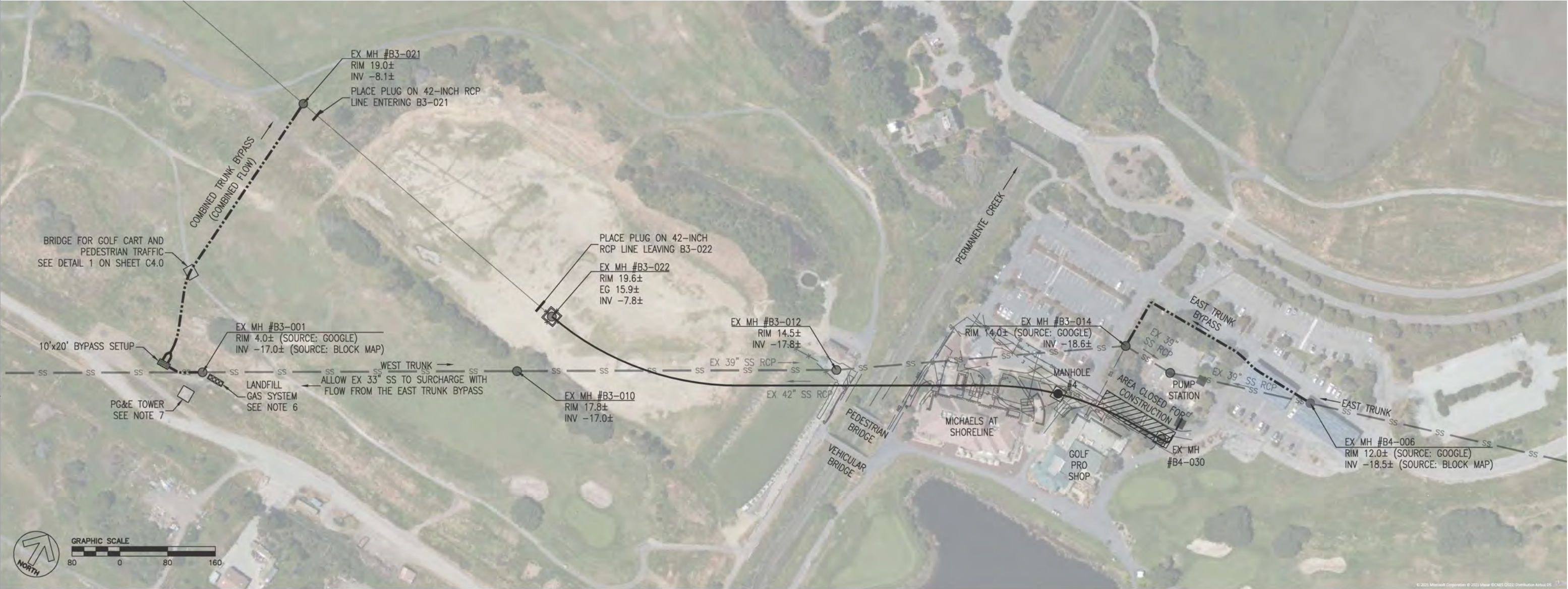
1' = 10"



**FLANGED MANHOLE B4-030
(HDPE REPLACEMENT)**



1' = 10"



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

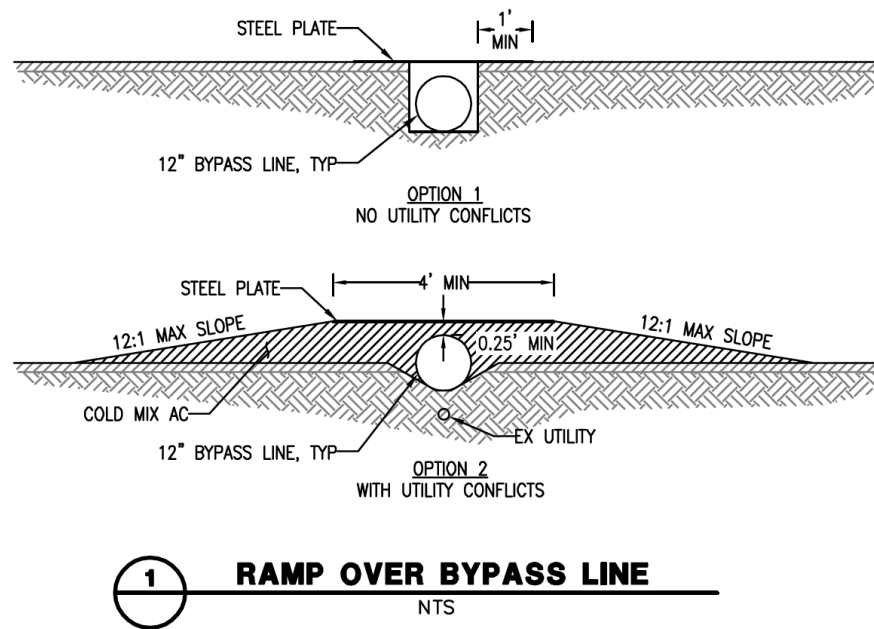
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL BYPASS SANITARY SEWER FLOWS FROM THE EAST TRUNK AT MANHOLE #B4-006 TO MANHOLE #B3-014 AND ALLOW THE EXISTING 39-INCH RCP WEST TRUNK MAIN TO SURCHARGE UP TO ELEVATION (-14). A SECOND BYPASS SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED AT MANHOLE #B3-001 CAPABLE OF PUMPING, AT THE MINIMUM, THE EXISTING PEAK WET WEATHER FLOW RATES SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND DISCHARGE THE COMBINED FLOW INTO THE EXISTING MANHOLE #B3-021.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BYPASS SANITARY SEWER FLOWS FROM THE WEST TRUNK FROM MANHOLE #B3-001 BY PUMPED SYSTEM TO EXISTING MANHOLE #B3-021.
3. PLUGS FOR SETTING UP THE BYPASS SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED DURING LOW FLOWS AT NIGHT TIME. PLUGS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS. SEE SHEET 8 FOR PUMP STATION ISOLATION PLAN.
4. BYPASS PLAN PROVIDED HERE IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL MEASURES REQUIRED TO SAFELY PERFORM WORK AND SHALL SUBMIT BYPASS PLAN FOR REVIEW. SEE SPECIFICATION SECTION 31 23 24. IF BYPASS PUMPS NEED TO BE SHUTOFF TO PERFORM ANY PORTION OF THE WORK, NOTIFY CITY. DURING TEMPORARY SHUTOFF OF BYPASS PUMPS, FLOW LEVEL IN MANHOLE #B4-006 AND MANHOLE #B3-001 SHALL NOT EXCEED MORE THAN 2-FT ABOVE THE OPERATING SURCHARGE ELEVATION OF (-8) AND (-14), RESPECTIVELY.
5. CONTRACTOR TO GIVE CITY 72 HOURS NOTICE PRIOR TO REMOVING THE FLOW BYPASS.
6. CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED THAT THERE IS AN EXISTING LANDFILL GAS DISCHARGE SYSTEM ADJACENT TO MANHOLE #B3-001 THAT CANNOT BE DISTURBED, BLOCKED, OR OBSCURED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL MEASURES TO PROTECT THE GAS DISCHARGE SYSTEM IN PLACE.
7. THE BYPASS SYSTEM IS LOCATED WITHIN A PG&E EASEMENT. CONTRACTOR WILL NEED TO COORDINATE WITH PG&E PRIOR TO START OF WORK.

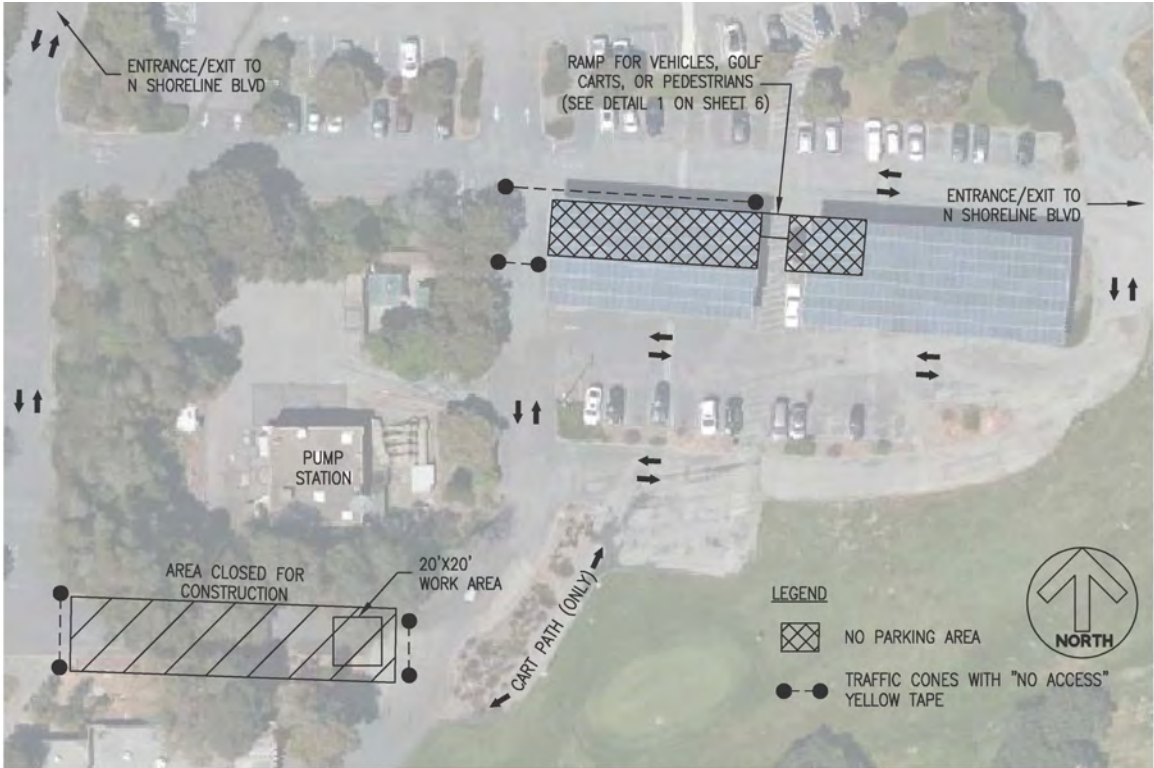
ESTIMATED PEAK SEWER FLOW RATES			
FLOW SCENARIO	EAST TRUNK	WEST TRUNK	COMBINED
PWWF	8.2 MGD	7.0 MGD	15.2 MGD
PDWF	6.0 MGD	5.7 MGD	11.7 MGD

LEGEND	
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	HDPE BYPASS LINE
	(E) SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
	(P) SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
	(E) BYPASS BOX
	LAYDOWN AREA
	WORK AREA

Source: BKF Engineers, 02/10/2021

Figure 5 Temporary Bypass Plan
Mountain View Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Figure 6 Temporary Bypass Utility Crossing Details



MICHAELS AND GOLF LINK PARKING CIRCULATION



ACCESS PLAN

- NOTE
1. CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES TO KEEP OFF OF CART PATHS AT ALL TIMES EXCEPT WHEN CROSSING PERPENDICULAR OVER THEM.

Source: BKF Engineers 02/10/2021

Figure 7 Access Plan

Mountain View Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Chapter 3. Environmental Checklist and Responses

1. **Project Title:** Interceptor Force Main Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Mountain View, 500 Castro Street, Mountain View, CA 94041
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Ariel Morales, Senior Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Public Services Division, City of Mountain View, 231 N. Whisman Road, Mountain View, CA 940343, Phone: (650) 903-6042, Email: ariel.morales@mountainview.gov
4. **Project Location:** nearest to 2940 and 2960 N. Shoreline Boulevard, in Shoreline Park at 2600 N. Shoreline Boulevard, Mountain View, CA
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Same as the Lead Agency
6. **General Plan Designation:** Regional Park
7. **Zoning:** Public Facility
8. **Description of the Project:** The project proposes to rehabilitate approximately 1,075 linear feet of an existing interceptor force trunk sewer main including installation of a new manhole and rehabilitation of the flanged manhole outlet (Project).
9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** Adjacent land uses consist other regional park uses such as the Shoreline Golf Links, Shoreline Lake and Boathouse, and Shoreline Amphitheatre.
10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required:** The Project would require coordination with Santa Clara County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division for activities on/near the closed landfill.
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.?** The City of Mountain View has not received a request from Native American tribes for consultation pursuant to Pubic Resources Code section 21080.3.1. Outreach was made to notify California Native American tribes of the project on October 16, 2020 via email and October 22, 2020 and no response has been received as of the date of this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

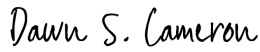
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed Project COULD have a significant effect on the environment, there WILL NOT be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier 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.

DocuSigned by:

0F8691A0DA4D442

Signature

4/15/2021 | 12:53 PM PDT

Date:

Dawn Cameron

Printed Name:

Public Works Director

Title:

City of Mountain View

Agency:

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 will 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 (mitigation measures from “Earlier Analyses,” as described in 5. below, may be cross-referenced).
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 Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b. Impacts 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.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the North Bayshore area on the north side of the City within Shoreline Park that is dominated by recreational or related uses. Shoreline Park sits atop a former City of Mountain View landfill and provides recreational opportunities including trails, fields, sailing, golf, and access to the bay. The project site crosses land developed with paved roadways/access drives, front yards of commercial use sites (Michael's and Golf Course Pro Shop), and a golf course driving range. Since the existing sewer interceptor force trunk main pipeline is located underground, the facility is not readily visible from above except for occasional manholes at the ground surface along the trunk main alignment.

Shoreline Park is at the edge of San Francisco Bay and is influenced by baylands habitats. The park contains many pleasing views of open space, the baylands, and San Francisco Bay and is highly valued by park uses for its scenic qualities.

3.1.2 Discussion

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. (Responses a, c). For purposes of determining significance under CEQA, a scenic vista is defined as a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the public. The City's General Plan (2012) notes that views of San Francisco Bay are considered scenic and that these views are generally only available from Shoreline Park. The project is the rehabilitation of an underground sanitary sewer main. Construction work and staging areas, equipment and materials, and the flow bypass pipeline would be temporarily visible during construction. The manholes are the only project feature that would remain visible at grade after construction. These features would not adversely affect the scenic views of San Francisco Bay.

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

No Impact. There are no officially designated state scenic highways in the area.

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

No Impact. As noted previously, the project is the rehabilitation of an underground sanitary sewer main. Nighttime construction is not proposed so no night lighting is anticipated during construction. The project does not include the installation of permanent exterior night lighting in the project area.

3.1.3 References

City of Mountain View. 2012. Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report. September.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project*:</i>				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*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.				

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the City of Mountain View in an area designated as Urban and Built-up Land by the California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The project site has a General Plan designation of Regional Park (City of Mountain View 2012).

3.2.2 Discussion

Would the project:

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

- b) **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?**
- c) **Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?**
- d) **Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**
- e) **Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

No Impact (Responses a – e). There are no forest lands or agricultural lands on or near the proposed project site, which is within a regional park. The Project would not convert or cause the conversion of any farmland or forest land to a non-agricultural/non-forest use. The proposed Project would not impact Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, forest land, or land under a Williamson Act contract. Thus, the Project would not result in impacts to any agricultural or forestry resources.

3.2.3 References

California Department of Conservation. 2018. Important Farmland ArcGIS Map. Department of Land Resource Protection. Accessed September 1, 2020 at https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?url=https%3A%2F%2Fgis.conservati.on.ca.gov%2Fserver%2Frest%2Fservices%2FDLRP%2FCaliforniaImportantFarmland_mostrecent%2FMapServer&source=sd.

City of Mountain View. 2012. Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report. September.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project*:</i>				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
*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.				

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

Air quality is a function of pollutant emissions and topographic and meteorological influences. Physical atmospheric conditions such as air temperature, wind speed, and topography influence air quality.

Criteria Air Pollutants

Federal, state, and local governments control air quality through the implementation of laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. The federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards for “criteria” pollutants considered harmful to the environment and public health. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), fine particulate matter (particles 2.5 microns in diameter and smaller, or PM_{2.5}), inhalable coarse particulate matter (particles 10 microns in diameter and smaller, or PM₁₀), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) are more stringent than the national standards for the pollutants listed above and include the following additional pollutants: hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), sulfates (SO_x), and vinyl chloride. In addition to these criteria pollutants, the federal and state governments have classified certain pollutants as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) or toxic air contaminants (TACs), such as asbestos and diesel particulate matter (DPM).

San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin

The proposed Project is located in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), an area of non-attainment for both the 1-hour and 8-hour state ozone standards, and the national 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard. The SFBAAB is comprised of nine counties: all of Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Napa, and the southern portions of Solano and Sonoma. In San Mateo County, PM_{2.5} exceeds the national standard only on about one day each year (BAAQMD 2017a).

The San Francisco Bay Area is generally characterized by a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, damp winters. During the summer daytime high temperatures near the coast are primarily in the mid-60s, whereas areas farther inland are typically in the high-80s to low-90s. Nighttime low temperatures on average are in the mid-40s along the coast and low to mid-30s inland.

The Mediterranean climate is seen along most of the West Coast of North America and is primarily due to a (typically dominating) high-pressure system, located off the west coast of North America, over the Pacific Ocean. During the summer and fall months the high-pressure ridge is at its strongest and therefore provides a more stable atmosphere. Warm temperatures and a stable atmosphere associated with the high-pressure ridge provide favorable conditions for the formation of photochemical pollutants (e.g. O₃) and secondary particulates (e.g. nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and SO₂).

Varying topography and limited atmospheric mixing throughout the SFBAAB restrict air movement resulting in reduced dispersion and higher concentrations of air pollutants. The SFBAAB is most susceptible to air pollution during the summer when cool marine air flowing through the Golden Gate can become trapped under a layer of warmer air (a phenomenon known as an inversion) and is prevented from escaping the valleys and bays created by the Coast Ranges.

Sensitive Receptors

A sensitive receptor is generally defined as where children, seniors, and sick persons are located and there is reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure to air pollutants. These typically include residences, hospitals, and schools. There are no sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project site.

Existing Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions at the Project Site

The operation of the sanitary sewer system requires a system of pump and lift stations to move the sewage flows within the system. The pumps system is electrical and would generate a nominal amount of criteria air pollutants.

3.3.2 Regulatory Setting

CARB In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation

On July 26, 2007, CARB adopted a regulation to reduce DPM and nitrous oxides (NO_x) emissions from in-use (existing) off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles in California. Such vehicles are used in construction, mining, and industrial operations. This regulation applies to all off-road diesel vehicles over 25 horsepower (hp) used in California and most two-engine vehicles (except on-road two-engine sweepers), which are subject to the *Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Fueled Fleets (Off-Road regulation)*. Additionally, vehicles that are rented or leased (rental or leased fleets) are included in this regulation.

The Off-Road regulation:

- Imposes limits on idling, requires a written idling policy, and requires a disclosure when selling vehicles;
- Requires all off-road diesel vehicles over 25-horsepower be reported to CARB (using the Diesel Off-Road Online Report System DOORs) and labeled;
- Restricts the adding of older vehicles into fleets; and,
- Requires fleets to reduce their emissions by retiring, replacing, or repowering older engines, or installing Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies, VDECS (i.e., exhaust retrofits).

CARB On-Road Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles (In-Use) Regulation

CARB's In-Use Heavy-Duty Diesel-Fueled regulation (also known as the Truck and Bus Regulation) is intended to reduce emission of NO_x, PM, and other criteria pollutants generated from existing on-road diesel vehicles operating in California. The regulation applies to nearly all diesel fueled trucks and buses with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) greater than 14,000 pounds that are privately or federally owned, and for privately and publicly owned school buses. Heavier trucks and buses with a GVWR greater than 26,000 pounds must comply with a schedule by engine model year or owners can report to show compliance with more flexible options. Fleets complying with the heavier trucks and buses schedule must install the best available PM filter on 1996 model year and newer engines and replace the vehicle 8 years later. Trucks with 1995 model year and older engines had to be replaced starting 2015. Replacements with a 2010 model year or newer engines meet the final requirements, but owners can also replace the equipment with used trucks that have a future compliance date (as specified in regulation). By 2023, all trucks and buses must have at least 2010 model year engines with few exceptions. All diesel-fueled construction equipment operation on the project site must meet these emission regulations.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The BAAQMD is the agency primarily responsible for maintaining air quality and regulating emissions of criteria and toxic air pollutants within the SFBAAB. The BAAQMD carries out this responsibility by preparing, adopting, and implementing plans, regulations, and rules that are designed to achieve attainment of state and national air quality standards. The BAAQMD currently has 14 regulations containing more than 100 rules that control and limit emissions from sources of pollutants. Table 3-1 summarizes the major BAAQMD rule and regulation that may apply to the proposed Project.

Table 3-1: Potentially Applicable BAAQMD Rules and Regulations

Regulation	Rule	Description
6 – Particulate Matter	1 – General Requirements	Limits visible particulate matter emissions.
Source: BAAQMD 2020		

On April 19, 2017, the BAAQMD adopted the *2017 Clean Air Plan: Spare the Air, Cool the Climate (Clean Air Plan)*, which updates the District's *2010 Clean Air Plan*, and continues to provide the framework for assuring that the NAAQS and CAAQS would be attained and maintained in the Bay Area in compliance with state and federal requirements (BAAQMD 2017b). The BAAQMD's *2017 Clean Air Plan* is a multi-pollutant plan focused on protecting public health and the climate. Specifically, the primary goals of the *2017 Clean Air Plan* are to:

- Attain all state and national quality standards;

- Eliminate disparities among Bay Area communities in cancer health risk from toxic air contaminants; and
- Reduce Bay Area GHG Emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

The *Clean Air Plan* includes 85 distinct control measures to help the region reduce air pollutants and has a long-term strategic vision which forecasts what a clean air Bay Area will look like in the year 2050. The control measures aggressively target the largest source of GHG, ozone pollutants, and particulate matter emissions – transportation. The 2017 Clean Air Plan includes more incentives for electric vehicle infrastructure, off-road electrification projects such as Caltrain and shore power at ports, and reducing emissions from trucks, school buses, marine vessels, locomotives, and off-road equipment (BAAQMD 2017b).

3.3.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not conflict with nor obstruct implementation of the BAAQMD *Clean Air Plan*. The *Clean Air Plan* includes increases in regional construction, area, mobile, and stationary source activities, and operations in its emission inventories and plans for achieving attainment of air quality standards. Chapter 5 of the *Clean Air Plan* contains the BAAQMD's strategy for achieving the plan's climate and air quality goals. This control strategy is the backbone of the *Clean Air Plan*.

The proposed project consists of the rehabilitation of an existing sewer force main and does not affect housing or population; therefore, it would not have the potential to substantially affect housing, employment, and population projections within the region, which are the basis of the *Clean Air Plan* projections. The control measures in the *Clean Air Plan* do not directly apply to the proposed Project and, therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with the *Clean Air Plan*. Furthermore, as described under b), below, the increase in regional emissions generated by the proposed Project would be less than the BAAQMD's emissions thresholds. No impact would occur.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards. The proposed project would not result in long term operational air emissions. Project construction would result in short-term emissions. Construction would last approximately three months and involve a small area of ground disturbance limited to the entrance and exit pit and the new manhole. In addition, the project would not require demolition activities, extensive site preparation, material transport (e.g., soil import/export), or the simultaneous occurrence of more than two construction phases (e.g., grading and trenching and building construction, grading and paving and trenching). Construction dust will be controlled in accordance with Dust Control – Construction Notes Specification 6 (see Table 2-1 in the Project Description). Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. During Project construction, the heavy-duty, diesel-powered, off-road construction equipment, as well as diesel-powered vendor and haul trucks, would emit DPM

as part of their exhaust emissions; however, these emissions would not result in pollutant concentrations that could generate substantial adverse health risks to adjacent sensitive receptors for several reasons.

First, as described in response to Question b, air quality emissions from the project would be short-term and would not be substantial or exceed applicable ambient air quality standards. Second, Project construction emission activities would only occur intermittently, between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, as stated in Table 2-1 and would be within the timeframe allowed in the City's Noise Ordinance. The intermittent nature of Project construction activities would provide time for emitted pollutants to disperse on an hourly and daily basis according to the prevailing wind in the area. Finally, as described in Section 3.3.1, there are no sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project site. As such, the project does not have the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. This impact would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the Project would generate typical odors associated with construction activities, such as vehicle exhaust odors. The odors generated by the Project would be intermittent and localized in nature and would disperse quickly. Bypass flows during construction would be contained in a pipe and not exposed to the air. There are no other anticipated emissions. Therefore, the Project would not create emissions or odors that adversely affect a substantial number of people. This impact would be less than significant.

3.3.4 References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017a. "Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status". BAAQMD, Research & Data, Air Quality Standards & Attainment Status. January 5, 2017. Accessed on April 30, 2020 at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/research-and-data/air-quality-standards-and-attainment-status>.

_____. 2017b. 2017 Clean Air Plan: Spare the Air, Cool the Climate. BAAQMD, Planning, Rules, and Research Division. April 19, 2017.

_____. 2017c. *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. San Francisco, CA. June 2010, updated May 2017.

_____. 2020. Current Rules. BAAQMD. Accessed on April 30, 2020 at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/rules-and-compliance/current-rules>.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

Shoreline Park is an urban recreation area adjacent to the San Francisco Bay that has an artificial lake, a golf course, walking and biking trails, an amphitheater, and other recreational facilities. San Francisco Bay is to the north and commercial office buildings and corporate campus development are to the south, east, and west. Although the project vicinity is mostly developed, it contains small areas of intact coastal salt marsh, Charleston Slough on the northern edge, and Permanente Creek running through the middle. In addition to the natural habitat remnants, the artificial lake and landscaped vegetation provide habitat for a variety of birds and other wildlife.

Vegetation

As shown in Figure 2, the eastern end of the existing trunk main to be rehabilitated runs under a paved parking lot that is unvegetated except for planted landscape trees such as eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) and acacia (*Acacia* sp.) surrounding the pump station and behind the two existing

businesses- Michael's and the Pro Golf shop. The sewer main then passes behind the existing businesses under the paved roadway and pedestrian walkway. There are small areas covered with lawn grass near the pedestrian path.

The trunk main then passes under Permanente Creek, which is lined with a mixture of native marsh plants and nonnative invasive plants. Dominant marsh species include pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*), gumweed (*Grindelia* sp.), and sedges (*Carex* sp.). Common nonnative plants include wild oats (*Avena* sp.), harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). There are also scattered coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) growing along the banks.

After crossing Permanente Creek the trunk main travels under a grassy area at the edge of the golf course driving range and then under the driving range which is mostly barren and unvegetated.

During construction a temporary bypass pipeline would be established to direct sewer flows in the truck main around the portion of the main that is being rehabilitated/replaced. The bypass line would be placed above-ground and would connect MH#B4-006 to MH#B3-014 on paved areas of the parking lot and against or along the curb around the northern and western perimeters of the pump station (see Figure 5). There is no vegetation along the route except landscape plantings associated with the pump station and golf course. Another section of bypass would also connect MH#B-001 and MH B#3-021 within the golf course.

The new manhole is located in the existing paved sidewalk at the northeast corner of Michael's where there is no vegetation.

Construction access routes are on well-established existing roads, most of which are paved and all unvegetated.

Wildlife

Shoreline Park provides habitat for a variety of resident and migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, passerines, and raptors. According to eBird (September 2020), over 200 species of birds have been observed there. The following species were observed at or adjacent to the project site during the September 2020 site visit: American coot (*Fulica americana*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), gadwall (*Mareca strepera*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*). A recent survey on April 2, 2021 revealed the presence of bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), bewicks wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and nuthatch (*Sitta sp.*).

Shoreline Park also supports a variety of resident small mammals. Species observed during the site visit include fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and a house cat (*Felis catus*).

No reptiles or amphibians were observed during the site visit, but common species present likely include California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Northern alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), Pacific gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and others.

Special-status Species

For the purposes of this document, special-status species include those plant and animals listed, proposed for listing or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Federal

Endangered Species Act (FESA); those listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened or endangered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); animals designated as California Fully Protected (CFP) or California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) by the CDFW; and plants listed as Rank 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4 of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (Inventory).

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species at the project site was initially evaluated by developing a list of special-status species that are known to or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the study area based on a 9-quadrant search of current database records (e.g., California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDDB] and CNPS Electronic Inventory records), and review of the USFWS list of federal endangered and threatened species (using their online tool Information for Planning and Consultation or IPaC), NMFS' Critical Habitat Website (NMFS, 2020a), and NMFS' Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Mapper (NMFS, 2020b). The potential for occurrence of those species included on the list was then evaluated based on the habitat requirements of each species relative to the habitat conditions documented in the project area. If there are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project area, if there is clearly no suitable habitat present, and/or if the project area is clearly outside of the expected range of the species, these species were eliminated from consideration and are not discussed further. All remaining species were then evaluated for their potential to occur in or near the project site based on the presence of suitable habitat and nearby occurrences.

Special-status Plants. A list of 10 special-status plant species thought to have some potential for occurrence within or near the project was compiled using IPaC (USFWS, 2020), the CNPS Inventory (CNPS, 2020), and CNDDDB records (CNDDDB, 2020). Analysis of the documented habitat requirements and occurrence records of these plants, and the biologist's knowledge of sensitive species considered, supported the rejection of all 10 species as not having a reasonable potential to occur within the study area for at least one of the following reasons: (1) lack of suitable habitat types; (2) absence of specific microhabitat or edaphic requirements (e.g., serpentine or alkaline soils); (3) the species is presumed extirpated or is not expected to occur in the project vicinity due to range; and/or (4) the site is too disturbed to be expected to support the species. As the project site is largely composed of areas with little habitat value (developed land cover), the study area does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plants. One special-status plant species, Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*)- a CNPS Rank 1B.1 plant, is known to occur at Shoreline Park but there is no suitable habitat on or adjacent to the project site and it was not observed during the September 2020 site visit. Therefore, no special-status plant species are expected in or adjacent to the project site. All special-status species plants evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site are included in Appendix A along with listing status, range, habitat requirements, life form and blooming period, and potential to occur in the study area.

Special-status Animals. A list of 34 special-status animal species thought to have some potential for occurrence within the study area was compiled using the USFWS and CNDDDB databases. Twenty-eight (28) special-status animal species are unlikely to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat, urban development and human disturbance, and/or because the project site is outside of their usual range. All special-status animal species evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site are included in Appendix A along with listing status, range, habitat requirements, and potential to occur at or near the project site.

Almost all of the 15 bird species considered in the analysis have been observed at the Shoreline Park according to CNDDDB and/or recent eBird records (eBird is a citizen science online portal where birdwatchers can post their observations), and several additional special-status bird species with no CNDDDB records from the area have also been observed at Shoreline Park according to eBird. However, most of these bird species either do not breed at Shoreline Park,

and/or occur there only occasionally; and/or there is no suitable habitat for the species on or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, only six bird species that breed in the project area and are known to or could occur at or near the project site based on known nesting locations and/or suitable habitat on the project alignment are described below.

Burrowing Owl

Federal Listing Status: None; State Listing Status: CSSC

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) occurs throughout the lowlands of California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas. It is a ground dwelling owl, typically found nesting in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. It is heavily dependent upon the presence of small mammal burrows (e.g., ground squirrel) in its habitat to provide shelter from predators or inclement weather, as well as to provide a nesting location. Foraging habitat is often present in grassland areas. In California, burrowing owls breed from February 1 to August 31, with some variances by geographic location and climatic conditions. The non-breeding season (i.e., wintering season) for burrowing owl occurs from September 1 to January 31. Burrowing owls prefer short grass grasslands with burrow networks, and frequently with boulder fields or rock outcrops. Burrows are frequently modified by these owls. Constructed burrows (artificial burrows) are readily occupied by burrowing owls, and have been constructed for habitat enhancement and mitigation in several sites in California.

Burrowing owls are known to occur at the Shoreline Park based on CNDDDB and City of Mountain View records. They occur year-round at Shoreline Park and nest at various locations on the golf course and in surrounding areas. The City has an active management program for burrowing owls including preserves, artificial burrows, and regular nest monitoring. The project site itself does not provide suitable burrowing owl nesting habitat because it is in paved, barren, and heavily disturbed areas. However, there are known past burrowing owl nesting locations near the project site. Based on City of Mountain View records, the closest nesting locations to the project site were approximately 460 feet east of the Golf Pro Shop in the golf course, and 480 northeast of the pump station just north of Shoreline Boulevard (City of Mountain View, 2020).

White-tailed Kite

Federal Listing Status: None; State Listing Status: CFP

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is found in lowland areas of California west of the Sierra Nevada from the head of the Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills to western San Diego County at the Mexico border. They are residents of the central coast of California. White-tailed kites are residents in a variety of open habitats, including agricultural areas, grasslands, scrub and open chaparral habitats, meadows, and emergent wetlands throughout the lower elevations of California. Nests are constructed mostly of twigs and placed in small to large trees, often at habitat edges or in isolated groves. This species preys upon a variety of small mammals and other vertebrates.

White-tailed kites are known to occur at the Shoreline Park based on CNDDDB and City of Mountain View records. This species has nested near the project site in the past. The closest nest location to the project site was approximately 600 feet northwest of the back side of Michael's near the parking lot for the Rengstroff House in 2019 (City of Mountain View, 2020).

Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat

Federal Listing Status: None; State Listing Status: CSSC

Saltmarsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*) found year-round in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, from Tomales Bay in Marin County and Napa Sloughs in southern Sonoma County on the north, east to Carquinez Straight, and south to vicinity of San Jose in Santa Clara

County. Saltmarsh common yellowthroat mostly breeds and winters in wet meadow, fresh emergent wetland, and saline emergent wetland habitats in areas around the south end of San Francisco Bay. It requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; and tall grasses, tule patches, and willows for nesting. It eats insects, especially caterpillars and other larvae; as well as spiders and seeds.

Saltmarsh common yellowthroat is known from Shoreline Park from recent CNDDDB records and eBird observations. This species is known to breed in or near the project site along Permanente Creek (Phillip Higgins, Wildlife Preservation Biologist, Shoreline at Mountain View, pers. com., 2020).

California Black Rail

Federal Listing Status: None; State Listing Status: Threatened, CFP

California black rails (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*) appear to be composed of three clearly distinct metapopulations. The first and most numerous inhabits tidal marshes in the northern San Francisco Bay area, with small occurrences at sites from Bodega Bay to northwest Baja California. The second, intermediate-sized metapopulation is found in the Central Valley. The third, much smaller metapopulation occurs in the lower Colorado River/Salton Sea. California black rails inhabit freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Most California populations, especially in the southern part of the state are nonmigratory and habitat serves for breeding, foraging, and overwintering. In tidal areas, rails require a dense cover of upland vegetation to provide protection from predators when rails must leave marsh habitats during high tide. Typical associated habitats in freshwater include bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.). California black rails feed on isopods, insects, and other arthropods.

California black rail was last observed at Shoreline Park in 2014 according to CNDDDB records. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species near the site, but it more likely occurs in the marsh habitat downstream of the site than at the project site. Therefore, it has only a moderate potential to occur in or near the project site.

Alameda Song Sparrow

Federal Listing Status: None; State Listing Status: CSSC

Alameda song sparrow is a subspecies of the song sparrow, endemic to the tidal salt marshes of Alameda and San Mateo counties. This species inhabits pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.) marshes, and nests low in gumplant (*Grindelia* sp.) bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in pickleweed. It eats small insects and seeds.

There are seven CNDDDB records of Alameda song sparrow within 5 miles of the project site, most recently near the Palo Alto Golf Course and Alviso in 2004. Song sparrows have been observed at Shoreline Park as recently as September 2020 according to eBird, but it is unknown if they are Alameda song sparrows. Song sparrows were also observed during the September 2020 site visit, but not identified to subspecies. There is suitable habitat at the site where it crosses Permanente Creek. This species has a high potential to occur at or near the site.

California Ridgeway's Rail

Federal Listing Status: Endangered; State Listing Status: Endangered, CFP

Ridgeway's rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*) is found almost exclusively in the marshes of the San Francisco estuary in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin counties. It inhabits brackish marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, and wetland habitats. It is most likely in salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in

the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. This species is associated with abundant growths of pickleweed but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs. Ridgeway's rail forages on mussels, arthropods, and snails which they probe from just below the surface.

California ridgeway's rail occurs at the project site according to a 2001 CNDDDB record at Permanente Creek and recent observations on eBird. This species is occasionally observed in the portion of Permanente Creek in the project site (Phillip Higgins, Wildlife Preservation Biologist, Shoreline at Mountain View, pers. com., 2020). However, it likely occurs more often in the marsh habitat downstream of the site. There is no breeding habitat for this species in or adjacent to the project site, though it may occasionally use the site for foraging.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat includes specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of a species listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may also include areas that are not currently occupied by the species but will be needed for its recovery. The USFWS and NMFS are responsible for designating critical habitat for the species under their respective jurisdictions.

All tidally influenced areas of San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, and Suisun Bay up to the elevation of mean higher high water are critical habitat for Northern green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*)- Southern Distinct Population Segment (DPS), listed as threatened under FESA. This includes the tidally-influenced portion of Permanente Creek, including at the project site. Green sturgeon- Southern DPS is known to inhabit the San Francisco Bay, and may occasionally range into the tidally influenced areas of streams or rivers that discharge into the Bay, but it only spawns in the Sacramento River. This species is large and requires deep water usually not present in Permanente Creek. Thus, it is unlikely to occur in or near the project site.

No other critical habitat occurs in or near the project site.

Essential Fish Habitat

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" (16 U.S.C. 1802[10]).

Permanente Creek is in EFH for Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*). However, neither species has ever been observed in the creek, and anadromous fish are prevented from migrating up the creek by the Permanente Creek Diversion which culminates in a 10-foot (3.0 m.) drop impassable to fish. For example, steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)- Central California Coast DPS historically occurred in Permanente Creek but is no longer present due to the migration barrier.

No other EFH occurs in or near the project site.

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The CDFW determines the level of rarity and imperilment of vegetation types; and tracks sensitive communities in its Rarefind database (CNDDDB, 2020). Global rankings (G) of natural communities reflect the overall condition (rarity and endangerment) of a habitat throughout its range, whereas state (S) rankings reflect the condition of a habitat within California. Natural communities are defined using NatureServe's standard heritage program methodology as follows (CDFG, 2007):

- G1/S1: Less than 6 viable occurrences or less than 2,000 ac.
- G2/S2: Between 6 and 20 occurrences or 2,000 to 10,000 ac.
- G3/S3: Between 21 and 100 occurrences or 10,000 to 50,000 ac.

- G4/S4: The community is apparently secure, but factors and threats exist to cause some concern.

The *Sarcocornia pacifica* (*Salicornia depressa*) Natural Community, or pickleweed mats, occurs along Permanente Creek, including at the locations where the trunk main and bypass pipe cross under and over the creek, respectively. The pickleweed mat widens into a small area of coastal salt marsh approximately 0.1 mile downstream of the site. Pickleweed mats is a G4/S3 sensitive natural community according to CDFW. There are no other sensitive natural communities in or near the project site.

Jurisdictional Waters

Permanente Creek meets the definition of waters of the U.S./State. Any impacts to verified waters of the U.S./State would require a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

As described above under Regulatory Setting below, the California Fish and Game Code includes regulations governing the use of, or impacts to, many of the state's fish, wildlife, and sensitive habitats, including the bed and banks of rivers, lakes, and streams. Permanente Creek is subject to CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1600 et seq. of State Fish and Game Code.

Wildlife Movement

The project site is near the San Francisco Bay and salt marsh and estuarine habitat along the Bay shore, providing regional habitat and movement opportunity for shorebirds and water birds. Small mammals, amphibians and reptiles may be restricted to Shoreline Park by surrounding development and waterways that prevent them from accessing nearby habitat areas. Wildlife movement is generally limited to the west of Shoreline Park due to dense urban development. Permanente Creek connects to the San Francisco Bay and may provide a movement corridor for aquatic species, but movement in the creek is limited by the Permanente Creek Diversion which culminates in a 10-foot (3.0 m.) drop impassable for fish and many other aquatic species.

3.4.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under FESA. FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the United States (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (3) prohibitions against "taking" (i.e., harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". Recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species are defined in FESA.

Under Section 7 of FESA, any federal agency that is authorizing, funding, or carrying out an action that may jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species must consult with the federal agency that oversees the protection of that species, typically the USFWS and/or NMFS, depending on the species that may be affected. Non-federal agencies and private entities can seek authorization for take of federally listed species under Section 10 of FESA, which requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).

U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 USC §§ 703 et seq., Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 10) states it is “unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to barter, barter, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, export, import, cause to be shipped, exported, or imported, deliver for transportation, transport or cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried, or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export any migratory bird, any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or in part, of any such bird or any part, nest or egg thereof...” In short, under MBTA it is illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird, destroying a nest, or destroying an egg. The USFWS enforces MBTA. The MBTA does not protect some birds that are non-native or human-introduced or that belong to families that are not covered by any of the conventions implemented by MBTA. In 2017, the USFWS issued a memorandum stating that the MBTA does not prohibit incidental take; and the MBTA was limited to purposeful actions, such as directly and knowingly removing a nest to construct a project, hunting, and poaching. In August of 2020 a federal judge blocked the 2017 rule and thus the pre-2017 application of the MBTA applies as of September 2020, although the ruling may be appealed at some point in the future.

Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law regulating water quality. The implementation of the CWA is the responsibility of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, the EPA depends on other agencies, such as the individual states and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), to assist in implementing the CWA. The objective of the CWA is to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” Section 404 and 401 of the CWA apply to activities that would impact waters of the U.S. The USACE enforces Section 404 of the CWA and the California State Water Resources Control Board enforces Section 401, as well as state water laws.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act. The CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the Project. This is done with an “Initial Study and Negative Declaration” (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an “Environmental Impact Report”. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts but that meet specified criteria. The state maintains a list of sensitive, or “special-status”, biological resources, including those listed by the state or federal government or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as endangered, threatened, rare or of special concern due to declining populations. During CEQA analysis for a proposed project, the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) is usually consulted. CNDDB relies on information provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), USFWS, and CNPS, among others. Under CEQA, the lists kept by these and any other widely recognized organizations are considered when determining the impact of a project.

California Endangered Species Act. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA; Fish and Game Code 2050 et seq.) generally parallels the FESA. It establishes the policy of the State to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or by the regulations. “Take” is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as to “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch,

capture, or kill.” This definition differs from the definition of “take” under FESA. CESA is administered by CDFW. CESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful projects but mandates that State lead agencies consult with the CDFW to ensure that a project would not jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species.

Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern. The classification of California fully protected (CFP) species was the CDFW’s initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The Fish and Game Code sections (§5515 for fish, §5050 for amphibian and reptiles, §3511 for birds, §4700 for mammals) deal with CFP species and state that these species “...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species” (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998). “Take” of these species may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the CFP designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the “take” of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with CFP species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

California species of special concern (CSSC) are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing, or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologists, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA during project review.

Migratory Bird Protection Act. The California Migratory Bird Protection Act (MBPA) was passed in September 2019 to provide a level of protection to migratory birds in California consistent with the MBTA prior to the 2017 rule change limiting protection of migratory birds under the MBTA to purposeful actions (i.e., directly and knowingly removing a nest to construct a project, hunting, and poaching). Thus, under the MBPA protections for migratory birds in California are consistent with rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under the MBTA before January 1, 2017. The MBPA reverts to existing provisions of the MBTA on January 20, 2025, or those adopted subsequent to that date as long as they are consistent with the Fish and Game Code. Section 3513 was added to the California Fish and Game Code to reflect the MBPA. The MBPA does not supersede Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 or 3503.5 protecting nests/eggs but rather supplements those protections.

Nesting Birds. Nesting birds, including raptors, are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, which reads, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” In addition, under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, “it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto”. Passerines and non-passerine land birds are further protected under California Fish and Game Code 3513. As such, CDFW typically recommends surveys for nesting birds that could potentially be directly (e.g., actual removal of trees/vegetation) or indirectly (e.g., noise disturbance) impacted by Project-related activities. Disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or

nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “take” by CDFW.

Non-Game Mammals. Sections 4150-4155 of the California Fish and Game Code protects non-game mammals, including bats. Section 4150 states “A mammal occurring naturally in California that is not a game mammal, fully protected mammal, or fur-bearing mammal is a nongame mammal. A non-game mammal may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission”. The non-game mammals that may be taken or possessed are primarily those that cause crop or property damage. Bats are classified as a non-game mammal and are protected under California Fish and Game Code.

CDFW Jurisdiction and California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1607. Ephemeral and intermittent streams, rivers, creeks, dry washes, sloughs, blue line streams on USGS maps, and watercourses with subsurface flows fall under CDFW jurisdiction. Canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance may also be considered streams if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. A stream is defined in Title 14, California Code of Regulations §1.72, as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and that supports fish and other aquatic life. Jurisdiction does not include tidal areas such as tidal sloughs unless there is freshwater input. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.” Using this definition, CDFW extends its jurisdiction to encompass riparian habitats that function as a part of a watercourse. California Fish and Game Code §2786 defines riparian habitat as “lands which contain habitat which grows close to and which depends upon soil moisture from a nearby freshwater source.”

The lateral extent of a stream and associated riparian habitat that would fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW can be measured in several ways, depending on the particular situation and the type of fish or wildlife at risk. At a minimum, CDFW would claim jurisdiction over a stream’s bed and bank. Where riparian habitat is present, the outer edge of riparian vegetation is generally used as the line of demarcation between riparian and upland habitats.

Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code require that a Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) application be submitted to CDFW for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.” CDFW reviews the proposed actions in the application and, if necessary, prepares a LSAA that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources, including mitigation for impacts to bats and bat habitat.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. The intent of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) is to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of water, and it applies to both surface and ground water. Under this law, the State Water Resources Control Board develops statewide water quality plans, and the RWQCBs develop basin plans, which identify beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans. The RWQCBs have the primary responsibility to implement the provisions of both statewide and basin plans. Waters regulated under Porter-Cologne, referred to as “waters of the State,” include isolated waters that are not regulated by the USACE. Projects that require a USACE permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact waters of the State are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification Program. If a proposed project does not require a federal license or permit, any person discharging, or proposing to discharge, waste (e.g. dirt) to waters of the State must file a Report of Waste Discharge and receive either waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or a waiver to WDRs before beginning the discharge.

Local Regulations

City of Mountain View General Plan. The State of California requires every city and county to have a general plan to guide growth. General plans typically include goals, policies, implementing

actions and supporting graphics. These components work together to convey a long-term vision and guide local decision making to achieve that vision.

The following goal and policies from the Infrastructure and Conservation Element of the City of Mountain View's General Plan (2012) apply to protection of biological resources at the project site:

Goal INC-16: Rich and biologically diverse ecological resources which are protected and enhanced.

Policy INC 16.2: Shoreline at Mountain View. Manage Shoreline at Mountain View Regional Park to balance the needs of recreational, open space, habitat, commercial and other uses.

Policy INC 16.3: Habitat. Protect and enhance nesting, foraging and other habitat for special-status species and other wildlife.

Policy INC 16.4: Invasive species. Contain and reduce the amount of invasive species.

Policy INC 16.5: Wetland habitat. Collaborate with and support regional efforts to restore and protect wetlands, creeks, tidal marshes and open-water habitats adjacent to San Francisco Bay.

Goal INC-17: A healthy and well-managed watershed that contributes to improved water quality and natural resource protection.

Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 32- Trees, Shrubs and Plants. Chapter 32 of the Mountain View Municipal Code states that: "No person shall cut, trim, prune, plant, spray, remove, injure or interfere with any street tree or shrub without the prior written permission of the director of parks and recreation" (Section 32.6). A "street tree" includes any tree or shrub, by whomever owned or planted, in a street or public place (Section 32.2). Damage to street trees from hazardous materials in the root zone of street trees is also prohibited (Section 32.9).

The ordinance also contains provisions for the preservation of heritage trees, which include any of the following:

1. A tree which has a trunk with a circumference of forty-eight (48) inches or more measured at fifty-four (54) inches above natural grade;
2. A multi-branched tree which has major branches below fifty-four (54) inches above the natural grade with a circumference of forty-eight (48) inches measured just below the first major trunk fork;
3. Any quercus (oak), sequoia (redwood), or cedrus (cedar) tree with a circumference of twelve (12) inches or more when measured at fifty-four (54) inches above natural grade;
4. A tree or grove of trees designated by resolution of the city council to be of special historical value or of significant community benefit (Section 32.23).

3.4.3 Discussion

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?**

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project's potential impacts on special-status species, nesting birds, and roosting bats are discussed below.

Burrowing Owl- Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

As described in the Environmental Setting above, burrowing owls (a CSSC) are year-round residents at Shoreline Park and are known to nest in the project area. Nesting and burrowing habitat is not present within the project site because it consists of paved areas, Permanente Creek, and the heavily disturbed and barren golf course driving range. However, there are past burrowing owl nesting locations within 500 feet of the project site in the golf course and surrounding area. As a result, project construction has the potential to disturb nesting or wintering burrowing owls in the vicinity of the project alignment due to construction noise and activity. Such disturbance could cause stress-related behavior changes or even nest or burrow abandonment. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, listed below, would prevent potential impacts to nesting or wintering burrowing owls.

Impact BIO-1: The proposed project could impact nesting or wintering burrowing owl, a CSSC. There are known past nest locations within 500 feet of the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1. Project construction (including staging) shall occur during the non-breeding season (i.e., wintering season) for burrowing owl from September 1 to January 31 if feasible. Within 14 days of project initiation, the Contractor shall obtain current information on burrowing owl nesting or wintering locations from the City of Mountain View, and construction shall avoid all nest and winter burrow locations with a minimum 250-foot buffer. A current map of burrowing owl nest or wintering locations shall be kept on site at all times, and buffer zones shall be flagged for avoidance prior to the start of construction.

If ground squirrel burrows are located within the project footprint, one-way doors shall be installed by the City's Wildlife Preservation Biologist to passively evict any ground squirrels from the immediate area and in the unlikely event burrowing owls are present within those burrows. The one-way doors shall remain in place for at least 48 hours and until construction commences at which time they can be removed by the City's Wildlife Preservation Biologist.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts to burrowing owls to less than significant levels

Implementation: City of Mountain View and its contractor

Timing: Pre-construction phase (no more than 14 days prior to site disturbance) and construction phase (if nest or winter burrow buffer is required).

Monitoring: The City of Mountain View monitors and documents burrowing owl nest and wintering locations at the Mountain View Shoreline.

California Black Rail and California Ridgeway's Rail- Less Than Significant Impact

As described in the Environmental Setting above, California black rail (State threatened and a CFP) and California Ridgeway's rail (Federal and State Endangered and a CFP) have been occasionally observed at Shoreline Park according to CNDDDB records and eBird observations. Although these species may occasionally occur in the part of Permanente Creek crossed by the project alignment, they likely usually stay in the larger coastal marsh area downstream of the project site. The coastal marsh vegetation along Permanente Creek at the project site is insufficient to support nesting for these species in or adjacent to the project site, and foraging habitat is limited due to insufficient vegetation cover.

In addition, the project would have little to no impact to Permanente Creek since the trunk main would be rehabilitated using a trenchless installation method, and the bypass would be located

away from the Creek. Therefore, potential project impacts to California black rail and California Ridgeway's rail and their habitat are expected to be less than significant.

Other Special-Status and Nesting Birds- Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

As described in the Environmental Setting above, white-tailed kite (a CFP) and saltmarsh common yellowthroat (a CSSC) are known to nest near the project site, and Alameda song sparrow (a CSSC) may occur and nest in or near the project site along Permanente Creek. In addition, the project area contains habitat for a variety of common nesting and migratory bird species. All native birds and their nests are protected by the federal MBTA, the California MBPA, and California Fish and Game Code.

Project construction could disturb special-status and common nesting birds in the vicinity of the project alignment due to construction noise and activity. Such disturbance could cause stress-related behavior changes or even nest abandonment. Mitigation Measure BIO-2, listed below, would prevent potential impacts to nesting birds.

Impact BIO-2: The proposed project could impact nesting birds protected under the federal MBTA, the California MBPA, and California Fish and Game code. Birds could nest in the trees, shrubs or structures in or near the project site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Pre-Construction Survey for Nesting Birds. Project construction (including staging) shall occur outside of the bird nesting season if possible (defined as the time between September 1st and January 31st). If construction starts during the bird nesting season between February 1st and August 31st, the Contractor shall contact the City of Mountain View within 14 days of project initiation about any known white-tailed kite nest locations, or other known nesting bird locations. In addition, a qualified biologist shall perform a pre-construction survey to identify active bird nests on or near the site, including staging areas. The pre-construction survey shall take place no more than seven days prior to the start of construction, and if more than seven days pass with no construction activities, another pre-construction survey shall be required. The survey shall include all trees, shrubs, and structures on the site, and all trees, shrubs, and structures within a 250-foot radius of the site. In addition, a 0.5-mile radius shall be searched for nesting white-tailed kite. If an active, native bird nest has been documented by the City or is found during the survey, the biologist shall designate a construction-free buffer zone (0.5 mile for white-tailed kites, typically 500 feet for other raptors, and 250 feet for other birds) around the nest to remain in place until the young have fledged. The qualified biologist shall be contacted immediately if a bird nest is discovered during project construction. The results of the survey and nest monitoring (if applicable) will be documented, and any nest buffer zones shall be flagged for avoidance prior to the start of construction.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts to nesting birds to less than significant levels

Implementation: The City of Mountain View or its contractor.

Timing: Pre-construction phase (within 14 and seven days prior to site disturbance) and construction phase (if nest monitoring is required).

Monitoring: The City of Mountain View monitors and documents white-tailed kite nest locations at the Mountain View Shoreline. The qualified biologist's written report will include all survey and monitoring results, and implementation of any avoidance and minimization measures.

Impacts to Roosting Bats– Less than Significant Impact

The bridges over Permanente Creek near the project site and trees near the project site could be used as day and/or maternity roosts by bats. Removal or disturbance of roost habitat may

constitute significant impacts to non-game mammals under California Fish and Game code, particularly if an occupied maternity or colony roost is disturbed or removed. The project must comply with the provisions of the California Fish and Game Code to protect non-game mammals, including bats.

However, the project does not include removal of any trees or structures and impacts to the bridges over Permanente Creek would be minimal- limited to construction vehicles utilizing an existing bridge, which doesn't require ground disturbance. Therefore, potential project impacts to roosting bats are expected to be less than significant.

Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)- Less Than Significant Impact

As described in the Environmental Setting above, Permanente Creek at the project location is critical habitat for green sturgeon- Southern DPS (listed as threatened under FESA), and EFH for Chinook salmon and Coho salmon. However, none of these species are known to occur in Permanente Creek and none is expected to occur regularly if at all due to a lack of suitable habitat and a major migration barrier. In addition, the proposed project is not expected to impact Permanente Creek because the trunk main would be rehabilitated using a trenchless installation method, and construction vehicles would utilize an existing vehicular bridge. Therefore, potential impacts to critical habitat and EFH are expected to be less than significant.

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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact. Riparian habitat in the project area is present along Permanente Creek, including pickleweed mats, a sensitive natural community according to CDFW. The rest of the project alignment is in paved, landscaped (lawn) or barren areas that do not contain sensitive habitat. The proposed project would not impact riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities because the trunk main would be rehabilitated using a trenchless installation method. Therefore, potential impacts to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities are expected to be less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. Permanente Creek is classified as estuarine marine wetland habitat according to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI, 2020), and is a Water of the U.S./State under the jurisdiction of the Federal Clean Water Act and State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. It is also subject to CDFW jurisdiction under Section 1600 et seq. of State Fish and Game Code. The project would not impact waters of the U.S. below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or waters of the state below the top of bank because the trunk main would be rehabilitated using a trenchless installation method. The bypass pipe is located away from Permanente Creek within the Michael's at Shoreline Parking as shown in Figure 7 and would be monitored full time (24 hours, seven days a week) in person to prevent leaks. In addition, according to the Design Specifications for the Project (BKF Engineers, 2021b), the Contractor will be required to have an industrial hygienist and a standby Subcontractor for cleanup of a spill, backup, or overflow of the bypass pipe. Therefore, the project would not significantly impact jurisdictional waters.

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. The project would not interfere with wildlife movement or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites. As described in the Existing Setting, there are existing barriers to wildlife movement in the project area due to urban development and the Permanente Creek Diversion. In addition, the proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground pipeline using a trenchless installation method, and the installation of a temporary aboveground bypass pipe located away from Permanente Creek. The project would not create any barriers to wildlife movement, either in Permanente Creek or in upland areas.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with the Mountain View Tree Ordinance (Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 32: Trees, Shrubs and Plants) because the project would not remove, trim, or damage any tree. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground pipeline using a trenchless installation method, and the installation of a temporary aboveground bypass pipe. The only excavation would be in paved areas for the entry hole and a new manhole, and in a barren area of the golf course for the exit hole.

The project would not conflict with City regulations or policies protecting sensitive biological resources with mitigation incorporated in this document to protect burrowing owl, other special-status and nesting birds, and Permanente Creek. All other potential impacts to biological resources are expected to be less than significant (see responses to Questions a through d above).

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. The project site is not located within an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any such plans.

3.4.4 References

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3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

The following information is derived primarily from the City of Mountain View Draft 2030 General Plan EIR (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

Prehistory and Ethnography

The project site is situated within territory once occupied by Costanoan (also commonly referred to as Ohlone) language groups. Eight Ohlone languages were spoken in the area from the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait to portions of the Big Sur and Salinas rivers south of Monterey Bay, to approximately 50 miles inland from the coast. Mountain View lies on the approximate ethnolinguistic boundary between the Tamyen and Ramaytush languages (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

Ohlone territories were comprised of one or more land-holding groups that anthropologists refer to as “tribelets.” The tribelet, a nearly universal characteristic throughout native California, consists of a principle village occupied year-round, and a series of smaller hamlets and resource gathering and processing locations occupied intermittently or seasonally. Populations of tribelets ranged between 50 and 500 persons and were largely determined by the carrying capacity of a tribelet’s territory (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

Historical accounts and archaeological data suggest that several tribelets may have had temporary camps within the vicinity of Mountain View throughout the prehistoric period until Euro-American contact. For example, George Vancouver, an English sea captain, noted in 1792 that some villages of unconverted Ohlone still existed near Mission Santa Clara and other sources suggest that Rancherias coexisted with the pueblo and mission as late as 1807. At the time of Spanish contact, the Mountain View area was situated on the edge of a salt marsh. This ecologically rich area would have provided abundant and readily accessible resources for the aboriginal population, favoring this area as a place for locating habitation and resource processing sites (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

The traditional Ohlone lifeway had been severely disrupted by 1810 due to introduced diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system. The Ohlone were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok. The Indians from Mission Santa Clara were apparently involved in the hide and tallow trade that coursed up and down the Guadalupe River between 1820 and 1850. Later, because of the secularization of the missions

by Mexico in 1834, most of the aboriginal population gradually moved to ranchos to work as manual laborers (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

History

Spanish explorers in the late 1760s and 1770s were the first Europeans to traverse the Santa Clara Valley. In 1777, Mission Santa Clara and Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe were established and became the first Spanish settlements in the Valley. During the Mexican Period (1822-1846), vast tracts of land were granted to individuals, including former mission lands which had reverted to public domain. Mountain View is situated within the Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas and on “open” ungranted lands (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

The agricultural land use of Mountain View and the surrounding area established during the Spanish-Mexican period was reinforced in the American period and persisted until the post-World War II urban development. The population of the Santa Clara Valley expanded as a result of the Gold Rush (1848), the construction of the railroad to San Francisco (1864), and the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869). As a result of experiments in horticulture and other crops during this same period, the Valley became a major center for horticulture and fruit production. In turn, this created a wider economic boom which attracted new residents to the Santa Clara Valley (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

Throughout the 19th and mid-20th century, Mountain View, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale were small dense settlements amid acres of agricultural lands, and fruit production and processing thrived until World War II. In the 1940s, this agrarian land use pattern was replaced by dense urban housing, commercial centers, and the electronics industry as part of the “Silicon Valley.” Although several subdivision tracts were laid out in the early 1940s, the majority of residential development did not occur until after World War II. The post-World War II population and development pressures in the vicinity of Mountain View resulted in annexation battles for productive agricultural land that could be converted to urban development. During the 1940s and 1950s, Mountain View also attracted such military and high technology facilities, such as Moffett Federal Airfield, the NASA Ames Research Center, and the Lockheed Missile and Space Company. Since 1960, urban residential construction and business/industrial development associated with Silicon Valley has replaced the remaining agricultural open space (LSA Associates, Inc., 2012).

The city of Mountain View began planning for a regional park at the shoreline in 1968. Over the next fifteen years, the City raised the land fifteen feet to mitigate flooding by approximately 2,400 tons of fill per day for thirteen years. San Francisco, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Cupertino, and Daly City all contributed landfill. Income from this waste project helped pay for the design and development of the park. Shoreline Park opened in 1983. The City also operated a methane recovery system at the shoreline from 1978 until 1993, producing some 600,000 cubic feet of raw gas from a twenty acre parcel per day (Shoreline Lake, 2020).

3.5.2 Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. Per CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1. CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition

of a historical resource or (2) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

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

Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050 and 7052

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbances must cease, and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

Penal Code Section 622.5

Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands but specifically excludes the landowner.

Government Code Section 6254(r)

Government Code explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Mountain View General Plan

The following goal and policies from the Mountain View 2030 General Plan Land Use Element (City of Mountain View, 2012) relate to protection of historic and cultural resources.

Goal LUD-11: Preserved and protected important historic and cultural resources.

LUD 11.5: Archaeological and paleontological site protection. Require all new development to meet state codes regarding the identification and protection of archaeological and paleontological deposits.

LUD 11.6: Human remains. Require all new development to meet state codes regarding the identification and protection of human remains.

3.5.3 Discussion

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The project would rehabilitate an existing underground sewer interceptor force trunk main because the existing forcemain is deteriorated. No structures would be removed or physically affected as a result of the proposed project. The closest historical resource to the project site is Rengstorff House, on the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources, located at 3070 N. Shoreline Boulevard. Rengstorff House was built in 1867 and is located just north of the golf driving range (Mountain View 2017). Project construction disturbance will remain confined to the driving range in and would not affect Rengstorff House. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The project site is located within the footprint of a closed landfill and all ground disturbing activities would take place within non-native fill soils along an existing sewer force main route. The likelihood of encountering cultural resources during Project construction would be considered low because of this. While considered to be low potential, there is the possibility that buried archaeological resources may exist within the Project impact area.

A significant impact would occur if ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, excavation, drilling, grubbing, trenching etc.) associated with Project construction disturb, damage, or destroy previously unknown buried prehistoric features and deposits that could be considered significant resources. Therefore, the proposed Project has the potential to adversely impact previously undiscovered archeological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce potential impacts to undiscovered archeological resources to a less than significant level.

Impact CUL-1: Ground moving activity below the existing topsoil may unearth previously unidentified buried cultural resources during Project construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1:

In the event archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the find shall be halted so that the find can be evaluated. Ground moving activities shall not be allowed to continue until a qualified archaeologist has examined the newly discovered artifact(s) and has evaluated the area of the find.

All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. In anticipation of additional discoveries during construction, Archaeological Sensitivity Training shall then be carried out by a qualified archaeologist for all personnel who will engage in ground moving activities on the site.

All Native American artifacts (tribal finds) shall be considered as a significant Tribal Cultural Resource, pursuant to PRC 21074 until the lead agency has enough evidence to make a determination of significance.

The City shall coordinate with the archaeologist to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. The plan may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to address treatment of the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. If appropriate, the archaeologist may introduce archaeological monitoring on all or part of the site. An archaeological report will be written detailing all archaeological finds and submitted to the Town and the Northwest Information Center.

Effectiveness: This measure would minimize and/or avoid impacts on undetected archaeological resources to less than significant levels.

Implementation: The City and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event archaeological resources are unearthed.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of Project construction.

Monitoring: An archaeological report, if appropriate, will be written detailing all archaeological finds and submitted to the Town and the Northwest Information Center.

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

The potential for encountering human remains is considered low, as the project site has been previously developed and is part of a now closed landfill. Additionally, ground disturbing activities would occur within non-native fill. However, the potential to uncover previously unknown burials still exists. Although not anticipated, burials may be discovered during site grading activities, which would result in a significant impact to human remains. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would reduce impacts to human remains to a less than significant level.

Impact CUL-2: Ground moving activity below the existing topsoil may disturb human remains during Project construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If human remains are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

Effectiveness: This measure would reduce impacts on previously unknown human remains to less than significant levels.

Implementation: The City and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event human remains are discovered.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of Project construction.

Monitoring: The County Coroner will detail the findings in a coroner's report.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would reduce potential impacts as a result of inadvertent discovery of human remains.

3.5.4 References

City of Mountain View. 2017. Mountain View Register of Historic Resources. September 20. Accessed on October 5, 2020 at <https://www.livablemv.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/MV-Local-Historic-Registry-List.pdf>.

LSA Associates, Inc. 2012 (September). City of Mountain View Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Environmental Impact Report.

NAHC. 2020. Unpublished letter containing search results from Sacred Lands File search. Kept on file at NAHC and with MIG. Inc. October 8.

Shoreline Lake. 2020. Shoreline Lake History. Accessed on October 30, 2020 at: <https://shorelinelake.com/history.html>.

3.6 ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Energy consumption is closely tied to the issues of air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as the burning of fossil fuels and natural gas for energy has a negative impact on both, and petroleum and natural gas currently supply most of the energy consumed in California.

In general, California's per capita energy consumption is relatively low, in part due to mild weather that reduces energy demand for heating and cooling, and in part due to the government's proactive energy-efficiency programs and standards. According to the California Energy Commission's (CEC) 2015 Integrated Energy Policy Report, Californians consumed about 280,500 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity in 2014 and 13,240 million British thermal units (BTU) of natural gas in 2013. The CEC estimates that by 2025, California's electricity consumption will reach between 297,618 GWh and 322,266 GWh, an annual average growth rate of 0.54 to 1.27 percent (CEC 2015), and natural gas consumption is expected to reach between 12,673 million and 13,731 million BTU by 2024, an average annual growth rate of -0.4 to 0.33 percent (CEC 2015).

In 2019, total electricity use in Santa Clara County was 16,664 million kilowatt hours (kWh), including million 12,619 kWh of consumption for non-residential land uses (CEC 2020a). Natural gas consumption was 460 million therms in 2019, including 215 million therms from non-residential uses (CEC 2020b).

Energy conservation refers to efforts made to reduce energy consumption to preserve resources for the future and reduce pollution. It may involve diversifying energy sources to include renewable energy, such as solar power, wind power, wave power, geothermal power, and tidal power, as well as the adoption of technologies that improve energy efficiency and adoption of green building practices. Energy conservation can be achieved through increases in efficiency in conjunction with decreased energy consumption and/or reduced consumption from conventional energy sources.

3.6.2 Regulatory Setting

Since increased energy efficiency is so closely tied to the State's efforts to reduce GHG emissions and address global climate change, the regulations, policies, and action plans aimed at reducing GHG emissions also promote increased energy efficiency and the transition to renewable energy sources. The U.S. EPA and the State address climate change through numerous pieces of legislation, regulations, planning, policymaking, education, and implementation programs aimed at reducing energy consumption and the production of GHG.

CARB Low Carbon Fuel Standard Regulation

CARB initially approved the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) regulation in 2009, identifying it as one of the nine discrete early action measures in its original 2008 Scoping Plan to reduce California's GHG emissions. Originally, the LCFS regulation required at least a 10% percent reduction in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020 (compared to a 2010 baseline). On September 27, 2018, CARB approved changes to the LCFS regulation that require a 20% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030. These regulatory changes exceed the assumption in CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, which targeted an 18% reduction in transportation fuel carbon intensity by 2030 as one of the primary measures for achieving the state's GHG 2030 target.

City of Mountain View Climate Action Plans

The City has adopted the following Climate Action Plans:

- Climate Protection Roadmap (CPR)- This 2015 plan identifies strategies and mechanisms to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050.
- Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan (MOCAP)- This 2015 plan identifies strategies and actions to reduce municipal operations greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050.
- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program (GGRP)- This 2012 plan mitigates the environmental impacts of the 2030 General Plan to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The GGRP identifies 5 strategies and 20 measures that will enable the City to achieve the 2020 and 2030 emissions reductions goals mandated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).

3.6.3 Discussion

Would the project:

- j) **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 proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not increase energy consumption during Project operation. Construction activities associated with the Project would require the use of construction equipment and construction-related vehicle trips that would combust fuel, primarily diesel and gasoline. Heavy-duty construction equipment would be required to comply with CARB's airborne toxic control measures, which restrict heavy-duty diesel vehicle idling to five minutes. Since petroleum use during construction would be temporary and needed to rehabilitate the sewer main, it would not be wasteful or inefficient. Therefore, the proposed Project's would not result in a potentially significant environmental effect due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. This impact would be less than significant.

- k) **Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?**

No Impact. The proposed Project would not conflict with nor obstruct a state or local plan adopted for the purposes of increasing the amount of renewable energy or energy efficiency. As discussed under response a), proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not increase energy consumption over the long term. No impact would occur.

3.6.4 References

California Energy Commission (CEC) 2015. 2015 Integrated Energy Policy Report. Sacramento, CA. 2015.

_____. 2020a. "Electricity Consumption by County." *Electricity Consumption by County*. CEC, Energy Consumption Database. n.d. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx>.

_____. 2020b. "Gas Consumption by County." *Gas Consumption by County*. CEC, Energy Consumption Database. n.d. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx>.

City of Mountain View. 2015. Climate Protection Roadmap. September. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=19516>

City of Mountain View. 2015. Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan. May. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=19517>

City of Mountain View. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program. August. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=10700>

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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? <i>Note: Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

A Geotechnical Investigation was prepared for an earlier phase of the interceptor force trunk main rehabilitation immediately downstream and just west of the current project site in 2014 by Haley and Aldrich. The results of the investigation are summarized here and identified general site constraints remain applicable to the proposed project site which is within and just beyond the study area from 2014. The current project design will be based on boring results for the new manhole location.

Geology and Soils

The City of Mountain View is located entirely on the alluvial plains adjacent San Francisco Bay. Alluvium consists mainly of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposits that have been subject to redistribution by fluvial (stream) processes. Near the shore of the San Francisco Bay, young Bay Mud is exposed at the surface, and has a thickness of approximately 28 feet at the Bay's margin. Receding inland, the young Bay Mud becomes thinner until dissipating completely near the location of US 101. This inland young Bay Mud is generally overlain by man-made fill and recent Holocene fluvial deposits. The project site is within Shoreline Park, a flat-lying area near the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and underlain by a closed Class III landfill, with refuse cells at various locations, the exact limits of these boundaries are unknown.

Faulting and Seismicity

The San Francisco Bay Area contains numerous active faults and is considered seismically active. Numerous small earthquakes occur every year in the San Francisco Bay Region, and larger earthquakes have been recorded and can be expected to occur in the future.

No known active faults or Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone cross the proposed rehabilitation trunk force main segment; however, large ($<M_w7$) earthquakes have historically occurred in the Bay Area and many earthquakes of low magnitude occur every year. The two nearest earthquake faults in the area are the San Jose fault, located approximately one-half mile to the northeast, and the Stanford fault, located approximately 2.5 miles south (City of Mountain View, 2012a).

Liquefaction Susceptibility

Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated sandy soils lose strength and flow like a liquid during earthquake shaking. Ground settlement often accompanies liquefaction. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, silty sands, and uniformly graded sands.

The project site lies within a potential liquefaction zone, as defined by CGS Seismic Hazard Zone Maps for the Mountain View Quadrangle (Haley & Aldrich, 2014). Previous boring analyses for the nearby areas found the potential for approximately 3 inches of liquefaction-induced settlement and differential settlement of 1.5 inches over a horizontal distance of 30 feet.

Expansive Soils

The previous geotechnical investigation prepared for a downstream trunk force main segment did not indicate the presence of expansive soils (Haley & Aldrich 2014).

Lateral Spreading

Lateral spreading involves lateral ground movements caused by seismic shaking. These lateral ground movements are often associated with a weakening or failure of an embankment or soil mass overlying a continuous layer of liquefied sand or weak soils.

The potential for other seismically induced hazards such as sand boils, lurch cracking and lateral spreading were found to be low ((Haley & Aldrich 2014).

Existing Fill Soil

Borings performed as part of the Geotechnical Report for the previous project encountered fill, refuse (from the previous landfill activities at the site) and alluvial material. It is anticipated that fill, refuse, and alluvial materials could be present at the proposed manhole location. Project documents note that the presence of refuse in the proposed manhole location would result in the selection of a new manhole location, without the presence of refuse materials.

Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered in previous borings at elevations of -8.4 and -4.7 feet below grade. It is expected that ground disturbance for the proposed project would also have the possibility of encountering groundwater. Therefore, dewatering specifications have been prepared to account for that possibility.

3.7.2 Regulatory Setting

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act regulates development in California near known active faults due to hazards associated with surface fault ruptures. There are no Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones on the project site (City of Mountain View 2012, Haley & Aldrich 2014).

Seismic Hazard Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazard Mapping Act was passed in 1990 following the Loma Prieta earthquake to reduce threats to public health and safety and to minimize property damage caused by earthquakes. The act directs the U.S. Department of Conservation to identify and map areas prone to the earthquake hazards of liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and amplified ground shaking. The act requires site-specific geotechnical investigations to identify potential seismic hazards and formulate mitigation measures prior to permitting most developments designed for human occupancy within the Zones of Required Investigation.

California Building Code

The 2019 California Building Codes (CBC) covers grading and other geotechnical issues, building specifications, and non-building structures.

Mountain View General Plan

The following goal and policies of the Mountain View General Plan Public Safety Element relate to seismic hazards.

Goal PSA-5: The protection of life and property from seismic hazards.

Policies PSA 5.1: New development. Ensure new development addresses seismically induced geologic hazards.

PSA 5.2: Alquist-Priolo zones. Development shall comply with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

PSA 5.4: Utility design. Ensure new underground utilities, particularly water and natural gas lines, are designed to meet current seismic standards.

3.7.3 Discussion

Consistent with the California Supreme Court decision in *California Building Industry Association v. Bay Area Air Quality Management District* (62 Cal. 4th 369; 2015), the impact discussion presented below focuses on the Project's effect on geology and soils rather than the effect of geologic hazards and site conditions upon the proposed Project. The Project is evaluated to determine whether it would create or exacerbate soil or geologic conditions identified in each of the above significance threshold criteria.

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 significant evidence of a known fault?**

Less Than Significant Impact. Available mapping indicates there are no known active faults that traverse the Project alignment and the site is not within an Alquist-Priolo zone (City of Mountain View 2012, Haley & Aldrich 2014).

- ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The project is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, which is considered one of the most seismically active regions in the United States. Significant earthquakes have occurred in this area and strong to violent ground-shaking in the Project area can be expected as a result of a major earthquake on one of the faults in the region. All Project facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the 2020 California Building Code, where applicable, and incorporate the recommendations of the site-specific 2014 Haley & Aldrich geotechnical report prepared for a previous phase of the Project.

The Project would not create potential for or exacerbate existing conditions related to seismic ground shaking. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

- iii) **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction occurs when loose, saturated sandy soils lose strength and flow like a liquid during earthquake shaking. Ground settlement often accompanies liquefaction. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, silty sands, and uniformly graded sands.

The Project would incorporate all recommendations based on site specific boring geotechnical analysis for the proposed new manhole location, in addition to relevant California Building Code and ACI design code, and 2014 Haley & Aldrich geotechnical report, therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

- iv) **Landslides?**

No Impact. The Project is located in a flat area and does not create significant new cut slopes that would be susceptible to landslide. Shoring would be used during construction to ensure the project construction pits do not collapse during construction. The proposed Project would not create or exacerbate landslide conditions on or adjacent to the site.

- b) **Result in significant soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would not result in significant soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Ground disturbance would be limited two pits for pipeline installation, one in an existing parking lot and one in the golf course driving range, and excavation for a new manhole in the existing parking lot. The only ground disturbance in an unpaved area would be for the pit in the golf course driving range. The proposed project includes standard and project-specific measures to prevent erosion and protect water quality in the Design Plans (BKF 2021a)(see Project Description Standard Specifications Table 2-1 and Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality, under Question a). The project would also comply with Chapter 35 of the Mountain View Municipal Code, which requires sediment and erosion control BMPs during construction. Therefore, potential Project impacts related to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The project area is relatively flat and the project site is not in a landslide hazard area. Therefore, the Project would not result in on- or off-site landslides.

Lateral spreading involves the lateral movement of a liquefied soil layer (and overlying layers) toward a free face and caused by seismic shaking. These lateral ground movements are often associated with a weakening or failure of an embankment or soil mass overlying a continuous layer of liquefied sand or weak soils. The geotechnical report for a previous phase of the project found the potential for seismically-induced lateral spreading to be low. Therefore, the Project would not result in on- or off-site lateral spreading.

Subsidence is the sinking of the Earth's surface in response to geologic or man-induced causes. Subsidence could be caused by non-engineered fill. Subsidence is primarily caused by groundwater extraction, aquifer-system compaction, drainage of organic soils, underground mining, hydro-compaction (i.e., shallow soil subsidence from adding water), natural compaction, sinkholes, and thawing permafrost. The project is not expected to result in on- or off-site subsidence. In fact, the project could help to prevent ground sinking since underground infrastructure failure is another cause of ground collapse (Miller, 2013).

The proposed project would not cause on- or off-site liquefaction with incorporation of all recommendations based on site specific boring geotechnical analysis for the proposed new manhole location, in addition to relevant California Building Code and ACI design code (see Response to Question a. iii above).

By following the recommendations of the site-specific geotechnical report, and using California Building Code and ACI design guidelines, the Project would not exacerbate existing site conditions related to unstable geologic conditions. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact on landslide potential, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as noted in the 2010 California Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. The 2014 Geotechnical Report indicates that surficial site soils generally have a low plasticity index (PI). A low PI is indicative on non-expansive soils. The recommendations in the site-specific geotechnical document state that compacted fill or imported soil should have a PI of less than 12. By following these geotechnical recommendations, the implementation of the proposed project would have a less than significant impact from expansive soils.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact. No septic tanks or other alternative wastewater facilities included as part of the proposed project. As stated above, the Project shall be designed to withstand seismic loading scenarios described in ACI 350.3-06 "Seismic Design of Liquid-containing Concrete Structures and Commentary" and the governing design code, such as the California Building Code and include the recommendations of a site-specific investigation.

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

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The Geotechnical Report (Haley & Aldrich 2014) notes fill and alluvial soils are present in the area. The proposed project could result in excavation and earth moving activities beyond prior depths of disturbance, but would remain within non-native fill. Alluvial soils along creeks and engineered fill soils are not generally expected to contain fossils. The project has a low risk of encountering unique paleontological resources, however the possibility remains that the project could encounter paleontological resources. Mitigation Measure

GEO-1 would ensure that if discovered, paleontological resources would be protected. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

Impact GEO-1: Project construction could unearth paleontological resources, including fossils.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1:

If paleontological resources are discovered during construction, ground-disturbing activities shall halt immediately until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the discovery. Depending on determinations made by the paleontologist, work may either be allowed to continue once the discovery has been recorded, or if recommended by the paleontologist, recovery of the resource may be required, in which ground-disturbing activity within the area of the find would be temporarily halted until the resource has been recovered. If treatment and salvage is required, recommendations shall be consistent with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines and current professional standards.

The City will ensure that information on the nature, location, and depth of all finds is readily available to the scientific community through university curation or other appropriate means.

Effectiveness: This measure would reduce impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant.

Implementation: The City of Mountain View and/or its contractor(s) shall implement this measure in the event any paleontological resources are discovered.

Timing: During all earth disturbing phases of Project construction.

Monitoring: If paleontological resources are uncovered, a report shall be prepared by the qualified paleontologist describing the find and its deposition.

3.7.4 References

BKF Engineers. 2021a. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. Draft 100% Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. February 10.

BKF Engineers. 2021b. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. 100% Design Specifications Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. February.

City of Mountain View. 2012a. Draft 2030 General Plan and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program Final Environmental Impact Report. September.

City of Mountain View. 2012b. Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Adopted July 10, 2012.

Hadley & Aldrich. 2014. Geotechnical Investigation – Interceptor Sewer Manhole Project, Shoreline Park, Mountain View, California. March 20.

Miller, K.L. 2013 (July 26). Causes of Land Subsidence. Accessed October 26 at:
<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/rpt/2013-R-0277.htm>

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and affect regulation of the Earth's temperature are known as greenhouse gases (GHGs). Many chemical compounds found in the earth's atmosphere exhibit the GHG property. GHGs allow sunlight to enter the atmosphere freely. When sunlight strikes the earth's surface, it is either absorbed or reflected back toward space. Earth that has absorbed sunlight warms up and emits infrared radiation toward space. GHGs absorb this infrared radiation and "trap" the energy in the earth's atmosphere. Entrapment of too much infrared radiation produces an effect commonly referred to as "Global Warming", although the term "Global Climate Change" is preferred because effects are not just limited to higher global temperatures.

GHGs that contribute to climate regulation are a different type of pollutant than criteria or hazardous air pollutants because climate regulation is global in scale, both in terms of causes and effects. Some GHGs are emitted to the atmosphere naturally by biological and geological processes such as evaporation (water vapor), aerobic respiration (carbon dioxide), and off-gassing from low oxygen environments such as swamps or exposed permafrost (methane); however, GHG emissions from human activities such as fuel combustion (e.g., carbon dioxide) and refrigerants use (e.g., hydrofluorocarbons) significantly contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, climate regulation, and global climate change.

Human production of GHG has increased steadily since pre-industrial times (approximately pre-1880) and atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations have increased from a pre-industrial value of 280 parts per million (ppm) in the early 1800's to 411 ppm in September 2020 (NOAA, 2020). The effects of increased GHG concentrations in the atmosphere include climate change (increasing temperature and shifts in precipitation patterns and amounts), reduced ice and snow cover, sea level rise, and acidification of oceans. These effects in turn will impact food and water supplies, infrastructure, ecosystems, and overall public health and welfare.

The 1997 United Nations' Kyoto Protocol international treaty set targets for reductions in emissions of four specific GHGs – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and sulfur hexafluoride – and two groups of gases – hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. These GHGs are the primary GHGs emitted into the atmosphere by human activities. The six common GHGs are described below.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). CO₂ is released to the atmosphere when fossil fuels (oil, gasoline, diesel, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, and wood or wood products are burned.

Methane (CH₄). CH₄ is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from the decomposition of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills and the raising of livestock.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O). N₂O is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of solid waste and fossil fuels.

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). SF₆ is commonly used as an electrical insulator in high voltage electrical transmission and distribution equipment such as circuit breakers, substations, and transmission switchgear. Releases of SF₆ occur during maintenance and servicing as well as from leaks of electrical equipment.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). HFCs and PFCs are generated in a variety of industrial processes.

GHG emissions from human activities contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and the corresponding effects of global climate change (e.g., rising temperatures, increased severe weather events such as drought and flooding). GHGs can remain in the atmosphere long after they are emitted. The potential for a GHG to absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere is considered its global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for measuring GWP is CO₂, which has a GWP of one. By comparison, CH₄ has a GWP of 25, which means that one molecule of CH₄ has 25 times the effect on global warming as one molecule of CO₂. Multiplying the estimated emissions for non-CO₂ GHGs by their GWP determines their carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which enables a project's combined global warming potential to be expressed in terms of mass CO₂ emissions.

Existing GHG Emission Sources at the Project Site

As described in Air Quality 3.3, the Project is the replacement of an existing utility infrastructure pipeline, with indirect GHG emissions through electricity use to power pumps to move sewage through the pipelines.

3.8.2 Regulatory Setting

California Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32) and Related Legislation

CARB is the lead agency for implementing Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act adopted by the Legislature in 2006. AB 32 requires the CARB to prepare a Scoping Plan containing the main strategies that will be used to achieve reductions in GHG emissions in California.

In 2007, CARB approved a statewide 1990 emissions level and corresponding 2020 GHG emissions limit of 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MTCO₂e) (CARB, 2007). In 2008, CARB adopted its *Climate Change Scoping Plan*, which projects, absent regulation or under a "business as usual" (BAU) scenario, 2020 statewide GHG emissions levels of 596 million MTCO₂e and identifies the numerous measures (i.e., mandatory rules and regulations and voluntary measures) that will achieve at least 174 million MTCO₂e of reductions and reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (CARB, 2009). In 2011, CARB released a supplement to the 2008 *Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document* (FED) that included an updated 2020 BAU statewide GHG emissions level projection of 507 million MTCO₂e (CARB, 2011), and in 2014 CARB adopted its First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB, 2014).

Executive Order B-30-15, 2030 Carbon Target and Adaptation, issued by Governor Brown in April 2015, sets a target of reducing GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels in 2030. By directing state agencies to take measures consistent with their existing authority to reduce GHG emissions, this order establishes coherence between the 2020 and 2050 GHG reduction goals set by AB 32 and seeks to align California with the scientifically established GHG emissions levels needed to limit global warming below two degrees Celsius.

To reinforce the goals established through Executive Order B-30-15, Governor Brown went on to sign SB-32 and AB-197 on September 8, 2016. SB-32 made the GHG reduction target to reduce GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 a requirement as opposed to a goal. AB-197 gives the Legislature additional authority over CARB to ensure the most successful strategies for lowering emissions are implemented, and requires CARB to, “protect the state’s most impacted and disadvantaged communities ...[and] consider the social costs of the emissions of greenhouse gases.”

On December 14, 2017 CARB adopted the second update to the Scoping Plan, the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update (2017 Scoping Plan Update; CARB 2017)*. The primary objective of the *2017 Scoping Plan Update* is to identify the measures needed to achieve the mid-term GHG reduction target for 2030 (i.e., reduce emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030), as established under Executive Order B-30-15 and SB 32. The *2017 Scoping Plan Update* identifies an increasing need for coordination among state, regional, and local governments to achieve the GHG emissions reductions that can be gained from local land use planning and decisions. It notes emission reduction targets set by more than one hundred local jurisdictions in the state could result in emissions reductions of up to 45 MMTCO₂E and 83 MMTCO₂E by 2020 and 2050, respectively. To achieve these goals, the *2017 Scoping Plan Update* includes a recommended plan-level efficiency threshold of six metric tons or less per capita by 2030 and no more than two metric tons by 2050.

The major elements of the *2017 Scoping Plan Update* framework include:

- Implementing and/or increasing the standards of the Mobile Source Strategy, which include increasing zero emission vehicle (ZEV) buses and trucks;
- LCFS, with an increased stringency (18 percent by 2030);
- Implementation of SB 350, which expands the RPS to 50 percent and doubles energy efficiency savings by 2030;
- California Sustainable Freight Action Plan, which improves freight system efficiency, utilizes near-zero emissions technology, and deployment of ZEV trucks;
- Implementing the proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy, which focuses on reducing CH₄ and hydrocarbon emissions by 40 percent and anthropogenic black carbon emissions by 50 percent by year 2030;
- Continued implementation of SB 375;
- Post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program that includes declining caps;
- 20 percent reduction in GHG emissions from refineries by 2030; and
- Development of a Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California’s land base as a net carbon sink.

Plan Bay Area 2040

The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375) was adopted to connect the GHG emissions reductions targets established in the Scoping Plan for the transportation sector to local land use decisions that affect travel behavior. Its intent is to reduce GHG emissions from light-duty trucks and automobiles (excludes emissions associated with goods movement) by aligning regional long-range transportation plans, investments, and housing allocations to local land use planning to reduce vehicle miles travelled (VMT) and vehicle trips. Specifically, SB 375 required CARB to establish GHG emissions reduction targets for each of the 18 regions in California managed by a metropolitan planning organization (MPO). On July 18, 2013, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) adopted Plan Bay Area 2013. The Plan includes two main elements; the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) and the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

An update to the plan, Plan Bay Area 2040, was jointly approved by the ABAG Executive Board and by MTC on July 26, 2017. As an update to the region’s long-range RTP and SCS, Plan Bay

Area 2040 projects household and employment growth in the Bay Area over the next 24 years, provides a roadmap for accommodating expected growth, and connects it all to a transportation investment strategy focused on moving the Bay Area toward key regional goals for the environment (e.g., state GHG reduction goals), economy, and social equity (ABAG/MTC 2017).

BAAQMD 2017 Clean Air Plan

As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, the BAAQMD's *2017 Clean Air Plan* is a multi-pollutant plan focused on protecting public health and the climate (BAAQMD 2017). The *2017 Clean Air Plan* lays the groundwork for a long-term effort to reduce Bay Area GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, consistent with GHG reduction targets adopted by the state of California. As opposed to focusing solely on the nearer 2030 GHG reduction target, the *2017 Clean Air Plan* makes a concerted effort to imagine and plan for a successful and sustainable Bay Area in the year 2050. In 2050, the Bay Area is envisioned as a region where:

- Energy efficient buildings are heated, cooled, and powered by renewable energy;
- The transportation network has been redeveloped with an emphasis on non-vehicular modes of transportation and mass-transit;
- The electricity grid is powered by 100 percent renewable energy; and
- Bay Area residents have adopted lower-carbon intensive lifestyles (e.g., purchasing low-carbon goods in addition to recycling and putting organic waste to productive use).

The *2017 Clean Air Plan* includes a comprehensive, multipollutant control strategy that is broken up into 85 distinct measures and categorized based on the same economic sector framework used by CARB for the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update.¹ The accumulation of all 85 control measures being implemented support the three overarching goals of the plan. These goals are:

- Attain all state and national air quality standards;
- Eliminate disparities among Bay Area communities in cancer health risk from toxic air contaminants; and
- Reduce Bay Area GHG Emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

City of Mountain View Climate Action Plans

As mentioned in the Energy Section, the City has three climate action-related plans including a Climate Protection Roadmap (2015), Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan (2015) and a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program. See Chapter 3.6.2 for additional information.

3.8.3 Discussion

Global climate change is the result of GHG emissions worldwide; individual projects do not generate enough GHG emissions to influence global climate change. Thus, the analysis of GHG emissions is by nature a cumulative analysis focused on whether an individual project's contribution to global climate change is cumulatively considerable.

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

¹ The sectors included in the AB 32 Scoping Plan Update are: stationary (industrial) sources, transportation, energy, buildings, agriculture, natural and working lands, waste management, water, and super-GHG pollutants.

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would generate GHG emissions from short-term construction activities. There are no long-term operational emissions associated with the project because the operation of the interceptor force main is an existing operation and would not change significantly as a result of the project.

Construction activities would generate GHG emissions primarily from equipment fuel combustion as well as worker, vendor, and haul trips to and from the project site during demolition, grading, trenching and paving. Construction activities would cease to emit GHGs upon completion. Construction is expected to take approximately three months, and ground disturbance would be limited to the entry and exit pits and the new manhole. Due to the short-term duration and small area of disturbance, GHG emissions from project construction are not expected to have a significant impact on the environment.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not conflict with CARB's Scoping Plan, Plan Bay Area 2040, the BAAQMD 2017 Clean Air Plan, or the City's CAPs. The Project's consistency with these plans is described in more detail below.

2017 Scoping Plan

Nearly all of the specific measures identified in the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan would be implemented at the state level, with CARB and/or another state or regional agency having the primary responsibility for achieving required GHG reductions. The proposed project, therefore, would not directly conflict with any of the specific measures identified in the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan.

Plan Bay Area 2040

The overarching goal of Plan Bay Area 2040 is to concentrate development in areas where there are existing services and infrastructure rather than allocate new growth in outlying areas where substantial transportation investments would be necessary to achieve the per capita passenger vehicle, vehicle miles traveled, and associated GHG emissions reductions. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing interceptor sewer force main which would only involve construction related emissions of GHGs. There is no VMT associated with this infrastructure improvement. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with Plan Bay Area 2040.

2017 Clean Air Plan

The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan. The 2017 Clean Air Plan includes GHG emissions from construction and operational GHG emissions sources in its emissions inventories and plans for achieving Clean Air Plan goals. As discussed in Section 3.3.3, control measures in the 2017 Clean Air Plan do not apply to the proposed Project.

3.8.4 References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017. 2017 Clean Air Plan: Spare the Air, Cool the Climate. BAAQMD, Planning, Rules, and Research Division. April 19, 2017.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2007. *Staff Report California 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Level and 2020 Emissions Limit*. Sacramento, CA. November 16, 2007.

_____. 2009. Climate Change Scoping Plan – A Framework for Change. Endorsed by ARB December 2008. Sacramento, CA. May 11, 2009. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/scopingplandocument.htm>

_____. 2011. *Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document*.

_____ 2014. *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*. Sacramento, CA. May 2014

_____ 2017. *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. Sacramento, CA. December 2017.

City of Mountain View. 2015. Climate Protection Roadmap. September. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=19516>

City of Mountain View. 2015. Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan. May. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=19517>

City of Mountain View. Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program. August. Accessed October 16, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=10700>

Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MT) and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). 2017. Plan Bay Area 2040. Adopted July 26, 2017.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2020. "Mauna Loa CO₂ Monthly Mean Data." *Trends in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide*. NOAA, Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Monitoring Division. April 6, 2020. Web. Accessed October 30, 2020. <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is at Shoreline Park, a regional recreation area on a closed landfill. Hazardous materials used and stored at the park are likely limited to landscape maintenance products such as fertilizers, herbicides, and/or pesticides. The operation and maintenance of the existing sanitary sewer line may occasionally require the use of hazardous materials in small quantities. No hazardous materials used for sanitary sewer maintenance are stored in Shoreline Park.

3.9.2 Regulatory Setting

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulates the disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The U.S. EPA maintains lists of federally regulated hazardous wastes which are generally characterized as ignitable, corrosive liquid, reactive, and toxic.

California Department of Toxic Substance Control

The California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) regulates the disposal of non-RCRA hazardous wastes in California (22 CCR §66261 et. al). California has adopted hazardous waste listings similar to the RCRA hazardous waste lists.

Waste classified as hazardous is managed for safe and protective handling for storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal.

Mountain View General Plan

The following goal and policies of the Mountain View General Plan Public Safety Element relate to hazardous materials.

Goal PSA-3: A community protected from fire, hazardous materials and environmental contamination.

PSA 3.2: Protection from hazardous materials. Prevent injuries and environmental contamination due to the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials through prevention and enforcement of fire and life safety codes.

PSA 3.3: Development review. Carry out development review procedures that encourage effective identification and remediation of contamination and protection of public and environmental health and safety.

3.9.3 Discussion

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing sewer main using trenchless installation. Rehabilitation of the sewer main would help prevent future leaks of human waste from the existing sewer main, which has deteriorated over time. Therefore, the project would not create a hazard to the public or the environment involving hazardous materials and would reduce the risk of a sewage leak compared to existing conditions.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would not 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. As stated above in response to Question a, the proposed Project would reduce the likelihood of a sewage leak in the existing sewer main over the long term.

Project construction would involve the use of hazardous fuels and fluids in the short-term. However, the Project would comply with standard and project-specific measures to prevent the release of hazardous materials consistent with the Design Plans (BKF Engineers, 2021a) (see Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality, response to Question a). In addition, all hazardous construction materials would be transported, used, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

A bypass sewer pipe containing human waste would also be used during Project construction. The bypass pipe would be regularly inspected for leaks. In addition, according to the Design Specifications for the Project (BKF Engineers, 2021b), the Contractor will be required to have an industrial hygienist and a standby Subcontractor for cleanup of a spill, backup, or overflow of the bypass pipe.

The project plans construction Project Location Notes 79 (see Table 2-1 in the Project Description) states, “the contractor is advised, the project site is located within the closed landfill boundary. Decomposing refuse produces landfill gas (LFG). LFG consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide and other toxic or hazardous materials. LFG is an asphyxiant and is combustible, colorless, and may be odorless. LFG can migrate through several hundred feet of soil adjacent to landfill at explosive concentrations. The contractor shall take any and all necessary precautions against fire, explosion, asphyxiation and other worker safety hazards when working on, in, or near the project site”.

Therefore, potential Project impacts involving the accidental release of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project is located in Shoreline Park; there are no schools within a 0.25 miles radius of the project site. The closest schools to the site are the Foothill College Middlefield Campus, and the Grendell School, both about 1.3 miles southwest of the site (Google Earth, 2020).

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. The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and is not within 1,000 feet of any hazardous materials sites (CalEPA, 2020; DTSC, 2020; and SWRCB, 2020).

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?

No Impact. The project site is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the Moffett Federal Airfield. The site is within the Airport Influence Area according to Figure 8 of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the of the Moffett Federal Airfield (Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, 2012). However, the project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and would not include any buildings or aboveground structures. Therefore, the Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

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

No Impact. The project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and would not include any buildings or aboveground structures. Project construction would not block access to vehicles, including emergency vehicles, during construction activity. Therefore, the Project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

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

No Impact. The project site is located in the Mountain View Shoreline, a regional open space that is adjacent to the San Francisco Bay and surrounded by dense urban development. The site is not within or near a state responsible area (SRA) and is approximately four miles west from the nearest high fire hazard zone (VHFHZ) (CalEOS 2020), which is located near Stanford University in Palo Alto. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and would

not include any buildings or aboveground structures. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to a risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

3.9.4 References

- BKF Engineers. 2021a. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. Draft 100% Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. February 10.
- BKF Engineers. 2021b. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. 100% Design Specifications Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. February.
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2020. *EnviroStor*. Accessed October 27, 2020 at: <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>.
- California Environmental Protection Agency. 2020. Cortese List Data Resources. Accessed on October 27, 2020 at: <https://calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/>
- California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalEOS). 2020. MyHazards Webmapping Tool. Accessed on October 27, 2020 at: <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>
- California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2020. *GeoTracker*. Accessed October 27, 2020 at: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>
- City of Mountain View. 2012. Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Adopted July 10, 2012.
- Google Earth Pro. 2020 (June). Shoreline Golf Links, 2940 N. Shoreline Blvd., Mountain View, CA 94043. 37°25'50.98"N, 122°05'06.59"W, Eye alt 20.264 ft. Google 2020. Accessed October 28, 2020.
- Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission. 2012. Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Santa Clara County: Moffett Federal Airfield. Adopted November 2, 2012. Amended 11/18/16.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

The project is located in the City of Mountain View where the climate is Mediterranean. Summers are warm and dry, while winters are mild and wet. However, both summers and winters are somewhat moderated due to its relative proximity to the Pacific, although it has a lesser maritime influence than San Francisco further north on the peninsula. The annual average high temperature is 69 °F and the annual average low temperature is 51 °F. Annual average precipitation is 14.7 inches (US Climate Data, 2020).

The project area drains into Permanente Creek, a 13.8 mile stream originating on Black Mountain in Santa Clara County. The project site is generally level, and 11 to 14 feet above mean sea level (Google Earth, 2020).

According to a geotechnical report prepared at the project site for previous emergency work (Haley & Aldrich, 2014), site groundwater elevation was recorded at elevations of -8.4 and -4.7 feet, which corresponds to depths of 28 and 21 feet below ground surface (bgs), respectively. Groundwater levels can fluctuate based on seasonal rainfall amounts, groundwater extraction activities in the local area, and tidal influences.

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

In addition to CEQA, other federal and state laws apply to the hydrology and water quality identified in this report. Each of these laws is identified and discussed below.

Federal Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal legislation governing water quality and forms the basis for several state and local laws throughout the nation. The objective of the CWA is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” Important and applicable sections of the Act are:

- Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop water quality standards to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. In accordance with California’s Porter/Cologne Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are required to develop water quality objectives that ensure their region meets the requirements of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.
- Section 402 establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which is a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredge or fill material) into waters of the U.S. In California, this permit program is administered by the RWQCBs, and is discussed in detail below.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The CWA has nationally regulated the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. from any point source since 1972. In 1987, amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating nonpoint source storm water discharges under the NPDES. The NPDES General Construction Permit requirements apply to clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as excavation. Construction activities on one or more acres are subject to a series of permitting requirements contained in the NPDES General Construction Permit. This permit requires the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented during Project construction. The Project sponsor is also required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality. The NOI includes general information on the types of construction activities that would occur on the site. The Project would not disturb one or more acres, and thus is not subject to the Construction General Permit.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The State’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), as revised in December 2007 (California Water Code Sections 13000-14290), provides for protection of the quality of all waters in the State of California for use and enjoyment by the people of California. It further provides that all activities that may affect the quality of waters of the state shall be regulated to obtain the highest water quality that is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters. The Act also establishes provisions for a statewide program for the control of water quality, recognizing that waters of the state are increasingly influenced by interbasin water development projects and other statewide considerations, and that factors such as precipitation, topography, population, recreation, agriculture, industry, and economic development vary regionally within the State. The statewide program for water quality control is,

therefore, administered most effectively on a local level with statewide oversight. Within this framework, the Act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board and RWQCBs to oversee the coordination and control of water quality within California.

State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Created by the California State Legislature in 1967, the State Water Resources Control Board holds authority over water resources allocation and water quality protection within the State. The five-member State Water Resources Control Board allocates water rights, adjudicates water right disputes, develops statewide water protection plans, establishes water quality standards, and guides the nine RWQCBs. The mission of the State Water Resources Control Board is to, “preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California’s water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.”

The City of Mountain View is under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35- Water, Sewage and Other Municipal Services

Section 35.32.3.1 of the Mountain View Municipal Code states:

“It shall be unlawful to discharge or cause a threatened discharge to any discharge to any curbside gutter, storm sewer, storm drain gutter, creek or natural outlet any domestic sewage, sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, polluted waters, construction waste, litter or refuse except where permission is granted by the fire chief. Unlawful discharges to storm drains shall include, but are not limited to, discharges from: toilets, sinks, commercial or industrial processes, cooling systems, air compressors, boilers, fabric or carpet cleaning, equipment cleaning, vehicle cleaning, swimming pools, spas, fountains, construction activities (e.g., painting, paving, concrete placement, saw cutting, grading), painting and paint stripping, unless specifically permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to regulations established by the fire chief. Additionally, it shall be unlawful to discharge any pollutants or waters containing pollutants that would contribute to violations of the city’s stormwater discharge permit or applicable water quality standards.”

Section 35.33.11 states:

“All construction projects occurring within city limits shall be conducted in a manner which prevents the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste to the soil or groundwater, and minimizes the discharge of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, polluted water and sediment to the storm sewer system. Practices which shall be implemented to meet the intent of this requirement are described in city guidelines. The city may require any additional practices consistent with its NPDES stormwater discharge permit if it concludes that the intent of this section is not being met during the construction process.”

The Section goes on to list example sediment and erosion control BMPs such as: (1) Silt fences around the site perimeter; (2) Gravel bags surrounding catch basins; (3) Filter fabric over catch basins; (4) Covering of exposed stockpiles; (5) Concrete washout areas; (6) Stabilized rock/gravel driveways at points of egress from the site; and (7) Vegetation, hydroseeding or other soil stabilization methods for high erosion areas.

3.10.3 Discussion

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. The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. There would be no permanent impacts to water quality from the project.

Project construction would include a temporary sewer bypass pipe, as well as construction fuels and fluids, that could result in leaks or accidental spills affecting surface and groundwater at the project site. The bypass pipe would be in a water-tight system contained to prevent leaks, and would be regularly inspected for early detection and repair of any problems. In addition, the project would comply with applicable federal, state, and local water quality regulations including Chapter 35 of the Mountain View Municipal Code, which requires sediment and erosion control BMPs during construction. The Design Plans (BKF 2020) for the project contain standard and project-specific measures to protect water quality during construction, as listed below:

Sheet C1.1 - Construction Notes

- 7. Maintenance of Equipment: All equipment and plant shall be maintained in good order per Section 5-13 of the Standard Provisions. Substandard or unsuitable paving equipment will not be allowed.
- 9. Maintenance of Work Site: The Contractor shall keep the street and work site clean and free from rubbish and debris per Section 5-15 of the Standard Provisions. This provision requires preventing spillage on haul routes, cleaning up spillage, sweeping all streets of mud, dirt and debris that are a result of the Contractor's work, and keeping the work site in a clean and neat appearance. Any spillage on haul routes shall be immediately removed and cleaned up.
- 10. Cleaning Site Upon Notice from City: Regarding Section 5-15 of the Standard Provisions, when ordered by the City, the Contractor shall clean up the work site within 24 hours after receiving notice.
- 18. Hazardous Materials and Waste: All work shall be conducted in a manner that prevents the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste to the soil or groundwater, and minimizes the discharge of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, polluted water and sediments to the storm drain system per Section 7-08.01 of the Standard Provisions.

Project Specific Notes

- The Contractor shall perform his construction or operation in a manner which will not allow harmful pollutants to enter the storm drain system. To ensure compliance, the Contractor shall implement the practice described in the City of Mountain View's document "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for Construction Projects" and "It's in the Contract (but not in the Bay)- Pollution Prevention Specifications for Construction Contractors and Maintenance Crew Supervisors Working in the City of Mountain View".
- Sediment and erosion control methods shall be implemented.
- The Contractor shall utilize the designated paved and unpaved access routes as specified. The use of unauthorized or unidentified access routes shall be approved by the City before being used.

Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on water quality with compliance with applicable regulations and standard and project-specific BMPs.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is a sewer main rehabilitation project and would not use groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge. The project would not increase impervious surfaces, require groundwater, or create demand for water supply.

- c) **Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:**
 - i) **Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;**
 - ii) **Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;**
 - iii) **Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;**
- iv) **Impede or redirect flood flows?**

No Impact (i-iv). The proposed project would not alter Permanente Creek, increase impervious surface area, or otherwise alter the drainage pattern of the project site or area. The proposed sewer main rehabilitation project does not include any aboveground structures or any permanent aboveground changes to the project site. The pipeline would be rehabilitated through trenchless installation and temporary ground disturbance would be limited to two pits on either side of the pipeline and a new manhole. One of the pits and the new manhole are in an already paved area, and the other pit is in a barren area in the golf course driving range. Standard and project-specific BMPs to protect water quality and prevent erosion will be implemented during construction (see response to Question a above). Therefore, the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; 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 Impede or redirect flood flows.

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

No Impact. Most of the project alignment is outside of a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard zone in Zone X (areas of 0.2% annual chance flood), although the part of the project that crosses under Permanente Creek is within Zone AE (1% annual flood chance; Panel 06085C0037H, FEMA 2009). However, the project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and therefore is not expected to be impacted by flood hazards.

A tsunami is a large tidal wave generated by an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption. Tsunami inundation maps have been developed for the San Francisco Bay area. The project site is not within a tsunami inundation zone (California Department of Conservation, 2009), and therefore, it would not be subject to flooding from a tsunami.

Seiches are waves that oscillate in enclosed water bodies, such as reservoirs, lakes, ponds, swimming pools, or semi-enclosed bodies of water, such as San Francisco Bay. Although the project site is near the San Francisco Bay, the project is entirely underground and is therefore not expected to be impacted by flood hazards.

The project would not release pollutants during a flood, tsunami, or seiche. The project has no impact.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main. The project would not obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or groundwater management plan.

3.10.4 References

BKF Engineers. 2020. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. Draft 100% Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. November 10.

California Department of Conservation. 2009. Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning – Mountain View Quadrangle. Accessed October 22, 2020 at https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/Publications/Tsunami-Maps/Tsunami_Inundation_MountainView_Quad_SantaClara.pdf

City of Mountain View. 2013. Municipal Code Chapter 35 Water, Sewage, and Other Municipal Services. Accessed October 22, 2020 at https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTII_THCO_CH35WASEOTMUSE

FEMA. 2009. FEMA Flood Map Service Center. Accessed October 22, 2020 at <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=2940%20N%20Shoreline%20Boulevard%2C%20Mountain%20View%2C%20CA%2094043#searchresultsanchor>

Google Earth Pro. 2020 (June). Shoreline Golf Links, 2940 N. Shoreline Blvd., Mountain View, CA 94043. 37°25'50.98"N, 122°05'06.59"W, Eye alt 5623 ft. Google 2020. Accessed October 28, 2020.

Hadley & Aldrich. 2014. Geotechnical Investigation – Interceptor Sewer Manhole Project, Shoreline Park, Mountain View, California. March 20.

U.S. Climate Data. 2020. Climate Mountain View 2020. Accessed October 22, 2020 at: <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/mountain-view/california/united-states/usca1946>

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located at Shoreline Park, a regional open space area adjacent to the San Francisco Bay and surrounded by dense urban development. More specifically, the segment of sewer main identified for rehabilitation in this project is in the vicinity of the driving range at Shoreline Golf Links and the Michael's at Shoreline Restaurant at 2940 and 2960 N. Shoreline Boulevard, respectively. Other major site features within the project footprint include Mountain View Slough and Permanente Creek, and the Permanente Creek Trail. Beyond the immediate project vicinity is Shoreline Lake to the northwest and Shoreline Amphitheatre to the southeast.

3.11.2 Regulatory Setting

Mountain View General Plan

The State of California requires every city and county to have a general plan to guide growth. General plans typically include goals, policies, implementing actions and supporting graphics. These components work together to convey a long-term vision and guide local decision making to achieve that vision. The general plan also plays an important role in regulating land use. Its policies and maps form the foundation for City ordinances, guidelines and plans. The Mountain View 2030 General Plan was adopted on July 10, 2012 (City of Mountain View, 2012).

The Mountain View General Plan land use designation for the project site and surrounding areas is Regional Park (City of Mountain View, 2020a).

Mountain View Zoning Ordinance

The Mountain View Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 36: Zoning of the Mountain View Municipal Code) consists of text and a map delineating basic land use districts compatible with the Mountain View General Plan and establishing special regulations for design and other specific concerns.

The designated zoning for the project site and surrounding area is PF- Public Facility (City of Mountain View, 2020b).

3.11.3 Discussion

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and does not include any roads or aboveground structures. Therefore, the Project would not result in a division of an established community.

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. The project site is located on public park land owned by the City of Mountain View. As stated above in the Regulatory Setting, the site is designated by the City's Land Use Map as Regional Park (City of Mountain View, 2020a), and zoned as PF- Public Facilities on the City's Zoning Map (City of Mountain View, 2020b). The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and does not include any aboveground structures. Therefore, the Project would not change the land use of the site or area and would not conflict with the land use or zoning designations of the site or area.

The Project also would not conflict with the goals and policies in the Mountain View 2030 General Plan (City of Mountain View, 2012) or with the City's Municipal Code (City of Mountain View, 2020c) with incorporation of the standard and project-specific measures contained in the Design Plans for the Project (BKF Engineers, 2020), compliance with applicable regulations, and implementation of the mitigation measures contained in this document.

3.11.4 References

BKF Engineers. 2020. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. Draft 100% Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. November 10.

City of Mountain View. 2012. Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Adopted July 10, 2012.

City of Mountain View. 2020a (January). City of Mountain View General Plan Land Use Map.

City of Mountain View. 2020b (January). City of Mountain View Zoning Map.

City of Mountain View. 2020c. City of Mountain View Municipal Code. Current through August 25. Accessed October 27, 2020 from:

https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is in the City of Mountain View on a developed site that includes Michael's at Shoreline Restaurant with associated parking lot, Shoreline Golf Links and driving range. Permanente Creek bisects the project sewer forcemain interceptor and bypass alignments and Shoreline Lake is located just northwest of the driving range. There are no mines or mineral resources in the City of Mountain View (City of Mountain View 2020).

3.12.2 Discussion

Would the project:

- a) **Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?**
- b) **Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?**

No Impact (Responses a – b). The of the City of Mountain View is classified as MRZ-1 by the California Geological Survey (CalGeo 1996). MRZ-1 is classified as an area where adequate geologic information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence (California Department of Conservation 1999).

The project site has no potential for use in resource recovery and therefore, would have no impact on the availability of mineral resources.

3.12.3 References

California Department of Conservation, 1999. Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands. Access on September 24, 2020 at <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Guidlines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf>

California Geological Survey (CalGeo). 1996. Revised Mineral Classification Map, Plate 1. Accessed on September 24, 2020 at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/OFR_96-03/.

City of City of Mountain View 2020. General Plan 2030. Adopted July 10, 2002. Accessed September 24, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=10702>

3.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project result in:</i>				
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 in other applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

Noise may be defined as loud, unpleasant, or unwanted sound. The frequency (pitch), amplitude (intensity or loudness), and duration of noise all contribute to the effect on a listener, or receptor, and whether the receptor perceives the noise as objectionable, disturbing, or annoying.

The Decibel Scale (dB)

The decibel scale (dB) is a unit of measurement that indicates the relative amplitude of a sound. Sound levels in dB are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 dB represents a tenfold increase in acoustic energy, while 20 dBs is 100 times more intense, 30 dBs is 1,000 more intense, and so on. In general, there is a relationship between the subjective noisiness, or loudness of a sound, and its amplitude, or intensity, with each 10 dB increase in sound level perceived as approximately a doubling of loudness.

Sound Characterization

There are several methods of characterizing sound. The most common method is the “A-weighted sound level,” or dBA. This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is typically most sensitive. Thus, most environmental measurements are reported in dBA, meaning decibels on the A-scale.

Human hearing matches the logarithmic A-weighted scale, so that a sound of 60 dBA is perceived as twice as loud as a sound of 50 dBA. In a quiet environment, an increase of 3 dB is usually perceptible, however, in a complex noise environment such as along a busy street, a noise increase of less than 3 dB is usually not perceptible, and an increase of 5 dB is usually perceptible. Normal human speech is in the range from 50 to 65 dBA. Generally, as environmental noise exceeds 50 dBA, it becomes intrusive and above 65 dBA noise becomes excessive. Nighttime activities, including sleep, are more sensitive to noise and are considered affected over a range of 40 to 55 dBA. Table 3-2 lists typical outdoor and indoor noise levels in terms of dBA.

Table 3-2: Typical Outdoor and Indoor Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet flyover at 1,000 feet	-110-	Rock Band
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet	-100-	
	-90-	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph	-80-	Food blender at 3 feet Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noise urban area, daytime	-70-	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet Normal speech at 3 feet
Gas lawnmower, 100 feet	-60-	
Commercial area	-50	Large business office
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	-40-	Dishwasher next room
Quiet urban daytime	-30-	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quite urban nighttime	-20-	Library
Quiet suburban nighttime	-10-	Bedroom at night
Quite rural nighttime	-0-	Broadcast/recording studio
Lowest threshold of human hearing	-0-	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans 2013a

Sound levels are typically not steady and can vary over a short time period. The equivalent noise level (Leq) is used to represent the average character of the sound over a period of time. The Leq represents the level of steady noise that would have the same acoustical energy as the sum of the time-varying noise measured over a given time period. Leq is useful for evaluating shorter time periods over the course of a day. The most common Leq averaging period is hourly, but Leq can describe any series of noise events over a given time period.

Variable noise levels are values that are exceeded for a portion of the measured time period. Thus, L01 is the level exceeded one percent of the time and L90 is the level exceeded 90 percent of the time. The L90 value usually corresponds to the background sound level at the measurement location.

Noise exposure over the course of an entire day is described by the day/night average sound level, or Ldn, and the community noise equivalent level, or CNEL. Both descriptors represent the 24-hour noise impact on a community. For Ldn, the 24-hour day is divided into a 15-hour daytime period (7 AM to 10 PM) and a nine-hour nighttime period (10 PM to 7 AM) and a 10 dB “penalty”

is added to measure nighttime noise levels when calculating the 24-hour average noise level. For example, a 45 dBA nighttime sound level would contribute as much to the overall day-night average as a 55 dBA daytime sound level. The CNEL descriptor is similar to Ldn, except that it includes an additional 5 dBA penalty beyond the 10 dBA for sound events that occur during the evening time period (7 PM to 10 PM). The artificial penalties imposed during Ldn and CNEL calculations are intended to account for a receptor's increased sensitivity to sound levels during quieter nighttime periods.

Sound Propagation

The energy contained in a sound pressure wave dissipates and is absorbed by the surrounding environment as the sound wave spreads out and travels away from the noise generating source. Theoretically, the sound level of a point source attenuates, or decreases, by 6 dB with each doubling of distance from a point source. Sound levels are also affected by certain environmental factors, such as ground cover (asphalt vs. grass or trees), atmospheric absorption, and attenuation by barriers. Outdoor noise is also attenuated by the building envelope so that sound levels inside a residence are from 10 to 20 dB less than outside, depending mainly on whether windows are open for ventilation or not.

When more than one point source contributes to the sound pressure level at a receiver point, the overall sound level is determined by combining the contributions of each source. Decibels, however, are logarithmic units and cannot be directly added or subtracted together. Under the dB scale, a doubling of sound energy corresponds to a 3 dB increase in noise levels. For example, if one noise source produces a sound power level of 70 dB, two of the same sources would not produce 140 dB – rather, they would combine to produce 73 dB.

Under controlled conditions in an acoustical laboratory, the trained, healthy human ear can discern 1-dB changes in sound levels when exposed to steady, single-frequency (“pure-tone”) signals in the mid-frequency (1,000–8,000 Hz) range. In typical noisy environments, changes in noise of 1 to 2 dB are generally not perceptible. However, it is widely accepted that people can begin to detect sound level increases of 3 dB in typical noisy environments. Further, a 5-dB increase is generally perceived as a distinctly noticeable increase, and a 10-dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness.

Noise Effects

Noise effects on human beings are generally categorized as:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and/or dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, learning, or relaxing
- Physiological effects such as startling and hearing loss

Most environmental noise levels produce subjective or interference effects; physiological effects are usually limited to high noise environments such as industrial manufacturing facilities or airports.

Predicting the subjective and interference effects of noise is difficult due to the wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance and past experiences with noise; however, an accepted method to determine a person's subjective reaction to a new noise source is to compare it to the existing environment without the noise source, or the “ambient” noise environment. In general, the more a new noise source exceeds the ambient noise level, the more likely it is to be considered annoying and to disturb normal activities.

Under controlled conditions in an acoustical laboratory, the trained, healthy human ear is able to discern 1-dB changes in sound levels when exposed to steady, single-frequency (“pure-tone”) signals in the mid-frequency (1,000–8,000 Hz) range. In typical noisy environments, changes in

noise of 1 to 2 dB are generally not perceptible. However, it is widely accepted that people are able to begin to detect sound level increases of 3 dB in typical noisy environments. Further, a 5 dB increase is generally perceived as a distinctly noticeable increase, and a 10 dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness that would almost certainly cause an adverse response from community noise receptors.

Existing Noise Environment

The primary sources of noise at the Mountain View Shoreline include vehicles, aircraft, and noises from recreational use such as people talking, dogs barking, balls being hit, etc.

Sensitive Receptors

Noise sensitive receptors are areas where unwanted sound or increases in sound may have an adverse effect on people or land uses. Residential areas, hospitals, schools, and childcare centers are examples of noise receptors that could be sensitive to changes in existing environmental noise levels. There are no sensitive receptors in or near the project site.

3.13.2 Regulatory Setting

Mountain View General Plan

The purpose of Noise Element in the City's General Plan is to guide policies for addressing exposure to current and projected noise sources in Mountain View. Table 7-1 of the Noise Element contains outdoor noise environment guidelines. Normally acceptable noise levels for golf courses are 55-70 CNEL, while noise levels of 70-80 CNEL are normally unacceptable and above 80 CNEL is clearly unacceptable.

Mountain View Municipal Code

Section 8.70 of the City Code restricts construction activity to the hours of 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. No construction activity is permitted on Saturday, Sunday or holidays without written approval from the City. If the hours of construction activity change, then the general contractor, applicant, developer or owner is required to erect a sign at a prominent location on the construction site to let subcontractors and material suppliers know of the working hours.

3.13.3 Discussion

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 in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?**

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not generate a permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project.

As described in Section 2, construction of the proposed Project is anticipated to take approximately three months. During this time, construction equipment (e.g., bulldozers, concrete crusher, loaders, etc.) would be required to dig the pits, rehabilitate the sewer main and construct the new manhole. These activities could temporarily increase noise levels in the project area. Typical noise levels that could be generated by equipment at the site are presented below in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (L _{max}) ^(A)	Percent Usage Factor ^(B)	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (Leq) ^(C)					
			50 Feet	100 Feet	150 Feet	200 Feet	250 Feet	300 Feet
Backhoe	80	40	76	70	66	64	62	60
Crane	85	16	77	71	67	65	63	61
Excavator	85	40	81	75	71	69	67	65
Pneumatic tools	85	50	82	76	72	70	68	66
Delivery Truck	85	40	81	75	71	69	67	65
Vibratory Roller	80	20	73	67	63	61	59	57

Sources: Caltrans, 2013; FHWA, 2010

(A) L_{max} noise levels based on manufacturer's specifications.

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

(C) Estimate does not account for any atmospheric or ground attenuation factors. Calculated noise levels based on Caltrans, 2009: L_{eq} (hourly) = L_{max} at 50 feet – 20log (D/50) + 10log (UF), where: L_{max} = reference L_{max} from manufacturer or other source; D = distance of interest; UF = usage fraction or fraction of time period of interest equipment is in use.

As shown in Table 3-7, the worst case Leq and L_{max} construction equipment noise levels associated with the Project are predicted to be approximately 82 and 85 dBA, respectively, at 50 feet. When two or more pieces of equipment are operating in close proximity, construction noise levels could be approximately 85 dBA Leq and 88 dBA L_{max}. These are considered to be worst-case noise levels, as the actual magnitude of the Project's temporary and periodic increase in ambient noise levels would depend on the nature of the construction activity (e.g., demolishing the existing structure, grading the site, etc.) and the distance between the construction activity and receptor areas.

Construction noise would be intermittent, occurring only when equipment is in operation. As described in Section 2.3.12, construction activities would be limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and would avoid the more noise-sensitive nighttime and weekend hours. While the City's noise ordinance allows construction activities until 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, the project plans further limit allowable construction hours to no later than 4:00 p.m. (see Table 2-1), therefore the project plans are more restrictive of and would remain consistent with Mountain View Civil Code SEC 1.2 and SEC 8.70. The noise generated from Project construction would be temporary (construction would last approximately three months) and would not produce the same sound levels every day. Given the short duration of Project construction activities and compliance with the City's Municipal Code, the Project would not generate a significant temporary noise impact, nor would it conflict with an applicable standard.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not generate groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels over the long term. Project construction would not require rock blasting, or pile driving, but could require use a vibratory roller, small bulldozer, loaded trucks, and jackhammer. Construction activities that use vibratory rollers and bulldozers would be mobile and not operating at the same location for a prolonged period of time. In addition, equipment operation that could generate groundborne vibration would be short-term, since overall Project construction is expected to take approximately three months. In other words, activities that could generate vibration would not occur on a weekly basis for an extended amount of time. As such, the proposed Project would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. This impact would be less than significant.

- 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?**

No Impact. The project site is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the Moffett Federal Airfield. The site is within the Airport Influence Area according to Figure 8 of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the of the Moffett Federal Airfield (Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, 2012). However, the project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main and would not include any buildings or aboveground structures. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

3.13.4 References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2013. *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*. Prepared by Caltrans Division of Environmental Analysis Environmental Engineering Hazardous Waste, Air Noise, Paleontology Office. Sacramento, CA. November 2009.

City of Mountain View. 2012. Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Adopted July 10, 2012.

City of Mountain View. 2020c. City of Mountain View Municipal Code. Current through August 25. Accessed October 27, 2020 from:
https://library.municode.com/ca/mountain_view/codes/code_of_ordinances

Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission. 2012. Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Santa Clara County: Moffett Federal Airfield. Adopted November 2, 2012. Amended 11/18/16.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Mountain View's estimated population was 80,993 in 2018 (US Census Bureau, 2020).

3.14.2 Discussion

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

No Impact. (Responses a – b). The Project does not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth as it involves the rehabilitation of existing sewer infrastructure without increasing capacity. The proposed Project does not displace any people or housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere because there is no housing on the site. No impact would occur.

3.14.3 References

US Census Bureau, 2020. Total Population, City of Mountain View. 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables. Accessed on September 24, 2020 at: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?q=1600000US0649670>

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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:				
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

Police protection in the City of Mountain View is provided by the Mountain View Police Department, located at 1000 Villa Street, approximately 2.35 miles south of the project site (City of Mountain View 2020a). Fire protection in addition to emergency medical services are provided by the Mountain View Fire Station # 5, located at 2195 N. Shoreline Blvd, approximately 0.60 miles southeast of the project site (Google Earth Pro 2020).

The project site falls within the Mountain View Whisman School District. The closest public school is Crittenden Middle School which is approximately 1.3 mile south of the project site. The closest private schools are Windsor Preschool, approximately 0.90 mile away and Palo Alto Preparatory School, approximately one (1) mile away. (City of Mountain View 2020b, Google Earth Pro 2020).

The project site is within Shoreline Park which includes a nature preserve, environmental education, passive recreation, picnic area, trail access and restrooms (City of Mountain View 2020c). As noted previously, the project occurs within the developed portions of the park including the sewer pump station, Michael's at Shoreline and golf pro shop parking lots, and golf driving range.

Other nearby parks include Charleston Park, approximately 0.5 miles away and Sierra Vista Park, approximately 0.9 south of the project site (City of Mountain View 2020c, Google Earth Pro 2020).

3.15.2 Discussion

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:

i) Fire protection?

ii) Police?

iii) Schools?

iv) Parks?

v) Other public facilities?

No Impact (i-v). The proposed Project consists of the rehabilitation of existing sewer infrastructure without an increase in capacity. The Project does not include new homes and would not cause population growth in the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not increase demand for fire protection or police protection, increase enrollment at local schools, or increase the use of local parks or other public facilities. Therefore, the Project would not impact public services.

3.15.3 References

Mountain View Fire Department 2020. About Mountain View Fire Department. Accessed September 24, 2020, at <https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/fire/default.asp>

Google Earth Pro. 2020 (June). Shoreline Golf Links, 2940 N. Shoreline Blvd., Mountain View, CA 94043. 37°25'50.98"N, 122°05'06.59"W, Eye alt 10,500 ft. Google 2020. Accessed September 24, 2020.

City of Mountain View. 2020a. Police Department. Accessed September 24, 2020, at <https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/police/default.asp>

City of Mountain View, 2020b. General Plan 2030. Adopted July 10, 2002. Accessed September 24, 2020 at <https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/comdev/planning/regulations/general.asp>

City of Mountain View. 2020c. City Parks website. Accessed on October 5, 2020 at https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/cs/parks/parks/city_parks.asp.

3.16 RECREATION

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

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is located at the Shoreline Park, a regional open space that includes walking, jogging and bicycle trails; a golf course; kite flying area; outdoor amphitheater; aquatic center; dog park; and sports fields.

3.16.2 Discussion

Would the project:

- a) **Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that significant physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**
- b) **Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

No Impact. (Responses a – b). The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer force main. The project would not cause an increase in the use of neighborhood parks or recreational facilities, nor would it include or require the construction of recreational facilities.

3.16.3 References

City of Mountain View. Shoreline At Mountain View web page.
<https://www.mountainview.gov/depts/cs/shoreline/default.asp>. Access 10/31/2020.

Google Earth Pro. 2020 (June). Shoreline Golf Links, 2940 N. Shoreline Blvd., Mountain View, CA 94043. 37°25'50.98"N, 122°05'06.59"W, Eye alt 5623 ft. Google 2020. Accessed October 28, 2020.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b), which pertains to vehicle miles travelled?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located in Shoreline Park in Mountain View. Regional access to the site is provided by U.S. Highway 101 via the North Shoreline Boulevard or Rengstroff Avenue exits. Local access is provided by North Shoreline Boulevard.

3.17.2 Discussion

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. The proposed Project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main that would not generate traffic over the long term or cause any changes to the circulation system during construction. According to the Access Plan prepared for the Project (BKF Engineers, 2020), site access would be via North Shoreline Boulevard and internal golf course roads connecting the Michael's/ Golf Links parking lot to the golf course driving range. Construction vehicles would use this designated access route and Project construction would not cause road closures or excessive traffic delays; or interfere with existing transit, roadway, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities in the project area.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b), which pertains to vehicle miles travelled?

No Impact. The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer force main and does not involve new land uses at the site that have the potential to generate vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Therefore, the project will not conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b).

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

No Impact. The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main that would not include new roads or intersections or change the land use of the project site or area. The project includes a site access plan that contractors would be required to follow to ensure conflicts with recreational users in the area are minimized. Therefore, the Project would not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. The proposed Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main that would not include buildings or above-ground structures. Construction vehicles would use designated access routes and emergency access would be maintained during construction. Therefore, the Project would not impact emergency access.

3.17.3 References

BKF Engineers. 2021a. Interceptor Trunk Force Main Rehabilitation, CIP Project #20-42. Draft 100% Submittal. Prepared for the City of Mountain View. February 10.

Google Earth Pro. 2020 (June). Shoreline Golf Links, 2940 N. Shoreline Blvd., Mountain View, CA 94043. 37°25'50.98"N, 122°05'06.59"W, Eye alt 20,497 ft. Google 2020. Accessed October 28, 2020.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources, 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

See the Environmental Setting in Section 3.4 Cultural Resources of this IS/MND for the tribal prehistory and ethnography, and history of the project area.

3.18.2 Regulatory Setting***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990***

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

Native American Heritage Commission, Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 – 5097.991

Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a state policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a

prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner. Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001

Codified in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030, the California Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) is consistent with the federal NAGPRA. Intended to “provide a seamless and consistent state policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect,” the California NAGPRA also encourages and provides a mechanism for the return of remains and cultural items to lineal descendants. Section 8025 established a Repatriation Oversight Commission to oversee this process. The act also provides a process for non–federally recognized tribes to file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 specifies that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. AB 52 requires a lead agency to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requests in writing to the lead agency, to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in that geographic area and the tribe requests consultation, prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project.

No Native American tribes contacted the City under AB52, and thus AB52 consultation was not required as part of the Project.

3.18.3 Discussion

Would the project:

- a) **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources, 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)?**
 - ii. **A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe?**

a) Less Than Significant with Mitigation. There are no known Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) on the project site (NAHC 2020). The likelihood of encountering cultural resources, including TCRs, during Project construction is considered low as it is located within the footprint of a closed landfill. Additionally, all ground disturbing activities will take place within non-native fill. However, there still remains a possibility that unknown buried archaeological resources that have the

potential to be considered TCRs may exist within the Project impact area. Disturbance of TCRs would constitute a significant impact.

Some Native American artifacts may not be considered unique archaeological resources under the CEQA guidelines (i.e. if there is not a demonstrable public interest in that information, it does not possess a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, and it is not directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric event or person). However, it is possible for a lead agency to determine that an artifact is considered significant to a local tribe, and therefore be considered a significant resource under CEQA. Mitigation measures included in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources of this document include language that all Native American artifacts are to be considered significant until the lead agency has enough evidence to determine an artifact not significant. This ensures that the default assumption is that all Native American artifacts are significant resources under CEQA.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 (See Section 3.5 Cultural Resources) would reduce impacts to TCRs to less than significant.

3.18.4 References

NAHC, 2020. Unpublished letter containing search results from Sacred Lands File search. Kept on file at NAHC and with MIG. Inc. October 8.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.19.1 Discussion*Would the project:*

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

No Impact. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not increase the capacity of the main. The Project would not result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm drainage, electric power, natural gas or telecommunications facilities.

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

No Impact. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main. The Project would not create demand for water supplies; therefore, there would be no impact related to water supplies.

- 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?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main which would not increase the capacity of the main. Therefore, no new wastewater would be generated by the project over the long term. The Project could create wastewater during construction if dewatering is needed, but it would be short-term and a relatively small volume which would not exceed the capacity of the Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant, the wastewater treatment provider for the project site.

- 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?**
- e) Comply with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

Less Than Significant Impact. (Responses d and e). The Project is the rehabilitation of an existing underground sewer main. The Project would not generate solid waste over the long term. Solid waste generated during construction would not be in excess of the capacity of Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer Station which serves the site, and would not impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Any solid waste generated by the Project would be handled in accordance with Federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

3.19.2 References

City of Mountain View. 2012. Mountain View 2030 General Plan. Adopted July 10, 2012.

3.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Is the project located near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
<i>If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:</i>				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is situated within the City of Mountain View, adjacent to Sunnyvale and Palo Alto, in Santa Clara County. Mountain View is primarily a residential community with no industrial land use that is approximately twelve square miles. The City is fully developed with urban uses and is not immediately adjacent to wildland areas.

3.20.2 Discussion

Would the project:

- a) **Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**
- b) **Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?**
- c) **Require the installation of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?**
- d) **Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?**

No Impact (a-d). The project site is in an urban area and not within or near a state responsible area (SRA) and is approximately six miles east from the nearest very high fire hazard zone (VHFHZ) (CalEOS 2019), which is located in Unincorporated San Mateo County, west of Stanford and San Francisquito Creek. The Project would involve the rehabilitation of existing underground infrastructure and would not affect wildfire hazards in the area, therefore, there is no impact.

3.20.3 References

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalEOS). 2019. MyHazards Webmapping Tool. Accessed on September 25, 2020 at: <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the efforts of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.21.1 Discussion

- 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?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-2 would prevent impacts to special status species and nesting birds and implement biological resource protection policies. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-2 are included to prevent impacts to unknown cultural and tribal resources and unknown human remains. With the implementation of these mitigation measures, the proposed project would not 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.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is the rehabilitation of an existing sewer trunk main. The project would generate limited project specific impacts, but they would not be cumulatively considerable. This impact would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. The project could have potentially significant impacts on biological resources, cultural/tribal cultural resources, and geology/paleontological resources. Mitigation measures have been identified and included in the project to reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. The project would have a less than significant impact on all other resource areas.

Chapter 4. List of Preparers

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Interceptor Force Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project

Appendix A: Special Status Species Tables

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Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status	Geographic Distribution ¹	Habitat Requirements ²	Life Form; Blooming Period ²	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ³
Franciscan onion <i>Allium peninsulare</i> -var. <i>franciscanum</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal mid California, from Monterey to Mendocino Counties.	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands. Often on dry hillsides and in serpentine bunchgrass grasslands; 52-300 m.	Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms May to June	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of Franciscan onion within 5 miles of the project site along Page Mill Road from 1949. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
Alkali milk-vetch <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area and surrounding counties.	Playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay) or vernal pools on alkaline soils; 1-60 m.	Annual herb, March to June	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of alkali milk-vetch within 5 miles of the project site north of the Mountain View shoreline from 1905, but it is possibly extirpated. There is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
Congdon's tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	CRPR 1B.1	Throughout western California from San Luis Obispo to Solano County.	Valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline or clay soils; 0-230 m.	Annual herb; Blooms May to November	Low Potential. There are four CNDDDB records of Congdon's tarplant within 5 miles of the project site, including two at the Mountain View shoreline from 2019. However, the project alignment is in developed and landscaped areas unlikely to support this species.
Point Reyes bird's beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Extant occurrences in Humboldt, Marin, San Francisco and Sonoma Counties.	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 0-10 m.	Annual herb (hemiparasitic); Blooms June to October	Not Expected. There are two CNDDDB records of Point Reyes's bird's beak within 5 miles of the project site at Alviso and the Palo Alto Baylands from 1987 and 1914, but both are possibly extirpated. There is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
San Francisco collinsia <i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	1B.2	Mid-coastal California from Monterey to Marin county including Santa Clara county.	Moist shady woodland, closed-cone coniferous forests and coastal scrub. Occasionally found in serpentine; 30-250 m.	Annual herb; Blooms March to May	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of San Francisco collinsia within 5 miles of the project site at Stanford University from 1903. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status	Geographic Distribution ¹	Habitat Requirements ²	Life Form; Blooming Period ²	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ³
Western leatherwood <i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	CRPR 1B.2	San Francisco Bay area including Santa Clara to Marin county and east to Alameda county.	Cool, moist slopes in foothill woodland and riparian forests. Mesic environments in broadleaved upland forests, chaparral and coniferous woodlands and mixed evergreen and oak woodlands; 25-425 m.	Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms January to April.	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of western leatherwood within 5 miles of the project site at Stanford University from 1931. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
Hoover's button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>	CRPR 1B.1	Endemic to Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Diego and San Luis Obispo Counties.	Vernal pools; 3-45 m.	Annual/perennial herb; Blooms July to August	Not Expected. There are two CNDDDB records of Hoover's button celery within 5 miles of the project site near the Mountain View shoreline and at Stanford University from 1909 and 1907, but both are possibly extirpated. There is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
Fragrant fritillary <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	CRPR 1B.2	Found throughout northern and central California wherever there is suitable habitat.	Cismontane woodland and coastal scrub and prairie, in valley and foothill grasslands (often serpentine bunchgrass grassland); 3-410 m.	Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms February to April	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of fragrant fritillary within 5 miles of the project site near Stanford University from 1934. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
Slender-leaved pondweed <i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	CRPR 2B.2	In California, found in and around the Sierra Nevada from Modoc National Forest to near Yosemite National Park; also found in the coast ranges from Santa Rosa to Los Banos.	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow and freshwater); 300-2,150 m.	Perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic); Blooms May to July	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of fragrant fritillary within 5 miles of the project site near Stanford University from 1899. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
California seablite <i>Suaeda californica</i>	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Endemic to coastal California in the San Francisco Bay Area and near San Luis Obispo.	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 0-15 m.	Perennial evergreen shrub, July to October	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of California seablite within 5 miles of the project site at the Palo Alto Baylands from 1971, but it is possibly extirpated. There is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):

1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

CNPS CRPR added a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDDB. This extension replaces the E (Endangerment) value from the R-E-D Code. CRPR ranks therefore read like this: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions and their meanings are as follows:

- .1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of immediacy of threat)
- .2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
- .3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

SOURCES:

1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) Species List (September 4, 2020).
2. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Rarefind 5 search of Mountain View USGS Quad and eight surrounding quads; BIOS five mile radius search (September 4, 2020).
3. California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory Mountain View USGS Quad and eight surrounding quads (September 4, 2020).

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status	Geographic Distribution ¹	Habitat Requirements ²	Potential for Occurrence ³
INVERTEBRATES				
Crotch bumblebee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	SCE	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico; mainly in the Central Valley.	Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of crotch bumblebee within 5 miles of the project site at Stanford University from 1909. Food plants are not present in or near the project site, which is paved, barren, and landscaped.
Western bumblebee <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	SCE	Once common and widespread, this species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia. They are now largely confined to high-elevation sites and areas east of the Cascade Crest.	Western bumble bees use a wide variety of natural, agricultural, urban, and rural habitat types. Require suitable nesting sites, overwintering sites for the queens, and nectar and pollen resources throughout the spring, summer, and fall.	Not Expected. There are two CNDDDB records of western bumblebee within 5 miles of the project site at Stanford University and the Palo Alto Baylands, from 1960 and 1974. Food plants are not present in or near the project site, which is paved, barren, and landscaped.
San Bruno elfin butterfly <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i>	FE	Endemic to only three locations in San Mateo County: Milagra Ridge, San Bruno Mountain and Montara Mountain.	Coastal, mountainous areas with grassy ground cover. Colonies are located on steep, north-facing slopes within the fog belt. Larval host plant is <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> .	Not Expected. San Bruno elfin butterfly is included on the USFWAS IPAC species list for the project site. However, there are no mountainous areas or host plants at or near the site.
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	FT	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay.	<i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant, <i>Castilleja densiflorus</i> and <i>C. purpurascens</i> are secondary host plants.	Not Expected. Bay checkerspot butterfly is included on the USFWAS IPAC species list for the project site. However, there are no serpentine outcrops or host plants at or near the site.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid waters.	Inhabited pools are often found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands; some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	Not Expected. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp is included on the USFWAS IPAC species list for the project site. However, there are no vernal pools or swales at or near the site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

FISH				
Green sturgeon Southern DPS <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	FT	Green sturgeon range from the Bering Sea, Alaska, to Ensenada, Mexico. The Southern DPS inhabits coastal watersheds south of the Eel River. The only known spawning population for the Southern DPS is in the Sacramento River.	Green sturgeon spend a large portion of their lives in coastal marine waters as adults and subadults. Spawning most likely occurs in fast, deep water (> 10 feet or 3 meters deep) over substrates ranging from clean sand to bedrock, with preferences for cobble.	Low Potential. Green sturgeon Southern DPS inhabits the San Francisco Bay Estuary and its tributaries. The tidal portion of Permanente Creek, including the project site, is critical habitat for this species. However, the green sturgeon do not spawn in Permanente Creek and it is likely usually too shallow to support them.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	Found only from the Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo counties.	For a large part of their one-year life span, delta smelt live along the freshwater edge of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface), where the salinity is approximately 2 ppt. They spawn in shallow, fresh or slightly brackish water upstream of the mixing zone.	Not Expected. Delta smelt is included on the USFWS IPAC species list for the project site. However, the site is outside of this species' range.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	This DPS includes all populations of steelhead from the Russian River south to Aptos Creek. Steelhead in drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays are also part of this DPS.	Steelhead are the anadromous form of rainbow trout. Adult steelhead migrate from the ocean into streams in the late fall, winter, or early spring seeking out deep pools within fast moving water to rest prior to spawning. Steelhead spawn in shallow-water gravel beds.	Not Expected. Steelhead occurred historically in Permanente Creek, but are no longer present according to Leidy et al. 2004; although resident rainbow trout are present in the creek according to a 2008 study by the Santa Clara Valley Water District. Since most of the creek's flow is diverted to the Permanente Creek Diversion which culminates in a 10-foot (3.0 m.) drop, steelhead can no longer ascend the creek.
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	FC, ST, CSSC	Found in California's bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal environments from the San Francisco Bay north to Lake Earl near the Oregon border. The San Francisco Bay estuary and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta support the largest longfin smelt population in California.	Found in aquatic and estuary habitats. This species is euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 parts per thousand but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	Not Expected. Longfin smelt is known to occur in the San Francisco Bay. However, this species is restricted to the open waters of estuaries; it does not occur in creeks such as the one at the project site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

AMPHIBIANS				
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT, ST	Found in the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada foothills of California. In the Coast Range, it occurs from southern San Mateo County south to central San Luis Obispo County, and also in the vicinity of northwestern Santa Barbara County. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, it occurs from northern Yolo County to northwestern Kern County and northern Tulare County.	Found in cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and wetland habitats. Need California ground squirrel or gopher burrows for underground refuges, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources that do not support predatory fish or frog populations for breeding.	Not Expected. There are four CNDDDB records of California tiger salamander within 5 miles of the project site, although two are extirpated. The closest to the project site is at Stanford University from 2018. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or near the site.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT, CSSC	Found from Riverside County to Mendocino County along the Coast Range, from Calaveras County to Butte County in the Sierra Nevada, and in Baja California.	Found in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetland habitats. Likely within lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected. There are two CNDDDB records of California red-legged frogs within 5 miles of the project site, although one is extirpated. The closest to the project site is in Matadero Creek from 2016. This species is also known from the upper reaches of Permanente Creek but there is extensive urban development between the occurrence location and the project site. Red-legged frogs are also a freshwater species highly unlikely to occur within the tidal reaches of Permanente Creek.
REPTILES				
Western pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	CSSC	Found from Baja California, Mexico north through Klickitat County, Washington. In California, found west of the Sierra-Cascade crest. Absent from desert regions, except the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries.	Requires permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water including ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches below 6,000 feet in elevation. Requires basking sites, such as submerged rocks, logs, open mud banks, or floating vegetation mats. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 kilometers from water for egg-laying.	Low Potential. There are three CNDDDB records of western pond turtle within 5 miles of the project site. The closest to the project site is in the channels along the Bay Trail near the Moffet Field Golf Course, from 2012. However, there are significant movement barriers between the known occurrence and the project site, and basking sites are lacking along Permanente Creek.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

San Francisco garter snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetralaenia</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Found primarily within San Francisco county and San Mateo county, with a small portion of the range extending into northern Santa Cruz county (Big Basin Redwoods State Park).	Found in artificial standing waters, marsh and swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, and wetland habitats. Likely found in the vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Avoids brackish marsh areas because their preferred prey (CRLF) cannot survive in saline water. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Not Expected. There are seven CNDDDB records of San Francisco garter snake within 5 miles of the project site, although the exact location is suppressed. The closest to the project site is in Matadero Creek from 2016. There is no suitable freshwater marsh habitat for this species at or near the project site.
BIRDS				
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CSSC (nesting colony)	Permanent resident in Central Valley from Butte to Kern Counties; breeds at scattered coastal locations from Marin to San Diego Counties and at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties; rare nester in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties.	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grain fields; habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs; probably requires water at or near the nesting colony.	Low Potential. There are no CNDDDB records of tricolor blackbird within 5 miles of the project site, but it has been observed at the Mountain View Shoreline according to eBird. There is no suitable breeding or foraging habitat for this species at or near the site.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	CFP	Inhabits foothills and mountains throughout California.	Nests on cliffs and escarpments or in tall trees overlooking open country; forages in annual grasslands, chaparral, and oak woodlands with plentiful medium and large-sized mammals.	Low Potential. There are no CNDDDB records golden eagle within 5 miles of the project site, but it has been observed at the Mountain View Shoreline according to eBird. There is no suitable breeding habitat for this species at or near the site.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	CSSC	Found year-round throughout much of California, except the coastal counties north of Marin and mountainous areas. Breeding has not been observed in Sonoma County since 1987 and breeding colonies are considered extirpated from this county.	Found in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran Desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Likely in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Present. There are 13 CNDDDB records of burrowing owl within 5 miles of the project site; including at the Mountain View Shoreline. This species is known to occur near the project site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	FT	Pacific population of western snowy plover occurs along the entire coastline.	Found in standing waters, sand shore, and wetland habitats. Likely within open sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Low Potential. There are three CNDDDB records of western snowy plover within 5 miles of the project site; the closest is at the Palo Alto Golf Course from 2002. It was observed at the Mountain View Shoreline in May 2002 according to eBird. However, there is no suitable breeding or foraging habitat for this species at or near the site.
Northern harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	CSSC	Throughout lowland California; has been recorded in fall at high elevations.	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands.	Low Potential. There are three CNDDDB records of Northern harrier within 5 miles of the project site; the closest is at the Palo Alto Golf Course from 2002. It was observed at the Mountain View Shoreline most recently in August 2020 according to eBird. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species in coastal marsh habitat downstream the site; but there is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
Yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	CSSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Inhabits freshwater marsh and meadows and seeps.	Not Expected. There are three CNDDDB records of yellow rail within 5 miles of the project site, the most recent from the Palo Alto Baylands in 1988. However, there is no suitable habitat at or near the site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP	Found year-round in nearly all areas of California up to the western Sierra Nevada foothills and southeast deserts. Common in the Central Valley of California and along the entire length of the coast, possibly breeding in more arid regions east of the Sierra Nevada and Transverse Range (Inyo and eastern Kern Counties). Documented breeding in Imperial County, western Riverside County, and eastern San Diego County. In the Sacramento Valley, populations have predominantly increased in irrigated agricultural areas where the California vole (<i>Microtus californicus</i>) often occurs.	Found in cismontane woodland, marsh and swamp, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and wetland habitats. Likely in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Present. This species is known to occur at the Mountain View Shoreline and nests near the project site according to City of Mountain View records.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	CFP	Includes most of California during migration and winter. Breeding occurs along the coast of southern and central California, in the inland coastal mountains, in the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range, in the Sierra Nevada, and in the Channel Islands.	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low Potential. There is one CNDDDB record of American peregrine falcon within 5 miles of the project site to the southeast, and this species was observed at the Mountain View Shoreline in July 2020 according to eBird. However, there is no suitable breeding habitat for this species at or near the site.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	CSSC	Found year-round in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, from Tomales Bay in Marin County and Napa Sloughs in southern Sonoma County on the north, east to Carquinez Straight, and south to vicinity of San Jose in Santa Clara County. Historic locations of confirmed breeding include Lake Merced in San Francisco County, and Coyote Creek, Alviso, and Milpitas in Santa Clara County	Found in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	Present. Saltmarsh common yellowthroat is known from the Mountain View Shoreline from recent CNDDDB records and eBird observations. This species breeds in the project area according to the wildlife biologist at the Mountain View Shoreline.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalis</i>	SE, CFP	Year-round resident in northern California, winters throughout the rest of the state.	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests are within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Low Potential. There are no CNDDDB records of bald eagle within 5 miles of the project site, but it has been observed at the Mountain View Shoreline according to eBird. There is no suitable breeding or foraging habitat for this species at or near the site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ST, CFP	The majority found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations occur in San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Colorado River Area.	Found in brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, and wetland habitats. Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Moderate Potential. California black rail was last observed at the Mountain View Shoreline in 2014 according to CNDDDB records. There is suitable breeding and foraging habitat for this species near the site, but it more likely occurs in the marsh habitat downstream of the site than at the project site.
Alameda song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	CSSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay.	Found in salt marsh habitats. Inhabits pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> sp.) marshes; nests low in gumplant (<i>Grindelia</i> sp.) bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in pickleweed.	High Potential. There are seven CNDDDB records of Alameda song sparrow within 5 miles of the project site, most recently near the Palo Alto Golf Course and Alviso in 2004. Song sparrows have been observed at the Mountain View Shoreline as recently as September 2020 according to eBird, but it is unknown if they are Alameda song sparrows. There is suitable habitat near the site.
California ridgway's rail <i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Found almost exclusively in the marshes of the San Francisco estuary in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin counties.	Found in brackish marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, and wetland habitats. Likely in salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Present. California ridgway's rail occurs at the project site according to a 2001 CNDDDB record at Permanente Creek and recent observations on eBird. This species is occasionally observed in the part of Permanente Creek in or near the project site, but there is no breeding habitat at the site and it likely occurs in the marsh habitat downstream of the site more often.
Black skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>	CSSC		Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	Low Potential. Black skimmers are known to nest at the Mountain View Shoreline Lake from a 2015 CNDDDB record, and have been most recently observed in September 2020 according to eBird. However, there is no suitable habitat for this species at or adjacent to the project site.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to Northern Baja California.	Found foraging in alkali playa, coastal, lake, and wetland habitats. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Low Potential. There are two CNDDDB records of California least tern within 5 miles of the project site from 1987. This species has occasionally been observed at the Mountain View Shoreline according to eBird, most recently in July 2020. It does not breed at the Mountain View Shoreline, and there is no suitable habitat for this species at or adjacent to the project site.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	CSSC	Common throughout low elevations of California. No found in the high Sierra from Shasta to Kern counties and the northwestern corner of the State from Del Norte and western Siskiyou counties to northern Mendocino County.	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean Desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Prefers deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low Potential. There are two CNDDDB records of pallid bat within 5 miles of the project site, in Mountain View and at Stanford University from 1945 and 1951. However, the site is in a developed area with limited roosting habitats and this species is very sensitive to disturbance.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	CSSC	Found throughout California, but details of its distribution are not well known. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats.	Found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, Mojavean Desert scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low Potential. There are two CNDDDB records of Townsend's big-eared bat within 5 miles of the project site, most recently in Mountain View and in 2015. However, the site is in a developed area with limited roosting habitats and this species is extremely sensitive to disturbance.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	CSSC	This California endemic is found throughout the San Francisco Bay area in grasslands, scrub and wooded areas.	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded leaves, grass and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record of San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat within 5 miles of the project site at Foothill College from 1985. Nest building materials are very limited at the project site and no woodrat houses were observed during the September 2020 site visit.

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Salt-marsh harvest mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Occurs only in the saline emergent wetlands of the San Francisco Bay and its tributaries.	Found in marsh and swamp and wetland habitats. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	Low Potential. There are 13 CNDDDB records of saltmarsh harvest mouse within 5 miles of the project site near the Bayshore; the closest one is about 1 mile south of the site at the Stevens Creek Shoreline Nature Study Area from 1991. There is no suitable pickleweed marsh habitat for this species at the project site, although suitable habitat occurs downstream of the site.
Salt-marsh wandering shrew <i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	CSSC	Found in the salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay.	Found in marsh and swamp and wetland habitats; medium high marsh 6-8 feet above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among pickleweed.	Low Potential. There are two extant CNDDDB record of salt-marsh wandering shrew within 5 miles of the project site at the Mowry Slough in 1985. There is suitable pickleweed marsh habitat for this species downstream of the site. However, this species is restricted to a narrow band of marsh habitat not present at or adjacent to the project site.
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	CSSC	Occurs throughout California, the western United States, and Canada.	American badger is rare in western San Francisco Bay area. It occurs in grasslands and open stages of forest and scrub habitats with friable soils and good prey base of burrowing rodents. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Not Expected. There is one CNDDDB record American badger within 5 miles of the project site at Stanford University from 1894. There is no suitable marsh habitat for this species at or near the project site.

STATUS KEY:Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

SCE: State-listed Candidate Endangered

CSSC: California Species of Special Concern

CFP: California Fully Protected

Appendix B: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

SOURCES:

1. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) Species List (September 4, 2020).
2. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Rarefind 5 search of Mountain View USGS Quad and eight surrounding quads; BIOS five mile radius search (September 4, 2020).
3. Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2020. eBird. Accessed September 2020 at: <https://ebird.org/home>.
4. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). 2020a. Critical Habitat- Green Sturgeon (Southern DPS). Accessed September 2020 at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/critical-habitat-green-sturgeon-southern-dps>.
5. Leidy, R.A., G.S. Becker, B.N. Harvey. 2005. Historical distribution and current status of steelhead/rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in streams of the San Francisco Estuary, California. Center for Ecosystem Management and Restoration, Oakland, CA.
6. Phillip Higgins, Wildlife Preservation Biologist, Shoreline at Mountain View, pers. com., September 16, 2020.

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