



1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

- 1. Case Number(s):** Environmental Review ER-2-16
- 2. Project Title:** New Brisbane Library
- 3. Lead Agency:** City of Brisbane Community Development Department
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005
- 4. Contact Person:** John Swiecki, Community Development Director
(415) 508-2120
jswiecki@ci.brisbane.ca.us
- 5. Project Location:** 163 Visitacion Avenue
Brisbane, CA 94005
- 6. Property Owner/Project Applicant:** City of Brisbane
- 7. Project Operator:** City of Brisbane
- 8. General Plan Designation:** Commercial
- 9. Zoning:** NCRO-2; and R-2 Residential District
- 10. Existing Land Use:** Currently vacant land
- 11. Site Topography:** The site is at approximately 150 feet of elevation in the City of Brisbane. The parcel slopes to the east, toward the San Francisco Bay.
- 12. Proposed Discretionary Action:** A decision to move forward with construction of the proposed new Brisbane library constitutes a discretionary action by the City of Brisbane.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of construction and operation of a proposed new Library facility located at 163 Visitacion Avenue in the City of Brisbane. The facility is configured to span two adjacent parcels that are currently vacant. (See Project Location Figure 1.) Taken together, the two parcels constitute a total of approximately 11,760 square feet of area, or 0.27 acres.

The new library building would be a one-story structure, not to exceed approximately 25 feet in height. The footprint of the new Library building would occupy about 7,670 square feet of the site. The exterior portions of the site would be built out to include a courtyard with about 1,200

square feet of patio area, main entry area that includes vegetated areas that support trees, a water garden to capture storm water run-off, a 300 square foot patio area with views of San Bruno Mountain. (see Proposed Library Site Plan Figure 2.) Consistent with the existing Brisbane Library facility, parking is accommodated with on-street parking and no on-site parking is proposed.

The New Brisbane Library project would increase the effective delivery of library services identified in the San Mateo County Library Needs Assessment report such as:

- increasing the number and types of seating available in the facility and directly adjacent outside,
- providing dedicated use areas for library programs and events,
- incorporating of specific rooms or areas for group study and community meetings,
- providing sufficient space to house an adequate library collection for a community the size of the City of Brisbane, and
- including adequate work areas for staff.

The needs assessment also acknowledges the goal of expanding the San Mateo County Library service model to anticipate 21st century needs, and those not yet known, including emerging library and information technology information practices. The goals of shared learning and inquiry, building community and human connections, opportunities for quiet contemplation and the advancement of knowledge and culture are also stated. The Needs Assessment concluded that although the existing library facility in the City of Brisbane (in use since 1981) is well-situated in terms of location within the community, at approximately 2,721 square feet in size, it is too small to meet present and future community library needs. The existing library facility located at 250 Visitacion Avenue will be de-commissioned and the building space will be available for community uses. Demolition of the existing library facility is not proposed.

There are no discretionary actions associated with the proposed project other than authorization to proceed with construction, including approval of the grading plan, and operation of a library at its new location.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factor(s) checked below would be affected by the proposed project, resulting in at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist and discussion on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial study which reflects the independent judgment of the Community Development Department:

- 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 (a) been made by or agreed to by the project proponent or (b) mitigation measures will be implemented that will eliminate or reduce such significant effects to an insignificant level. 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 although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, no further environmental documentation is required.

John Swiecki, Director,
City of Brisbane Community Development Department

Date: _____

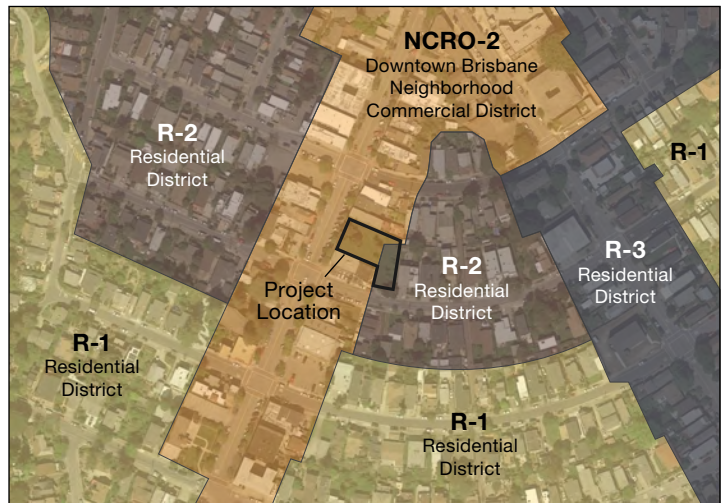
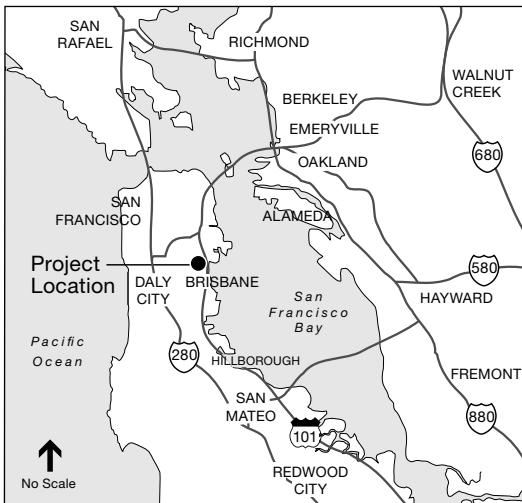
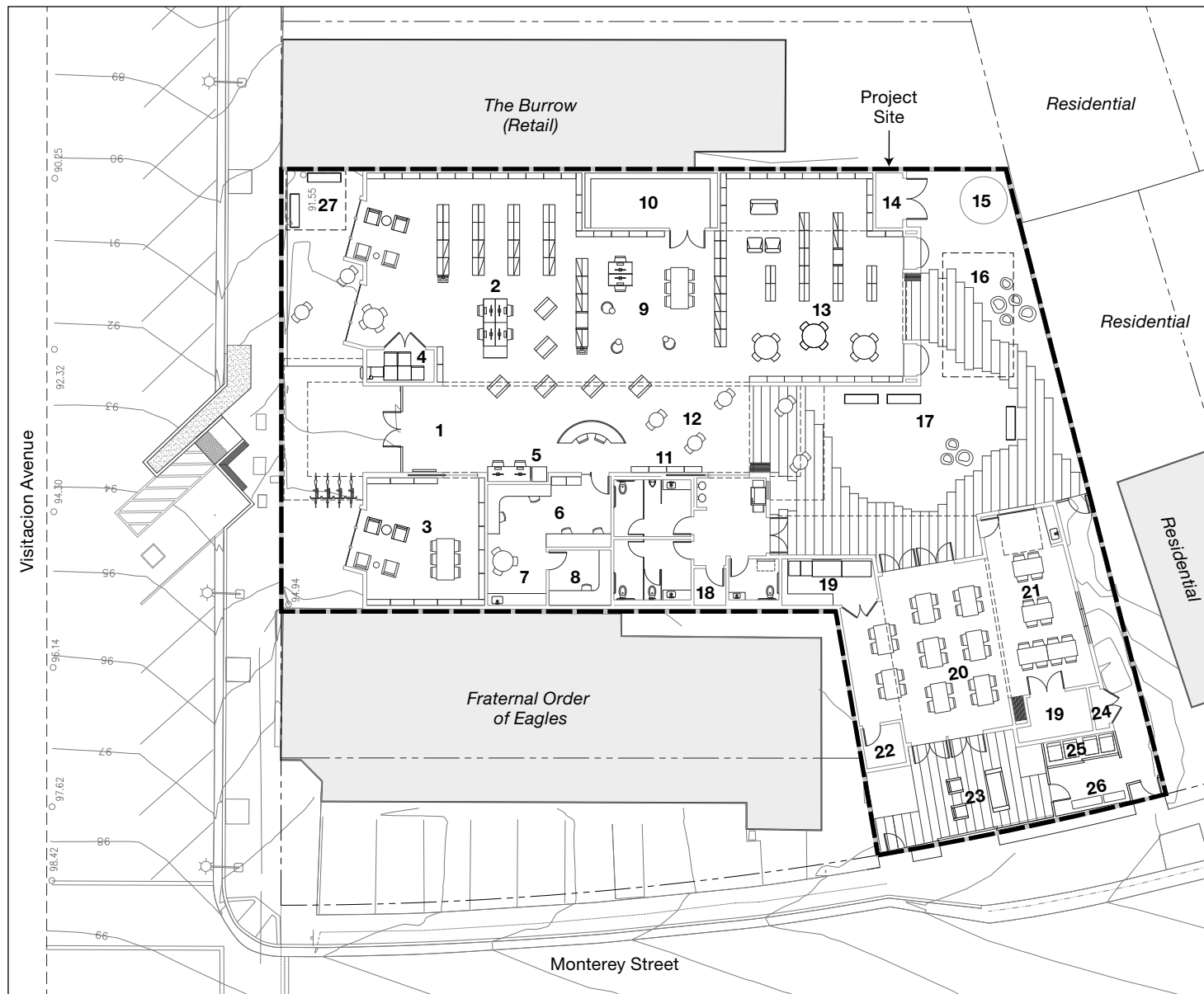


Figure 1: Project Location



LEGEND

- 1 Entry
- 2 Marketplace & Discovery
- 3 Quiet Seating (Periodicals & Historic)
- 4 Book Drop
- 5 Self Check & Laptops
- 6 Workroom
- 7 Break Room
- 8 Office
- 9 Teen
- 10 Historic Archive
- 11 Hold
- 12 Cafe Seating
- 13 Children
- 14 Rainwater Equipment
- 15 Above Ground Rainwater Tank
- 16 Children's Garden (Over Rainwater Cistern)
- 17 Native Garden
- 18 Janitor
- 19 Storage
- 20 Community
- 21 Maker
- 22 IT
- 23 View Patio
- 24 Electrical
- 25 Trash Enclosure
- 26 Equipment
- 27 Alternate: Reserved for Public Art

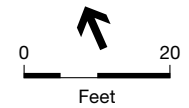


Figure 2: Site Plan

NEW BRISBANE LIBRARY

SOURCE: Siegel & Strain Architects; Karin Payson Architecture + Design, 2016

Initial Study



Visitation Avenue Entry



Garden Area

Figure 3: Building Renderings

NEW BRISBANE LIBRARY

SOURCE: Siegel & Strain Architects; Karin Payson Architecture + Design, 2016

Initial Study

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. The project site is located in a developed mixed use area within downtown Brisbane, along Visitation Avenue. The project proposes a single story building (with a height not to exceed 25 feet) that is generally consistent with the height of adjacent structures. Views of nearby San Bruno Mountain to the south and west of the project site were considered during project development and the site plan includes an outdoor patio seating area configured to afford view of that resource. Existing views of the San Bruno Mountain would not be impeded, and the proposed project would create public views from the new library facilities. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact scenic vistas.

b) Would the proposed project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The project site is located in downtown Brisbane and consists of two vacant dirt lots which do not contain scenic resources. Construction of the project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. No impacts would result.

c) *Would the proposed project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

No Impact. The project site includes two adjacent parcels in the City of Brisbane that were previously developed. The project site is currently undeveloped, bounded by fences and is not accessible to the public. The parcels surrounding the project site include a mix of commercial and residential uses. Immediately adjacent to the site is the Fraternal Order of Eagles, north of the site are a coffee shop and chiropractor's office, and west of the site across Visitation Avenue are more restaurants. There are also residential units in the vicinity including a single family home along the eastern boundary of the site. The proposed one- story facility would be consistent with the bulk and scale of the neighborhood and would add an attractive, modern public facility with outdoor amenities. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. No impacts would result.

d) *Would the proposed project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?*

Less than Significant. The location of the proposed library is within the downtown portion of the City of Brisbane, with surrounding commercial uses that include shops and restaurants. The new Library would include outdoor lighting at the front of the building and the entry patio, and outdoor lighting associated with the patio and seating areas. The library's operating hours would be 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM. Thus, evening lighting would be provided. However, this type of lighting would be consistent with existing light conditions from surrounding businesses and light fixtures would be pointed downward and away from residences. Substantial light and glare would not be produced as a result of the proposed project; therefore, a less-than-significant impact would result.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES —				
Would the project:				
a) Convert farmland to non-agricultural use or otherwise impact agricultural operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) 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"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project convert farmland to non-agricultural use or otherwise impact agricultural operations?

No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urban area. The site is not identified as Prime or Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (California Department of Conservation, 2014); is not under a Williamson Act contract; is not in agricultural use or zoned for agricultural use, and is not located in proximity to any agricultural use or land zoned for agricultural use (California Department of Conservation 2014). No impacts would result.

b) Would the proposed project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urban area, is not used for agricultural purposes, nor is it suitable for agriculture. The project site is not located within or near any forest areas or timberland (CalFire 2006).

Agricultural and Forest Resources References

California Department of Conservation, Important Farmland in California. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, San Mateo County Important Farmland 2014, available online: <ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2014/smt14.pdf>, Accessed October 2016.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), Fire and Resource Assessment Program, Land Cover: Multi-Source Data Compiled for Forest and Range 2006 Assessment, available online: http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/data/frapgismaps/pdfs/fvegwhr13b_map.pdf, Accessed October 2016.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.3 AIR QUALITY — Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Bay Area Clean Air Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the Bay Area Clean Air Plan?

Less than Significant. The City of Brisbane is located within the San Francisco Bay air basin within the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The latest air quality plan, the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan, was developed in order to bring the region into compliance with State and federal air quality standards. The primary goals of the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan are to: attain air quality standards; reduce population exposure to air pollutants and protect public health in the Bay Area; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect the climate. The Air District is in the process of updating the 2010 Bay Area Clean Air Plan. The 2016 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy will be a roadmap for the Air District's efforts over the next few years to reduce air pollution and protect public health and the global climate. The 2016 Plan will also include measures and programs to reduce emissions of fine particulates and toxic air contaminants. In addition, a comprehensive Regional Climate Protection Strategy will be included in the 2016 Plan - which will identify potential rules, control measures, and strategies that the Air District can pursue to reduce greenhouse gases throughout the Bay Area.

Appendix A includes an analysis of potential air emissions associated with the proposed project. As discussed in more detail below and in Appendix A, the project would not

exceed the BAAQMD's significance criteria or increase population exposure to air pollutants. The proposed project would not hinder or disrupt implementation of any control measures from the Clean Air Plan and therefore would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan or 2016 Clean Air Plan, once adopted.

b) Would the proposed project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than Significant. Air pollutant emissions associated with the proposed project would occur over the short term in association with construction activities such as grading and vehicle/equipment use. Long-term, or operational, emissions would result from vehicle trips to and from the project site and area sources, such as natural gas usage. The discussion below describes potential air quality violations that could occur as a result of short-term construction emissions, including fugitive dust, and long-term operational emissions.

Construction Dust. Construction dust would affect local air quality at various times during construction of the proposed project. The dry, windy climate of the area during the summer months creates a high potential for dust generation if and when underlying soils are exposed. Clearing, grading and earthmoving activities have a high potential to generate dust whenever soil moisture is low and particularly when the wind is blowing.

Construction activities would result in increased dust generation and locally elevated levels of particulates downwind of construction activity. Uncontrolled construction dust has the potential to create a nuisance at nearby properties and to park users including users of the nearby sports fields. Implementation of the following mitigation measure requires implementation of the best management practices for fugitive dust and would reduce construction-related dust and emissions (discussed in more detail below) to a less-than-significant level, thereby reducing the nuisance effect on nearby properties.

Mitigation Measure AIR-1: Consistent with guidance from the BAAQMD, the following actions shall be required of construction contracts and specifications for the project site.

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, and graded areas,) shall be watered two times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent parking lots and public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.

- Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours.

Construction Equipment Exhaust Emissions. Construction period emissions would result from development of the proposed project. Construction activities are a source of organic gas emissions. Solvents in adhesives, non-water-based paints, thinners, some insulating materials and caulking materials would evaporate into the atmosphere and would participate in the photochemical reaction that creates urban ozone. Asphalt used in paving is also a source of organic gases for a short time after its application.

The project emissions for construction would be below the significance threshold for construction adopted by the BAAQMD, therefore, construction emissions for the proposed Brisbane Library would be less than significant for all criteria pollutants.

Overall, as demonstrated in Appendix A, it is anticipated that that air pollutant emissions for construction of the new Brisbane library would be below the BAAQMD significance threshold. Therefore, construction emissions for the proposed Brisbane Library would be less than significant for all criteria pollutants.

Operational Emissions. Long-term air emission impacts would be those associated with changes in permanent usage of the project site. Mobile source emissions would result from vehicle trips associated with the proposed project and area source emissions would occur with the use of natural gas or landscaping equipment. As demonstrated in Appendix A of this document, the proposed Brisbane Library project would only generate 431 daily trips, and would result in operational emissions well below the BAAQMD's threshold (see Appendix A). Therefore, the proposed Brisbane library project would have a less-than-significant impact on local and regional air quality.

- c) *Would the proposed project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in significant emissions of criteria air pollutants during the short-term construction period or during project operations. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would ensure that the project does not create a cumulatively considerable contribution to the air basin's non-attainment status for ozone and particulate matter.

- d) *Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Construction of the proposed project may expose surrounding sensitive land uses, including residents, to airborne particulates and fugitive dust, as well as pollutants associated with the use of construction equipment (e.g., diesel-fueled vehicles and equipment). However, implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1, which includes measures to reduce construction-related dust and exhaust emissions, would ensure that potential construction-related air quality impacts to sensitive receptors would be less than significant. Air pollution associated with the proposed project would be primarily vehicle related, and would not necessarily be concentrated in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

- e) *Would the proposed project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

No Impact. The proposed project would not contain any major sources of odor and would not be located in an area with existing odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people and would have no impact in terms of odors.

Air Quality References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District. 2016 *Clean Air Plan/ Regional Climate Protection Strategy Draft Control Measures & Implementation Actions*. February 4, 2016. Available: <http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/plans/clean-air-plan-update/control-measures-summary-with-implementation-actions-010516-pdf.pdf?la=en>
Accessed: October 13, 2016.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2010. Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan. September 2010.

LSA, Inc., Atherton Library Building Project Initial Study. March 2012.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 City of Brisbane Tree Regulations protecting biological resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of the San Bruno Mountain Area Habitat Conservation Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

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

No Impact. The project site is a vacant parcel located in a commercial district. The parcel was previously developed, and there is no native substrate present to support habitat for special status species including species listed or candidates for listing under State or Federal

endangered species acts. There are no documented occurrences of special status species or their habitats at the project site or in the vicinity (CNDDDB 2016).

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The vacant parcel that comprises the project site was previously developed, and currently supports non-native annual grasses and forbs. Drainages, creeks, or other depressions that would support sensitive habitats including wetlands are not present on the site. Wetland vegetation is not present at the site. Adjacent sites are developed and do not support sensitive habitats.

The project site does not support riparian habitat or any sensitive plant or animal communities listed by State or Federal agencies, or any species or habitats that are considered locally rare. However, an existing row of black acacia trees located directly adjacent to the perimeter fencing along Visitacion Avenue may support nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The MBTA is enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tree clearing would interrupt any nesting activities and could result in a direct take of an individual bird protected under the MBTA. Take of an individual bird protected under the MBTA would be considered a significant impact if mitigation is not implemented.

The following mitigation measure requires tree removal or tree-trimming activities to occur during the non-breeding season to avoid impacting nesting birds. This mitigation measure would reduce the potential biological resources impact to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Removal of the acacia trees that occur along the perimeter of the project site shall occur after July 31st and before January 31st. If tree removal is scheduled to occur during the nesting season, a pre-construction survey of the trees to be removed shall be conducted one week prior to the proposed date of tree removal and shall be implemented by a biologist familiar with local nesting birds. The survey shall document the lack of active nests. Should any active nests be identified, tree removal would be delayed until nesting activities have concluded, based on recorded observations of a biologist. The survey and any monitoring of the trees or active nests shall be summarized in a memorandum that will be provided to the City of Brisbane Department of Public Works.

c) Would the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. During reconnaissance-level surveys of the project site, biologists confirmed the lack of wetland features on the parcel.

d) Would the proposed project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No Impact. With the exception of nesting birds, as discussed above in item (b), the project site does not support native habitats that attract or that would be expected to be utilized by wildlife species. There is no habitat for fish species. There are no special status species habitats or wildlife populations at the project site or in the vicinity (CNDDDB 2016).

e) Would the proposed project conflict with City of Brisbane Tree Regulations protecting biological resources?

No Impact. Under Title 12, Chapter 12.12 of the City of Brisbane Municipal Code, a permit is required for removal of protected trees or any trees greater than 30 inches in diameter at a height of 24 inches above grade. A tree is defined in the Municipal Code Section as "...a woody perennial plant characterized by having a main stem trunk, or a multi-stemmed trunk system with a more or less definitely formed crown, and [that] is usually over ten (10) feet high at maturity." The Municipal Code requires that an application for a tree removal permit be made to the city manager and contain the number and location of each tree to be removed, the type and approximate size of each tree, the reason for removal, and additional information that the City Manager may require. Removal permits may be granted subject to conditions including, but not limited to, requiring planting one or more replacement trees (Section 12.12.050 F).

The proposed project includes removal of existing non-native acacia trees that occur along the northern perimeter of the project site, along Visitacion Avenue. Unauthorized tree removal would be considered a significant impact since it would conflict with Municipal Code. Obtaining a tree removal permit, and planting and maintaining replacement trees as proposed, would be consistent with Municipal Code and would not conflict with City of Brisbane Tree Regulations.

f) Would the proposed project conflict with the San Bruno Mountain Habitat Conservation Plan?

No Impact. The project site is located within the City of Brisbane in a commercial district. This portion of the City is not included within the boundary of the San Bruno Mountain Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and is not subject to the plan's requirements or conditions. Construction of the new library would not conflict with the HCP or its policies.

Biological Resources References

California Natural Diversity Database 2016. CNDDDB search included City of Brisbane.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

No Impact. The project site is currently vacant and has been previously graded, and the ground surface was totally disturbed. Therefore, construction of the new library would not affect or change the significance of a historical resource. No impacts would result.

b) Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than Significant. The project site is a previously graded and disturbed infill site underlain by artificial fill. Therefore, the potential for unearthing archaeological resources is very low and if any potential resources were identified, they would have been previously disturbed from grading and construction operations and removed from any historical or archaeological context. Therefore, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

c) Would the proposed project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant. The project site is a previously graded and disturbed infill site underlain by artificial fill. The project site is generally flat, and minimal grading would be required to construct the proposed library. It is unlikely that project ground-disturbing activities will be sufficiently deep to disturb intact paleontological resources (fossils) that may underlie the project site. Therefore, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

d) Would the proposed project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

No Impact. As a result of the site being previously graded and disturbed and underlain by artificial fill, the risk of finding Native American remains during construction of the proposed library is very low. Additionally, the project is required to adhere to Section 7050.5 of the California State Health and Safety Code which requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the San Mateo County Coroner can be contacted to evaluate the remains and determine the appropriate course of action as required by the protocols set forth in Section 15064.5(e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines. As such, there would be no impact associated with the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. No mitigation would be required.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.6 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY —				
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

<i>Issues:</i>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

No Impact. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, nor is it located on or immediately adjacent to any known active or potentially active fault. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the delineation of zones by the California Department of Conservation, Geological Survey (CGS, formerly known as the California Division of Mines and Geology [CDMG]) along sufficiently active and well-defined faults. The active faults nearest to the project site are the San Andreas, located approximately six miles southwest of the project site, and the Hayward, located approximately 14 miles northeast. Because the project site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and is not located on or immediately adjacent to an active fault, there would be no impact related to fault rupture hazards.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The project site, along with the entire San Francisco Bay Area, is dominated seismically by the active San Andreas fault system. The San Andreas fault system forms the boundary between the northward-moving Pacific Plate (west of the fault) and the southward-moving North American Plate (east of the fault). In the San Francisco Bay Area, this movement is distributed across a complex system of subparallel

right-lateral strike-slip faults, which include the San Andreas, San Gregorio, Hayward, Rogers Creek, and Calaveras faults, among others. These faults are all considered active or potentially active and capable of producing significant intensities and durations of ground-shaking at the site. Historically, the area has been subject to intense seismic activity (Hart and Bryant 1997) and it will likely be subjected to a high degree of groundshaking in the future from earthquakes generated on active faults in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Recent studies by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) indicate that the overall probability of a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the Greater Bay Area in the next 30 years is 63% (USGS 2008). The intensity of such an event and the severity of groundshaking at the project site would depend on the causative fault and the distance to the epicenter, the depth of the rupture below ground surface, the movement magnitude, and the duration of shaking. A seismic event in the Bay Area could produce considerable ground accelerations within the project site. Earthquake hazard mapping for the project site indicates that violent ground-shaking would potentially occur at the project site (ABAG 2013).

The following mitigation measure, which requires the City to include analysis of the potential for strong seismic shaking as part of the design-level geotechnical investigation to be prepared for the proposed project, would reduce the potential strong seismic shaking impacts at the project site to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prior to approval of a grading plan, a final design-level geotechnical report prepared by a licensed geotechnical or soil engineer experienced in construction methods on fill materials in an active seismic area shall be prepared. The report shall provide site-specific construction methods and recommendations regarding grading activities, fill placement, soil corrosivity/expansion/erosion potential, compaction, foundation construction, drainage control (both surface and subsurface), and avoidance of settlement, liquefaction, differential settlement, and seismic hazards in accordance with current California Building Code requirements including Chapter 16, Section 1613. The report shall also require that all subsurface improvements such as utilities that include any materials susceptible to corrosive effects would be engineered in conformance with the most recently adopted California Building Code requirements including the use of engineered backfill. The report shall also include stability analyses of final design cut and fill slopes, including recommendations for avoidance of slope failure(s). The final grading plan shall be designed and constructed in accordance with requirements of the final design-level geotechnical investigation prior to building. Designers and contractors shall comply with recommendations of the design-level geotechnical investigation during project construction including any modifications required by the City Engineer.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The potential for liquefaction depends on both the susceptibility of a deposit to liquefy and the opportunity for ground motions to exceed a specified threshold level. Liquefaction susceptibility is the relative resistance of a deposit to loss of strength when subjected to groundshaking. Loss of soil strength can result in ground failures at the earth's surface. These failures, including localized ground settlement and lateral spreading, can cause significant property damage.

According to liquefaction susceptibility maps produced by ABAG, the risk of liquefaction is low at the project site (ABAG 2013). Furthermore, any site-specific liquefaction hazards at the project site would be addressed by the geotechnical investigation required by Mitigation Measure GEO-1, above. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, potential impacts associated with seismic-induced groundshaking would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

iv. Landslides?

No Impact. The proposed project site is nearly level, and there are no adjacent hills. The site is not located within a mapped landslide or landslide hazard area, or within an official zone of "Required Investigation" for seismically-induced landsliding (ABAG 2013).

Improvements proposed as part of the project do not include substantial mounding of earth or other substantive changes to grade that would create slope instability hazards. Therefore, persons or structures would not be adversely affected by landslides at the project site.

b) Would the proposed project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant. Erosion is the wearing away of soil and rock by processes such as mechanical or chemical weathering, mass wasting, and the action of waves, wind and underground water. Surficial and near-surface materials are prone to erosion, which can lead to the destabilization of ground surfaces and exposure of buried materials.

Implementation of the proposed project would require site grading and may cause erosion impacts during construction. However, this potential impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) required by the existing NPDES permit (please refer to Section 4.9.a).

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The project site is in a level area with an elevation of approximately 43 feet relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). Soils at and adjacent to the project site, as mapped by the Natural Resource Conservation Service consist of the Orthents, Cut and Fill - Urban Land Complex, 5 to 7 percent slopes. This soil is a well-drained alluvium soil greater than 80 inches thick (USDA NRCS 2016). Urban Land-Orthents soils are developed on the coastal terraces and hills north of where Interstate 280 (I-280) and Skyline Boulevard diverge. These soils encompass all developed areas of San Bruno, Colma, and Daly City. Although the previous development of the site suggests that the site does not have significant geotechnical constraints, the proposed library building will may have greater load characteristics than previous buildings at the site. Absent proper construction and geotechnical mitigation, the soils could have the potential for lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse, causing damage to project improvements and/or risk to future library users and workers. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, which requires analysis of the potential and mitigation for unstable soils impacts as part of the design-level geotechnical investigation to be prepared for the proposed project, would reduce this potential impact to a less-than-significant level.

- d) *Would the proposed project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Expansive soils expand and contract in response to changes in soil moisture, most notably when near surface soils change from saturated to a low moisture content condition, and back again. Orthents soils, such as those mapped at the project site, may have the potential to shrink and swell, which could potentially cause damage at the project site. Mitigation Measure GEO-1, which requires analysis of the potential and mitigation for soil expansion impacts as part of the design-level geotechnical investigation to be prepared for the proposed project, would reduce the potential impacts from expansive soils to a less-than-significant level.

- e) *Would the proposed project 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. The proposed project does not require the use of septic tanks or any other alternative wastewater disposal system.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity References

Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Earthquake Hazard Maps for Brisbane*, 2013. www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/eqmaps/pickcity.html. Accessed October 6, 2016.

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2016. *Web Soil Survey*: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>. Accessed October 7, 2016.

United States Geological Survey (USGS), *Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF)*. 2008. <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/ucerf/> Accessed October 6, 2016

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

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Global climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere and oceans along with other significant changes in climate (such as precipitation or wind) that last for an extended period of time. The prevailing scientific opinion on climate change is that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) are the primary causes of the human-induced component of warming. GHGs are released by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearing, agriculture, and other activities, and lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect.

GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The following are the gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆).

These gases vary considerably in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), which is a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere

relative to another gas. The global warming potential is based on several factors, including the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere (“atmospheric lifetime”). The GWP of each gas is measured relative to carbon dioxide, the most abundant GHG. The definition of GWP for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of CO₂ over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of “CO₂ equivalents” (CO₂e). For example, sulfur hexafluoride is 22,800 times more potent at contributing to global warming than carbon dioxide.

GHG Emissions Analysis. Estimates of future GHG emissions do not account for all changes in technology that may reduce such emissions; therefore, the estimates are based on past performance and represent a scenario that is believed to be worse than that which is likely to be encountered (i.e., after energy-efficient technologies have been implemented).

GHG emissions associated with implementation of the proposed project would occur over the short term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust. There would also be long-term regional emissions associated with vehicular traffic, energy consumption, and area sources (e.g., landscape equipment) within the project area.

Construction Activities. Construction activities would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction of the project, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and builder supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically use fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change. The BAAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. Construction-related emissions would be a temporary occurrence and would not represent an ongoing burden to the regional GHG emission inventory. Implementation of the construction emission control measures in Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would reduce GHG emissions during the construction period which would reduce construction GHG emissions to a less-than-significant level.

Operational GHG Emissions. The URBEMIS v.9.2.4 and the BAAQMD’s GHG model called “BGM” are used to determine GHG emissions. As discussed in Appendix A, total project operational emissions for the Brisbane Library would be less than 806 metric tons of CO₂e per year. This amount would be well below the BAAQMD threshold of 1,100 metric tons per year. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant GHG emissions and the project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment.

b) *Would the proposed project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

Less than Significant. The proposed library is an infill development project that would not affect applicable plans, policies or regulations, as discussed below.

Federal Regulations. Currently there are no adopted federal regulations established to control global climate change. However, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) must consider regulation of motor vehicle GHG emissions. On April 2, 2007, the United States Supreme Court ruled that GHGs fit within the Clean Air Act's definition of a pollutant and the U.S. EPA had the authority to regulate GHGs under the federal Clean Air Act. On December 7, 2009, the U.S. EPA Administrator signed two distinct findings regarding GHGs under Section 202(a) of the federal Clean Air Act:

- **Endangerment Finding:** The current and projected concentrations of the six key well-mixed GHGs – CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ – in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations.
- **Cause or Contribute Finding:** The combined emissions of these well-mixed GHGs from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution that threatens public health and welfare.

The proposed project is an infill development library project that would not affect regulation of motor vehicle GHG emissions under the federal Clean Air Act.

State Regulations. In June 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger established California's GHG emissions reduction targets in Executive Order S-3-05. The Executive Order established the following goals for the State of California: GHG emissions should be reduced to 2000 levels by 2010; GHG emissions should be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020; and GHG emissions should be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. California's major initiative for reducing GHG emissions is outlined in Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the "Global Warming Solutions Act," passed by the California State legislature on August 31, 2006.

This effort aims at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The ARB has established the level of GHG emissions in 1990 at 427 million metric tons (MMT) of CO₂e. The emissions target of 427 MMT requires the reduction of 169 MMT from the State's projected business-as-usual 2020 emissions of 596 MMT. AB 32 requires ARB to prepare a Scoping Plan that outlines the main State strategies for meeting the 2020 deadline and to reduce GHGs that contribute to global climate change. The Scoping Plan was approved by ARB on December 11, 2008, and includes measures to address GHG emission reduction strategies related to energy efficiency, water use, and recycling and solid waste, among other measures. Emission reductions that are projected to result from the recommended measures

in the Scoping Plan are expected to total 174 MMT of CO₂e, which would allow California to attain the emissions goal of 427 MMT of CO₂e by 2020. The Scoping Plan includes a range of GHG reduction actions that may include direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, and market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system. The measures in the Scoping Plan will not be binding until after they are adopted through the normal rulemaking process and therefore are only recommendations at this time. The ARB rulemaking process includes preparation and release of each of the draft measures, public input through workshops and a public comment period, followed by an ARB Board hearing and rule adoption.

The California Environmental Protection Agency Climate Action Team (CAT) and the ARB have developed several reports to achieve the Governor's GHG targets that rely on voluntary actions of California businesses, local government and community groups, and State incentive and regulatory programs. These include the CAT's 2006 "Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature," ARB's 2007 "Expanded List of Early Action Measures to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in California," and ARB's "Climate Change Proposed Scoping Plan: a Framework for Change." The reports identify strategies to reduce California's emissions to the levels proposed in Executive Order S-3-05 and AB 32.

The adopted Scoping Plan includes proposed GHG reductions from direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, and market-based mechanisms such as cap-and-trade systems.

In addition to reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, AB 32 directed ARB to identify a list of "discrete early action GHG reduction measures" that can be adopted and made enforceable by January 1, 2010. In June 2007 ARB approved a list of early action measures, including three discrete early action measures (Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Restrictions on High Global Warming Potential Refrigerants, and Landfill Methane Capture). ARB's focus in identifying the early action items was to recommend measures that ARB staff concluded were "expected to yield significant GHG emission reductions, are likely to be cost-effective and technologically feasible." The early action items focus on industrial production processes, agriculture, and transportation sectors. Early action items associated with industrial production, transportation and agriculture do not apply to the proposed project.

The proposed project is an infill library development project which would not conflict with the State goal of reducing GHG emissions and would not conflict with the AB 32 Scoping Plan or the early action measures.

Regional Policies. In June 2010, the BAAQMD issued its CEQA Air Quality Guidelines, replacing former guidelines adopted in December 1999, and adopted new thresholds of

significance to assist lead agencies in determining when potential air quality impacts would be considered significant under CEQA. Updated in May 2011, these guidelines include recommendations for analytical methodologies to determine air quality impacts and identify mitigation measures that can be used to avoid or reduce air quality impacts, including for GHGs (BAAQMD 2011). While these guidelines are presently the subject of litigation, the City is not precluded from using these thresholds to assess the significance of a project's air quality impacts. Therefore, based on substantial evidence, the analysis herein uses the BAAQMD thresholds and the methodologies in its 2012 *Air Quality CEQA Guidelines* (updated in May 2012) to determine the significance of Project Site development-related impacts with respect to air pollutant emissions. As shown in Response 4.7(a), the proposed project would result in less-than-significant operational emissions.

Local Policies. On September 17, 2015, the City Council adopted the City of Brisbane Climate Action Plan, the purpose of which is to reduce the GHG emissions for the City of Brisbane to comply with the goals of AB 32. The Climate Action Plan sets forth plans and programs to reduce community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 15 percent by 2020, 15% being a reduction of 13,876 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

As discussed in Section a), above, the proposed Brisbane library would have a less than significant impact in relation to GHG emissions. In addition, construction and operation of the proposed Brisbane library would be required to comply with the provisions of the Brisbane Climate Action Plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with federal, state or local plans, policies, or regulations related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2011.

California Air Resources Board. 2008. *Climate Change Proposed Scoping Plan: a framework for change*. October.

LSA, Inc., *Atherton Library Building Project Initial Study*. March 2012

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS —				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 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"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant. The project would routinely handle and use small quantities of commercially available hazardous materials, such as household cleaning and landscaping supplies. However, these materials would not be expected to be used in sufficient quantities or contrary to normal use to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Development of the project site would therefore result in a less-than-significant impact on the public and the environment related to the routine transport, use, and handling of hazardous materials.

b) Would the proposed project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant. Construction at the project site would require the use and transport of hazardous materials. These materials would include fuels, oils, and other chemicals used during construction activities. Improper use and transportation of hazardous materials could result in accidental releases or spills, potentially posing health risks to workers, the public, and environment.

Construction activities at the project site would require implementation of BMPs as part of compliance with existing the NPDES permit. BMPs for construction would include site housekeeping practices, hazardous material storage, inspections, worker training in pollution prevention measures, and containment of releases to prevent runoff via stormwater. Although designed to protect stormwater quality, compliance with the NPDES permit would also reduce the potential impacts of hazardous materials releases during construction to a less-than-significant level.

Following construction, the project is not expected to generate or use significant quantities of hazardous materials. In addition, on-site handling and storage of hazardous materials would be undertaken according to all applicable local, State, and federal regulations. No upset or accident conditions resulting in the release of hazardous materials into the environment can be reasonably expected to occur at the proposed new library building and therefore this impact would be less than significant in the operational phase.

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

No Impact. The proposed library site is located approximately 0.25 mile from Brisbane Elementary School to the southeast. The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste. It should be noted that the existing Brisbane Library is also within 0.25 mile from this school. The proposed library will be a larger facility than the existing library but will be similar in operations. Therefore, no impact would result related to hazardous materials and schools.

d) Would the proposed project 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. A review of regulatory databases, including listed hazardous materials release sites compiled pursuant to Government Code 65962.5, did not identify any hazardous materials releases at or adjacent to the project site. No evidence of hazardous materials releases from this area, such as soil staining, odors, or stressed vegetation, was noted during the site reconnaissance. Therefore, the project would result in no impact to the public or the environment related to a reported release or disposal of hazardous materials related to a listed site.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the proposed project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The project site is approximately three miles north of the nearest airport, San Francisco International Airport (SFO), and there are no private airstrips in the vicinity. The project site is located outside the airport's noise contour and approach zone, but all of San Mateo County is located within Airport Influence Area A – Real Estate Disclosure Area. Airport Influence Area A means that it is overflown by aircraft flying to and from SFO at least once per week at altitudes of 10,000 feet or less above mean seal level (AMSL). The only requirements for projects located within this area pertain to the requirement to provide a real estate disclosure to future buyers or lessees identifying the potential for annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to the airport. No safety hazards are identified as a potential concern within Airport Influence Area A. Because the proposed project does not include lease or sale of the site, this disclosure requirement does not pertain to the proposed project.

The proposed project lies outside of the 65 dB noise contour of San Francisco International Airport, and would not involve development of noise-sensitive land uses that would be exposed to aircraft noise. Project-related workers would be exposed to periodic short-term aircraft overflight noise associated with San Francisco International Airport as is the case for current operating conditions at the existing Brisbane Library; however, because the site is not subject to airport-related noise in excess of applicable standards, no impact would occur associated with exposure to airport-related noise levels. Therefore, no physical environmental impacts or safety hazards would occur related to the airport, and no impacts would result.

f) Would the proposed project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The proposed project would not involve the temporary or permanent closure of roads, and would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans. Therefore, no impact would result from the proposed project.

g) Would the proposed project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The project site is located in an urban setting, and is physically separated by at least ¼ mile from any area that might be considered subject to wildland fires. This is sufficient to avoid any significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to a wildland fire.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials References

Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2007. ENVIROSTOR Database. Available: <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>. Accessed October 9, 2016

Consolidated Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. 2012. Available: <http://ccag.ca.gov/plansreportslibrary/airport-land-use/>

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY —				
Would the project:				
a) Substantially degrade water quality and/or violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies, adversely impact groundwater quality, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less than Significant. The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards regulate water quality of surface water and groundwater bodies throughout California. In the Bay Area, including the project site, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) is responsible for implementation of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan establishes beneficial water uses for waterways and water bodies within the region. Runoff water quality is regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program (established through the federal Clean Water Act). The NPDES program objective is to control and reduce pollutant discharges to surface water bodies. Compliance with NPDES permits is mandated by State and federal statutes and regulations. Locally, the NPDES Program is administered by the Water Board. According to the water quality control plans of the Water Board, any construction activities, including grading, that would result in the disturbance of one acre or more would require compliance with the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activity (Construction General Permit). The proposed library site is 11,760 square feet, approximately 0.27 acre in area. Therefore, the project would not meet the one-acre threshold requiring NPDES compliance.

Operation of the project would be subject to the Water Board’s Municipal Regional Permit (MRP), implemented in October 2009 by Order R2-2009-0074. Provision C.3 of the MRP addresses new development and redevelopment projects. As required by the permit, the City implements specific BMPs to help reduce pollutants and eliminate non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system (SFRWQCB, 2009). As project construction would

include more than 10,000 square feet, the entire project site, consisting of all existing, new, and/or replaced impervious surfaces, must be included in the treatment system design (i.e., stormwater treatment systems must be designed and sized to treat stormwater runoff from the entire redevelopment project). A Stormwater Control Plan (SCP) will be prepared and submitted for the project site detailing design elements and implementation measures to meet MRP requirements. The project will be required to include Low Impact development (LID) design measures and a Stormwater facility Operation and Maintenance Plan must be prepared to ensure that stormwater control measures are inspected, maintained, and funded for the life of the project.

Compliance with the existing NPDES permit would ensure that development of the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

b) Would the proposed project substantially deplete groundwater supplies, adversely impact groundwater quality, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge?

No Impact. The proposed project would connect to the existing water delivery system and would not include the use of groundwater. Therefore, the project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies, adversely impact groundwater quality, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

c) Would the proposed project alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?

Less than Significant. The proposed project would not alter the course of a stream or a river. The project site is in an urban area and although redevelopment of the site could affect local drainage patterns, compliance with construction- and operation-phase stormwater requirements per the existing NPDES permit would ensure that development of the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact.

d) Would the proposed project alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding?

Less than Significant. The proposed project site is currently vacant. No alteration of a stream or river is proposed. The proposed project would result in an increase in impervious surfaces; however, implementation of BMPs as part of compliance with the existing NPDES permit would serve to reduce the rate and amount of surface runoff and would ensure that project design results in a less-than-significant impact related to on- or off-site flooding.

- e) *Would the proposed project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?*
-

Less than Significant. Section 4.17 (c) below discusses stormwater drainage capacity in more detail. The proposed project would result in an increase in impervious surfaces; however, implementation of BMPs as part of compliance with the existing NPDES permit would serve to reduce the rate and amount of surface runoff and would ensure that project design results in a less-than-significant impact related to the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.

- f) *Would the proposed project provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*
-

Less than Significant. Operation of the proposed project would not result in any substantial changes to on-site water quality, with the exception of potential impacts associated with stormwater runoff. Implementation of BMPs as part of compliance with the existing NPDES permit would reduce potential impacts to water quality to a less-than-significant level.

- g) *Would the proposed project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*
-

No Impact. The project site does not include housing and is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Therefore, no impact to housing within a 100-year flood zone would occur.

- h) *Would the proposed project place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?*
-

No Impact. The project site is not located within the 100-year flood zone and development of the proposed project would not impede or redirect potential flood flows. No impact would result.

- i) *Would the proposed project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*
-

No Impact. According to maps compiled by the Association of Bay Area Governments, the project site is not located in an inundation area for any dams or reservoirs (ABAG 1995). Therefore, no impacts related to flooding would occur.

j) *Would the proposed project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

Less than Significant. According to FEMA, tsunamis are a series of large waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. A tsunami can move hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean and reach land with waves as high as 100 feet or more. Given the history of tsunamis in San Francisco Bay which has never reported any significant damage, the risk of a tsunami exceeding the height observed in 1964 at the project site is considered low (CGS 2005). The potential hazard related to tsunamis within San Francisco Bay has been analyzed in regional studies and mapped for South San Francisco USGS quadrant which shows no inundation areas that coincide with the project site (ABAG 2013).

According to the United States Geological Survey, a seiche is a standing wave in an enclosed or partly enclosed body of water. Seiches are normally caused by an earthquake or high wind activity and can affect harbors, bays, lakes, rivers and canals. Coastal developments are sometimes at risk of inundations associated with tsunamis or other large wave events. The project site is located in the western part of San Francisco Bay, which is not subject to potential flooding by wind-induced seiches because of the predominant eastward winds. In addition, no seismically induced seiche waves have been documented in the Bay.

The project site is located in a relatively low-lying area in a developed urbanized region that is not susceptible to mudflows.

The proposed project would not expose people or new structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Therefore, this impact would be less-than-significant.

Hydrology and Water Quality References

Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Dam Failure Inundation Areas*. 1995.

<http://resilience.abag.ca.gov/wp-content/documents/Map-Plates.pdf>. Accessed April 3, 2016

Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Earthquake Hazard Maps for Brisbane*, 2013.

www.abag.ca.gov/bayarea/eqmaps/pickcity.html. Accessed October 6, 2016.

California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), *Tsunami Inundation Areas for South San Francisco Quadrant*, June 15, 2009.

California Geological Survey (CGS), *Tsunamis*, www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/tsunami/pages/about_tsunamis.aspx, compiled in 2005. Accessed April 3, 2016.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), *Flood Insurance Rate Map for Brisbane California, Panel 0603140001B*.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Fact Sheet for State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001 Waste Discharge Requirements For Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities, 1997.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order No. 01-041 Waste Discharge Requirements and Recision of Resolution 58-278 and Cleanup and Abatement Order 94-134. 2001.

Available:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2001/R2-2001-041.pdf. Accessed October 18, 2016

<i>Issues:</i>	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING POLICY —				
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with the General Plan or other applicable City land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with the San Bruno Mountain Area Habitat Conservation Plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project includes decommissioning (though not demolishing) the existing Brisbane Library and construction and operation of a new library facility just 250 feet north of the existing library on Visitacion Avenue. The project site is currently vacant but was previously developed. Downtown Brisbane is a commercial corridor used heavily by pedestrians and vehicles. The proposed project would infill development on vacant lots and would not physically divide an established community. No impact would result.

- b) *Would the proposed project conflict with the General Plan or other applicable City land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

No Impact. The project site is located within the City of Brisbane and is subject to the City's land use-related plans and regulations. The 1994 Brisbane General Plan Land Use Diagram designates the project site as Commercial, and is zoned NCRO-2 and R-2 Residential District.

The Brisbane General Plan describes Neighborhood Commercial/Retail/Office (NCRO) land use as a subarea devoted to a range of local retail and service uses, including shops, restaurants, medical, professional and administrative offices and other uses of the same general character. Public and semipublic facilities may be located under this designation. Residential uses may be permitted conditionally in implementing zoning districts. A portion of Central Brisbane is designated NCRO in the 1994 General Plan. The project would be consistent with its General Plan Land Use Designation.

The proposed project is a City of Brisbane public facility. While not subject to zoning requirements, the proposed library complies with the NCRO-2 zoning standards. Therefore, no conflicts would occur with the City's General Plan, Zoning or other relevant land use policies and regulations.

- c) *Would the proposed project conflict with the San Bruno Mountain Area Habitat Conservation Plan?*

No Impact. The San Bruno Mountain Habitat Conservation Plan (SBMHCP) area boundary does not include the downtown portion of the City of Brisbane where the project site is located. Therefore, the project site is not subject to provisions of that conservation plan.

Land Use and Planning Policy References

City of Brisbane, *The 1994 General Plan: City of Brisbane*, adopted June 21, 1994.

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.11 MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be either locally important or of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) *Would the proposed project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be wither local important or of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

No Impact. The project site is not identified on maps prepared for the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act as containing any valuable mineral resources (California Department of Conservation 2015). In addition, the Brisbane General Plan does not identify any locally important mineral resources within the project site. The proposed project would not therefore result in the loss of availability of any known mineral resources.

Mineral Resources References

California Department of Conservation, California Geologic Survey, SMARA Mineral Land Classification Data Portal, 2015. Available online:
<http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>
 Accessed October 2016

City of Brisbane, 1994 *General Plan: City of Brisbane*, adopted June 21, 1994.

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.12 NOISE — Would the project:				
a) Result in Exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the General Plan and/or noise ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
d) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) *Would the proposed project result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the General Plan and/or noise ordinance?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed project would result in noise during construction and operation as discussed below.

Construction. Construction is completed in discrete steps, each of which has its own mix of equipment and, consequently, its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated at the site and, therefore, the noise levels surrounding the site as construction progresses. Despite the variety in the type and size of construction equipment, similarities in the dominant noise sources and patterns of operation allow construction related noise ranges to be categorized by work phase. The site preparation phase, which includes excavation and grading of the site, tends to generate the highest noise levels, because the noisiest construction equipment is earthmoving equipment. Earthmoving equipment includes excavating machinery such as backhoes, bulldozers, draglines, and front loaders. Earthmoving and compacting equipment includes compactors, scrapers, and graders. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full-power operation followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower power settings.

The proposed project would require minimal grading and slab foundations are expected to be used for construction of the proposed library building. There would be no pile driving throughout construction of the proposed project. Based on typical library construction noise estimates, construction of the project could result in temporary noise levels ranging up to 91 dBA Lmax at a distance of 50 feet from an active construction area. However, construction activities would be short-term. In addition, with implementation of the following mitigation measure, construction related noise impacts to sensitive receptors in the project vicinity would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: The project shall comply with the following noise reduction measures during all construction-related activities under the supervision of a qualified acoustical consultant as a pre-requisite to issuance of a grading permit. These attenuation measures shall include all or any combination of the following control strategies:

- Limit standard construction activities to between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays. No extreme noise-generating activities would be allowed on weekends and holidays;
- Equipment and trucks used for construction shall use the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures, and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds);
- Impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used; this muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA. External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used where feasible; this could achieve a reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures, such as use of drills rather than impact tools, shall be used. Individual pieces of construction equipment are prohibited from operating at a noise level in excess of 83 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the equipment or operating such that the noise level at any point beyond the property line of the project site exceeds 86 dBA.
- Stationary noise sources shall be located as far as possible from adjacent receptors, and they shall be muffled and enclosed within temporary sheds, incorporate insulation barriers, or include other measures;
- Erect temporary plywood noise barriers around the construction site due to adjacent occupied sensitive land uses;
- Implement “quiet” pile-driving technology (such as pre-drilling of piles and the use of more than one pile driver to shorten the total pile driving duration), where feasible, in consideration of geotechnical and structural requirements and conditions;
- Use noise control blankets on building structures as buildings are erected to reduce noise emission from the site; and
- Use cushion blocks to dampen impact noise

Operation

Stationary Source Noise Impacts. Development of the proposed project would introduce new stationary noise sources to the existing environment. These stationary noise sources would include new mechanical equipment (such as heating, air conditioning, and

ventilation (HVAC) systems) and noise from people conversing in the outdoor patio areas. Noise levels for anticipated equipment exceeding 50 dBA includes:

- Air to water heat pump: 58 dBA
- Air to air heat pump: 59 dBA
- Outside air fan: 55 dBA
- Relief fan: 59 dBA

Noise levels from these new noise sources would be similar to what is currently experienced on and in the vicinity of the site from existing ambient noise sources within downtown Brisbane. Any project-related stationary noise sources would not result in an exceedance of the City's Noise Ordinance. Therefore, project related stationary noise would not result in significant noise impacts.

Mobile Source Noise Impacts. As demonstrated in Section 4.16 of this document, the proposed Brisbane Library project would only generate 431 daily trips, with a maximum of 29 trips in the peak hour. The library would not generate traffic during nighttime hours after 10 p.m., when vehicular noise would be most noticeable. While there would be an increase in mobile source noise due to this increased traffic, the daily increase would be approximately 1 dB, which is substantially less than the 3 dB significance threshold which would be barely perceptible, and commonly used for determination of impacts under CEQA. Impacts from the proposed Brisbane library would therefore be less than significant.

b) Would the proposed project result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration?

Less than Significant. The proposed project would not involve pile driving activities and is expected to result in minimal grading and site preparation work. However, construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project could temporarily expose persons in the vicinity of the proposed project site to ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. The effects of groundborne vibration include movement of the building floors, rattling of windows, shaking of items on shelves or hanging on walls, and rumbling sounds. In extreme cases, the vibration can cause damage to buildings. Building damage is not a factor for most projects, with the occasional exception of blasting and pile driving during construction. Annoyance from vibration often occurs when the vibration exceeds the threshold of perception by only a small margin. A vibration level that causes annoyance will be well below the damage threshold for normal buildings. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) measure of the threshold of architectural damage for conventional sensitive structures is 0.5 inch per second (in/sec) PPV for new residential structures and modern commercial buildings and 0.25 in/sec PPV for historic and older buildings. Caltrans

vibration annoyance potential criteria characterize 0.1 in/sec PPV as “strongly perceptible” and 0.4 in/sec PPV as “severe” (Caltrans, 2004).

Typical ground borne vibration levels measured at a distance of 25 feet from heavy construction equipment in full operation, such as vibratory rollers, range up to approximately 0.2 PPV (PPV is the peak particle velocity measured in inches per second). This vibration level would not cause damage to residential buildings of normal northern California construction. Therefore, impacts related to ground borne vibration would be less than significant.

No permanent noise sources that would expose persons to excessive ground borne vibration or noise levels are proposed as part of the project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not permanently expose persons within or around the project site to excessive ground borne vibration.

c) Would the proposed project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. Construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project could temporarily increase ambient noise levels. Increased ambient noise levels would be intermittent and short term, and would not be considered significant. Additionally, implementation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 would further ensure that construction related noise would be less than significant.

d) Would the proposed project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity?

Less than Significant. Noise sources associated with the long-term use of the proposed project would include outdoor patio areas (people conversing) and mechanical equipment, such as heating and air conditioning systems. These noise sources would be very similar to the existing noise from the current land uses within Downtown Brisbane and would not generate a perceptible increase in ambient noise levels above those that already exist at the project site. In acoustics, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3 dBA increase in combined daily average noise level. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a doubling of existing stationary noise sources in the project vicinity. Audible increases in noise levels generally refer to a change of 3 dB or more on a daily average, as this level has been found to be barely perceptible to the human ear in outdoor environments. Therefore, noise from new project-related stationary noise sources would not result in a perceptible change (at least 3 dBA) in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site above those existing without the project. Based on the traffic noise modeling results shown in Table 3, the project would not generate enough traffic to create a perceptible change in traffic noise

levels in the vicinity of the project. As such, project related traffic noise levels would not result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels over those existing without the project. Therefore, no substantial long-term increase in ambient noise levels is expected as a result of project implementation.

- e) *For a project located within an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the proposed project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?*

No Impact. The project site is approximately three miles north of the nearest airport, San Francisco International Airport (SFO), and there are no private airstrips in the vicinity. The project site is located outside the airport's noise contour and approach zone, but all of San Mateo County is located within Airport Influence Area A – Real Estate Disclosure Area. Airport Influence Area A means that it is overflown by aircraft flying to and from SFO at least once per week at altitudes of 10,000 feet or less above mean seal level (AMSL). The only requirements for projects located within this area pertain to the requirement to provide a real estate disclosure to future buyers or lessees identifying the potential for annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to the airport. No safety hazards are identified as a potential concern within Airport Influence Area A. Because the proposed project does not include lease or sale of the site, this disclosure requirement does not pertain to the proposed project.

The proposed project lies outside of the 65 dB noise contour of SFO and would not involve development of noise-sensitive land uses that would be exposed to aircraft noise. Project-related workers would be exposed to periodic short-term aircraft overflight noise associated with San Francisco International Airport as is the case for current operating conditions at the existing Brisbane Library; however, because the site is not subject to airport-related noise in excess of applicable standards, no impact would occur associated with exposure to airport-related noise levels. Therefore, the project would not expose people working in the area to excessive noise levels, and no impacts would result.

Noise References

City of Brisbane, *The 1994 General Plan: City of Brisbane*, Chapter X, Community Health and Safety. adopted June 21, 1994.

City of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, *Candlestick Point-Hunter's Point Shipyard Phase II Development Plan Transportation Study*, Technical Appendix, Volume 1 of 2. November 9, 2009.

<i>Issues:</i>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
4.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or persons, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly?

No Impact. The proposed project consists of the development of a new library within downtown Brisbane and does not include new housing units. In addition, the new library would replace the existing Brisbane library located at 250 Visitation Avenue and expand to meet the needs of the existing service population, as well as future demand. The current library staff, which consists of 2 full time and 5 part time staff would continue to provide services at the new location. While no new staff are currently planned, it is reasonable to assume that 1 or 2 more employees could be hired to staff the larger facility at some point in the future. However, the addition of 1-2 employees would not directly induce population growth in the area. Furthermore, the project site is located in an urban area. The site is already served by existing utility connections and public service systems and would not necessitate road or other infrastructure extensions. Thus, the project would not indirectly induce population growth in the area.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would develop a library in downtown Brisbane on two vacant lots. The proposed project would not result in the removal of housing, and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or person and no impact is identified.

<i>Issues:</i>	<u><i>Potentially Significant Impact</i></u>	<u><i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i></u>	<u><i>Less Than Significant Impact</i></u>	<u><i>No Impact</i></u>
4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES— Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following:				
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- i. Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives?*

Less than Significant. Fire protection services for the proposed project would be provided by the North County Fire Authority (NCFA), which serves the communities of Brisbane, Daly City, and Pacifica. The City of Brisbane is primarily served by Fire Station #81, which is staffed by a Type I Paramedic Engine Company (Fire engines are staffed with paramedics). The station is located on Bayshore Boulevard at the intersection of Bayshore Boulevard and Tunnel Avenue, within one-half mile of the project site.

Development of the proposed project is not anticipated to substantially increase the demand for emergency services to the project site. Library services are already provided nearby and would be transferred to the new library facility. There are currently no plans for how the existing library site would be reused, but the expectation is that it will be used for community services. The Fire District has reviewed the proposed project and determined that any minor increases in demand for fire protection services resulting from development of the proposed project would not exceed the ability of existing staff and equipment to provide service at adequate levels. The proposed project would not require new fire service facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire services. As such, development of the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to fire and emergency medical services. In addition, as part of the

building construction plan review process, all departments and agencies responsible for providing services are consulted to determine their ability to provide services to proposed development projects. The Fire District will have the opportunity to review specific design plans for the proposed project once they are developed and will require and verify that adequate emergency access is provided and that the project complies with the current fire code prior to project construction, including the provision of adequate fire flow and location of fire hydrants.

ii. Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives?

Less than Significant. Police service to the project site is provided by the City of Brisbane Police Department (BPD). BPD operates out of a central station, which is located in City Hall, 50 Park Place, in downtown Brisbane, north of the southern portion of the project site, less than one-quarter mile from the project site. The BPD is currently staffed by 11 patrol officers, four sergeants, one commander, and one chief of police. Civilian staff includes a records clerk, and community service officer (City of Brisbane 2016). The Department's goal is to respond to 911 calls within three minutes, which it achieves more than 95 percent of the time, and within five minutes to non-emergency calls, which it achieves more than 80 percent of the time (Meisner 2011).

Library services are already provided nearby and would be transferred to the new library facility, which will be expanded and designed to better accommodate the existing service population.

Calls for police services are generally related to the number of people utilizing a certain site or facility; therefore, it can be reasonably expected that if the number of people visiting the new library would increase, then the number of calls for service would also increase. It is assumed that the larger library facility would attract a greater number of people than the existing library due to the increased size and improved services and facilities and that overall, calls for service in the area would likely increase to some extent. While calls to the site could increase and place additional demands on police services, development of the proposed project is not anticipated to substantially increase the demand for services to the project site such that calls cannot be reasonably accommodated within the aforementioned response time goals and by existing staffing and facilities.

The proposed project would not require new police service facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios,

response times, or other performance objectives for police services. As such, development of the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to police services.

In addition, as part of the building permit review process, all departments and agencies responsible for providing services are consulted to determine their ability to provide services to proposed development projects. The BPD will have the opportunity to review specific design plans for the proposed project once they are developed and will require and verify that adequate emergency access is provided and that crime prevention in site design standards (e.g., that building orientation or new landscaping does not limit visibility in the area) are met prior to project construction.

iii. Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered public school facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

No Impact. Since development of the proposed project would result in the construction of a new library and would not include new residential development, the proposed project would not result in a direct population increase, such that new students would be generated. As such, the project would not increase demand for school services or require the construction or expansion of school facilities.

iv. Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered public park or recreation facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

No Impact. Since development of the proposed project would result in the construction of a new library and would not include new residential development, the proposed project would not result in a direct population increase. As such, the project would not increase demand for parks or require the construction or expansion of parks or recreation facilities.

v. Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of other new or physically altered public facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives?

Less than Significant. Development of the proposed project would not result in a direct population increase, and as such, would not result in increased demand for other public services, including community centers or public health care facilities. The proposed project includes construction of a new library at the project site. Library services are already provided nearby and would be transferred to the new library facility, which will be

expanded and designed to better accommodate the existing and future service population. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase the demand for library services rather, it would improve existing services and more adequately serve existing and future demand. Therefore, potential impacts to other public services would be less than significant.

Public Services References

City of Brisbane, About BPD web page,
<http://www.ci.brisbane.ca.us/departments/police/about> accessed October 3, 2016.

Meisner, Robert, Commander, Brisbane Police Department, email communication, June 29, 2011.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.15 RECREATION— Would the project:				
a) Increase the demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of such a facility could occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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"/>

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project increase the demand for existing parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of such a facility could occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. Since development of the proposed project would result in the construction of a new library and would not include new residential development, the proposed project would not result in a direct population increase. As such, the project would not increase demand for parks or result in the deterioration of existing park facilities.

b) Would the proposed project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. Since development of the proposed project would result in the construction of a new library and would not include new residential development, the proposed project would not result in a direct population increase. As such, the project would not increase demand for parks or require the construction or expansion of parks or recreation facilities.

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

Discussion

a) Would the proposed project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Less than Significant. The proposed project would be built on two vacant lots in downtown Brisbane which is accessed by vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic. The current library,

located to the south on Visitacion Avenue, does not have a parking lot and many of the library visitors are pedestrians. It is anticipated that the same would be true at the new library location which also does not include off-street parking other than one new accessible parking space in front of the proposed library. The proposed library would contribute to the vibrant pedestrian friendly downtown area and would not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance or policy related to pedestrian traffic. The project is not expected to be accessed by public transportation so would not impact mass transit and other non-motorized travel.

Construction activities would generate approximately 2-6 daily one-way truck deliveries and an additional 40-60 vehicular trips for construction workers. Trip generation for ongoing operations of the proposed 7,670 square foot library was calculated using trip rates contained in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual. The ITE Trip Generation Manual calculates an average trip generation rate per square foot of gross floor area based on trip generation surveys of libraries throughout the United States, and therefore provides a representative trip rate for traditional library operation. As shown in Table 4-1 below, the proposed library would result in 431 daily trips, with 8 total trips during the AM Peak hour and 56 trips during the PM peak hour. These are conservative estimates because in a city with a population of approximately 4,200, this would essentially mean that 10 percent of the households will visit the library every day.

Level of Service intersection analysis is required when a project contributes more than 50 trips to a roadway during peak hour. While 56 total (inbound and outbound) trips may be generated during PM peak hour, trips would be coming to the library from multiple directions so that no one roadway intersection would need to accommodate all 56 pm peak hour trips. Therefore, less than significant impacts would be expected to surrounding roadways as a result of the proposed project. The proposed project would not conflict with applicable plans or policies establishing measures of effectiveness for the circulation system.

Table 4-1: Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Size		Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
				In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
<i>Trip Rates</i>									
Library (ITE Code 590) ^a	Per	TSF	56.24	0.74	0.30	1.04	3.50	3.80	7.30
<i>Trip Generation</i>									
Proposed Brisbane Library	7.67	TSF	431	6	2	8	27	29	56

^a ITE *Trip Generation*, Eighth Edition, 2008

- b) *Would the proposed project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel*

demand measures, or other standards established by the City or county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Less than Significant. City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG) is an association of 21 San Mateo County cities and the County of San Mateo that work together to address issues of regional concern (such as transportation, air quality, and hazardous waste disposal). C/CAG serves as the Congestion Management Agency (CMA) for San Mateo County, and in this capacity is responsible for developing, adopting, and updating a bi-annual Congestion Management Program (CMP) and administering the Countywide Transportation Plan. In addition to specifying the roadway network and establishing LOS criteria for measuring congestion on the network, the bi-annual CMP includes evaluative performance measures, a land-use impact analysis program, a 7-year Capital Improvement Program designed to maintain or improve transit performance and traffic LOS, and a TDM program. The CMP's TDM program is used to mitigate the impacts related to an increase of at least 100 project-related net new peak-hour vehicle trips.

Roadways that are included in the 2015 San Mateo County CMP are: US 101, Geneva Avenue, and Bayshore Boulevard (C/CAG 2015). These roadways are approximately 0.5 to 1 mile west of the proposed library site. Because there are no CMP intersections within the immediate vicinity of the project site, and because the most peak hour trips would be 56 in the PM peak hour, less than significant impacts are identified for conflicts with the CMP.

- c) *Would the proposed project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*
-

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed project does not include any transportation improvements to Visitacion Avenue or Monterey Street. The project does not include construction of a parking lot so there would be no vehicle access onto the site. Therefore, construction of the proposed library would result in no impacts related to design feature hazards. As occurs for the current library on Visitacion deliveries are infrequently made by small trucks (e.g., FedEx, UPS). In the absence of off-street parking for the library, such vehicles will continue to utilize on-street parking spaces when making deliveries to the library at its new location. It is estimated that the new library may have as many as 1-2 daily deliveries. Given the small number of deliveries and the fact that deliveries would not typically occur during the AM or PM peak traffic hours or during peak usage times for the library, no significant impacts would result.

d) Would the proposed project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. As with the existing library site, the proposed project does not include construction of an off-street parking lot. Library patrons are anticipated to walk to the library or park along the street in surrounding downtown Brisbane. The proposed project is infill of an existing developed area. There would be no changes to existing emergency access routes with construction of the library. The highest peak hour trips would be 29 outbound vehicles during the PM peak hour, which would not create substantial congestion impediments. Therefore, no impact is identified for inadequate emergency access.

e) Would the proposed project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

No Impact. Downtown Brisbane is pedestrian friendly and is not served by public transit. Construction of the new library project two blocks from the existing library would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

Transportation and Traffic References

City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County (C/CAG). *Final San Mateo County Congestion Management Program 2015*. November 2015. Available: http://ccag.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/2015-CMP_Final_rev.pdf. Accessed October 13, 2016

Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). *Trip Generation Manual, 9th ed.* Available: <http://www.ite.org/tripgeneration/trippubs.asp>. Accessed October 17, 2016.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS —				
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to its existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs and comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Create a demand for energy that exceeds regional or local capacity, either on a peak or cumulative basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Comply with adopted federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste and diversion of wastes from landfills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) *Would the proposed project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Less than Significant. The proposed project includes the development of a new library within Downtown Brisbane. Wastewater generated on the site would be from restrooms, break room, janitor's closet, and makers' space within the new building. Any additional wastewater generated by the proposed project would be minimal and would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, which has available capacity to serve demand occurring within the City of Brisbane's General Plan. As a result, the proposed project would not exceed the wastewater treatment requirements established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

b) *Would the proposed project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant. The proposed project includes the development of a new library within Downtown Brisbane. Water and wastewater generated on site would be from

restrooms, break room, janitor's closet and makers' room. As discussed below, the project would not require or result in the construction of new or expansion of existing water or wastewater facilities.

Wastewater Infrastructure. The City of Brisbane provides sanitary sewer services to the residents and businesses in its service area. The service area consists of approximately 3,600 residents, several commercial areas and some light industrial development. The sewer collection system consists of more than 80,000 feet of laterals, mains, trunks and 20,000 feet of force mains, ranging in size from 6 to 24 inches in diameter. Additionally, there are approximately 4,350 feet of private sewers consisting of 4- and 6-inch diameter pipelines. A series of gravity collection system mains and smaller pumping stations convey most of the wastewater flow to the Valley Drive Pump Station. The wastewater is then delivered to the 78-inch diameter City of San Francisco interceptor and ultimately conveyed to the Southeast Water Quality Control treatment facility (City of Brisbane 2016).

As discussed above, the proposed project in an infill development project consisting of one building and would generate a minimal amount of wastewater, which would not exceed the capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant or existing sewer infrastructure serving the project site. Any additional wastewater generated by the proposed project would represent only a small percentage of the existing treatment capacity. Therefore, the increase in wastewater generated by the proposed project would not require the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities.

Water Infrastructure. As discussed below in Section 4.17(d), the proposed project includes a rainwater collection tank, would not substantially increase demand for water and would not exceed the capacity of the existing water treatment plant. Therefore, increased water demand by the proposed project would not require the construction of new water treatment facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities.

- c) *Would the proposed project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

Less than Significant. For the purposes of stormwater drainage, the Brisbane area is divided into two main watersheds: the Bayshore Basin (Guadalupe Canyon Parkway, Industrial Way, the Bayshore neighborhood of Daly City, and most of the Baylands), and the GVMID Basin (Central Brisbane, Crocker Park, most of the Northeast Ridge, and the Quarry) (City of Brisbane 1993). There are also three smaller drainage basins in the city: the Beatty Basin at the northern tip of the City; the Downtown Basin encompassing the residential portion of the City; and the San Bruno/Bayshore Basin at the southern end of the City. Brisbane's storm drainage systems consist of open concrete ditches, underground

gravity flow pipes, storm drain detention basins, and major outfalls that discharge into Brisbane Lagoon (Guadalupe Valley Drain) and San Francisco Bay (Eastern Bayshore Outfall) (City of Brisbane 2016).

As discussed in Section 4.9(e), compliance with the existing NPDES permit would ensure that new drainage facilities would adequately reduce potential pollutants in stormwater runoff to a less-than-significant level.

d) Would the proposed project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources?

Less than Significant. The City of Brisbane receives 100% of its water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) through five turnouts along the Crystal Springs pipeline. Under normal conditions, our water comes directly from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. Occasionally the water may be supplemented or come directly from the East Bay or Peninsula reservoirs. The City of Brisbane operates two separate water districts providing water to the local residents and businesses. The Brisbane Water District serves Central Brisbane, including the proposed project, Sierra Point and the Baylands. The Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District (GVMID) serves Crocker Park and the Northeast Ridge residential development. The water districts are interconnected and are operated together to maximize circulation and flow within the system. The interconnection allows the City to move water freely across the districts to supplement higher than normal demands.

The new library includes a rainwater collection tank and would not substantially increase the use of potable water within the downtown area. The new library would provide restroom facilities, a break room, janitor's closet with a sink, a sink in the makers' room and landscaping. Given water usage typical to a library development, the Brisbane Water District has no concerns about their ability to deliver water to the project site via existing entitlements. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not substantially increase the demand for water delivery services.

e) Would the proposed project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to its existing commitments?

Less than Significant. Please refer to Section 4.17 (a) for a discussion of the project's impacts related to wastewater treatment. The proposed project would generate a minimal amount of wastewater and therefore would not exceed the capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant, resulting in a less-than-significant impact on the capacity of existing wastewater treatment facilities.

f) Would the proposed project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs and comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant. The proposed project would generate solid waste during construction and operation. The amount of solid waste generated compared to existing capacity is discussed below.

Construction Waste. To estimate construction waste for the proposed library, waste generation rates for commercial uses were applied because public/institutional use rates were not available. Using a waste generation rate of 2.5 pounds per square foot for commercial uses (U.S. Green Building Council, 2007), during construction the project would generate 29,400 pounds (11,760 x 2.5), or 14.7 tons, or 49 cubic yards of trash.

Chapter 15.75 of the Brisbane Municipal Code sets forth requirements for solid waste diversion and recycling. Section 15.75.030 requires that construction and demolition debris generated from every covered project be diverted from going to a landfill by using recycling, reuse, and diversion programs to achieve the following diversion rates:

- Demolition: One hundred percent (100%) of inert solids, trees, stumps, and associated vegetation and fifty percent (50%) of the remaining demolition debris tonnage.
- Construction, remodeling and re-roofing projects: Fifty percent (50%) of all construction and demolition debris tonnage.

Technical specifications for the proposed library require that 75 percent of construction waste generated within the project site would need to be recycled or reused. The remainder of the solid waste (approximately 12.25 cubic yards) would be sent to local area landfills.

The combined remaining capacity of the local area landfills is 200,492,708 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2016d). Even if none of that quantity of solid waste is recycled, total solid waste disposed of during construction would represent 0.000012 percent of the remaining capacity. There would be no limitation on disposal of construction waste from the project site as local landfills that would accept this kind of waste have an estimated closure date of 2077 or earlier.

Operational Solid Waste. Solid waste generation for the each of the Project Site development scenarios was estimated using CalRecycle Solid Waste Generation Rates for Commercial, Industrial, Residential, and Services Developments. These rates are based on the total square feet or total number of units for each land use type. The solid waste generation rate for public/civic/cultural land use type of 10lbs/1,000 sq ft/day was applied

to the proposed project. The project would generate 117.6 pounds/day, or 0.0588 tons/day, or 0.20 cubic yards/day.

The South San Francisco Scavenger Company (SSFSC) currently provides solid waste collection and recycling services to the City of Brisbane. The SSFSC uses the Blue Line Transfer Facility, which is designed to handle 4,300 tons of waste per day and has a permitted capacity of 2,000 tons per day (tons/day). The largest quantity of solid waste generated by the project would be less than one ton/day; therefore, the SSFSC Blue Line Transfer Facility would have adequate capacity to handle the waste.

Considering the solid waste from construction and operation of the proposed project represents a small proportion of remaining landfill capacity, and the fact that one landfill has enough remaining capacity until 2077, there is adequate existing landfill capacity to accept all project site construction waste and impacts would be less than significant.

- g) Would the proposed project create a demand for energy that exceeds regional or local capacity, either on a peak or cumulative basis?*
-

Less than Significant. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) currently provides electricity to San Francisco and northern San Mateo County, including Brisbane. Electricity is supplied to the Project Site vicinity by transmission and submarine lines. The proposed project is considered infill development and with only one building, it would not be considered an energy-intensive use. The anticipated energy demand is expected to be low and would not exceed regional or local capacity on a peak or cumulative basis.

- h) Would the proposed project comply with adopted federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste and diversion of wastes from landfills?*
-

Less than Significant. Development of the proposed library would generate a minimal amount of solid waste, with a temporary waste stream generated during construction and a permanent waste stream generated from the new developed land uses after construction is complete. Disposal of construction-generated solid waste in a landfill would comply with Section 15.75 of the Brisbane Municipal Code, while operation of uses within the project site would be required to participate in the City's ongoing waste diversion programs through recycling and composting programs. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with existing laws, regulations, and local policies regarding solid waste and the impact would be less than significant.

Utilities and Service Systems References

- CalRecycle, 2016a, Solid Waste Information System Website for Blue Line Transfer, 2016
Available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/41-AA-0185/Detail>
Accessed October 18, 2016.
- CalRecycle, 2016b, Solid Waste Information System Website for Landfills Receiving Solid Waste from the City of Brisbane, available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory>. Accessed October 18, 2016.
- CalRecycle. 2016c, Solid Waste Information System Website for Potrero Hills Landfill and Kirby Canyon Landfill. Available at: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory>. Accessed October 18, 2016.
- CalRecycle, 2016d, CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System Jurisdictional Disposal by Facility Data for the City of Brisbane. Available at:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx>.
Accessed January 2, 2013.
- CalRecycle, *Jurisdictional Profile for City of Brisbane, Overall Waste Stream: Diversion*, 2016, available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx>. Accessed October 18, 2016.
- City of Brisbane, 2016. Public Works (includes information on Sewer and Water). Available: <http://www.ci.brisbane.ca.us/about-public-works>. Accessed October 18, 2016
- City of Brisbane, 1993 *City of Brisbane 1993 General Plan Environmental Impact Report Volume 1: Environmental Setting, December 1993*. Palo Alto, California, prepared by Thomas Reid Associates, 1993.
- U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), *New Construction and Major Renovation Reference Guide, October 2007, Version 2.2*, 2007.
-

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a) Does the proposed project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant. As discussed in Section 4.4, the project site has been previously graded and does not support any sensitive habitat or sensitive species. Thus, development of the proposed project would not: 1) substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; 2) cause a fish or wildlife species population to drop below self-sustaining levels; 3) threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or 4) reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. As discussed in Section 4.5, the proposed project would not impact historic or prehistoric resources. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance and impacts are less than significant.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. With the mitigation measures recommended in this Initial Study, impacts to air quality; geology and soils; global climate change; and noise would be individually limited and not cumulatively considerable in the context of impacts associated with other pending and planned development projects. These construction-period impacts are typical of infill development projects and the impacts of the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through implementation of the standard mitigation measures recommended in this report. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance and impacts are less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings were considered in the response to certain questions in Sections 4.1 Aesthetics, 4.3 Air Quality, 4.6 Geology and Soils, 4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions, 4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality, 4.12 Noise, 4.13 Population and Housing, 4.14 Public Services, and 4.16 Transportation and Traffic. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are adverse effects on human beings associated with this project. All impacts in these environmental issue areas are less than significant or mitigated to below a level of significance. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance and impacts are less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation.

5.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code and Sections 15091(d) and 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines require public agencies “to adopt a reporting or monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment.”

The following Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is based on the mitigation measures presented above. As lead agency for the proposed library, and pursuant to AB 3180, the City of Brisbane is responsible for implementation of this MMRP.

Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program must:

- Identify the entity that is responsible for each monitoring and reporting task, be it the City of Brisbane (as lead agency) or another agency (responsible or trustee agency);
- Be based on the project description and the required mitigation measures presented in the environmental document prepared for the project and certified by the lead agency; and
- Be approved by the lead agency at the same time as project entitlement action or approvals.

An Initial Study has been prepared for the Proposed New Brisbane Library that addresses the anticipated environmental impacts of construction and operation of the facility. Where significant impacts are identified, the Initial Study set forth measures to mitigate these impacts. It is the purpose of this MMRP to identify the implementation strategy for each mitigation measure to ensure that adopted mitigation measures are successfully implemented. Following adoption of the MMRP by the Brisbane City Council, the City will incorporate the mitigation monitoring/reporting requirements in the appropriate site-specific development project approvals and permits. Therefore, in accordance with the aforementioned requirements, this section of the Initial Study lists each mitigation measure, describes the methods for implementation and verification for each measure, and identifies the responsible party or parties as detailed below in the MMRP Implementation section.

Thus, as shown in the following pages, each required mitigation measure for the proposed New Brisbane Library is listed, with accompanying notation of:

- Monitoring Phase, describing the timing of when the mitigation measure is to be implemented;
- Implementation Party, identifying the party responsible for implementing the mitigation measure;

- Enforcement Agency, specifying the agency with the power to monitor and enforce implementation of the mitigation measure; and
- Monitoring Agency, identifying the agency to which reports involving feasibility, compliance, implementation and development are to be made.

**Table 5-1
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Action to be Completed:	Agency Responsible to Verify Compliance
AIR QUALITY			
<p>Mitigation Measure AIR-1: All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, and graded areas,) shall be watered two times per day. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent parking lots and public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation. A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours.</p>	<p>Conditions of approval for site-specific development shall include the requirements of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 to be incorporated into construction contract documents. These contract documents shall be reviewed by the City prior to the issuance of demolition, grading, and construction contracts.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of a demolition permit. Prior to any site-specific development approval.</p>	<p>Public Works Department</p>

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Action to be Completed:	Agency Responsible to Verify Compliance
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Removal of trees at the project site shall occur after July 31st and before January 31st. If tree removal is scheduled to occur during the nesting season, a pre-construction survey of the trees to be removed shall be conducted one week prior to the proposed date of tree removal and shall be implemented by a biologist familiar with local nesting birds. The survey shall document the lack of active nests. Should any active nests be identified, tree removal would be delayed until nesting activities have concluded, based on recorded observations of a biologist. The survey and any monitoring of the trees or active nests shall be summarized in a memorandum that will be provided to the City of Brisbane Department of Public Works.</p>	<p>Conditions of approval for site-specific development shall include the requirements of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 to be incorporated into construction contract documents. These contract documents shall be reviewed by the City prior to the issuance of demolition, grading, and construction contracts.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit.</p>	<p>Public Works Department</p>
<p>Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prior to approval of a grading plan, a final design-level geotechnical report prepared by a licensed geotechnical or soil engineer experienced in construction methods on fill materials in an active seismic area shall be prepared. The report shall provide site-specific construction methods and recommendations regarding grading activities, fill placement, soil corrosivity/expansion/erosion potential, compaction, foundation construction, drainage control (both surface and subsurface), and avoidance of settlement, liquefaction, differential settlement, and seismic hazards in accordance with current California Building Code requirements including Chapter 16, Section 1613. The report shall also require that all subsurface improvements such as utilities that include any materials susceptible to corrosive effects would be engineered in conformance with the most recently adopted California Building Code requirements including the use of engineered backfill. The report shall also include stability analyses of final design cut and fill slopes, including recommendations for avoidance of slope failure(s). The final grading plan shall be designed and constructed in accordance with requirements of the final design-level geotechnical investigation prior to building. Designers and contractors shall comply with</p>	<p>Conditions of approval for site-specific development shall include the requirements of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 a to be incorporated into construction contract documents. These contract documents shall be reviewed by the City prior to the issuance of demolition, grading, and construction contracts.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit.</p>	<p>Public Works Department</p>

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Action to be Completed:	Agency Responsible to Verify Compliance
<p>recommendations of the design-level geotechnical investigation during project construction including any modifications required by the City Engineer.</p>			
<p>Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: The project shall comply with the following noise reduction measures during all construction-related activities under the supervision of a qualified acoustical consultant as a pre-requisite to issuance of a grading permit. These attenuation measures shall include all or any combination of the following control strategies:</p> <p>Limit standard construction activities to between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays. No extreme noise-generating activities would be allowed on weekends and holidays;</p> <p>Equipment and trucks used for construction shall use the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures, and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds;</p> <p>Impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used; this muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA. External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used where feasible; this could achieve a reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures, such as use of drills rather than impact tools, shall be used. Individual pieces of construction equipment are prohibited from operating at a noise level in excess of 83 dBA at a distance of 25 feet from the equipment or operating such that the noise level at any point beyond the property line of the project site exceeds 86 dBA.</p> <p>Stationary noise sources shall be located as far as possible from adjacent receptors, and they shall be muffled and enclosed within</p>	<p>Conditions of approval for site-specific development shall include the requirements of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1 a to be incorporated into construction contract documents. These contract documents shall be reviewed by the City prior to the issuance of demolition, grading, and construction contracts.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of a grading permit.</p>	<p>Public Works</p>

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Action to be Completed:	Agency Responsible to Verify Compliance
<p>temporary sheds, incorporate insulation barriers, or include other measures;</p> <p>Erect temporary plywood noise barriers around the construction site due to adjacent occupied sensitive land uses;</p> <p>Implement "quiet" pile-driving technology (such as pre-drilling of piles and the use of more than one pile driver to shorten the total pile driving duration), where feasible, in consideration of geotechnical and structural requirements and conditions;</p> <p>Use noise control blankets on building structures as buildings are erected to reduce noise emission from the site; and</p> <p>Use cushion blocks to dampen impact noise</p>			

APPENDIX A -

INTRODUCTION

The New Brisbane Library Initial Study analysis of potential impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions is partially based on quantified analyses prepared for a larger proposed library facility in San Mateo County (Atherton Library Initial Study 2012). The Atherton Library is approximately 13,500 square feet and involves demolition of an existing building during construction. At 7,600 square feet, the proposed Brisbane Library facility is significantly smaller than the Atherton Library. It can be concluded that the larger facility would result in traffic, as well as greater air pollutant and GHG emissions during construction and operation than the proposed Brisbane Library. Therefore, a summary of the data, including data generated by BAAQMD model runs, for the Atherton Library Initial Study is presented below to substantiate the conclusions presented in the text of Section 4 of this Initial Study.

Air Quality Impacts

Construction Emissions Calculation. The Urban Emissions Model computer program, which is the BAAQMD's recommended model for estimating emissions associated with land use development projects, was used to calculate construction source emissions for a larger library project in the Town of Atherton, within San Mateo County. Emissions estimates for the Atherton Library included an 18-month construction period, including demolition of the existing on-site building.

Results shown in Table 1 below indicate the project emissions for construction would be below the significance threshold for construction adopted by the BAAQMD for the much larger and more intensive construction work required for the Atherton Library. Therefore, construction emissions for the proposed Brisbane Library would be less than those shown in Table 1 and would be less than significant for all criteria pollutants.

Table 1: Project Construction Emissions in Pounds Per Day for Town of Atherton Library

Project Construction	ROG	NOx	Exhaust PM _{2.5}	Fugitive Dust P M _{2.5}	Exhaust PM ₁₀	Fugitive Dust PM ₁₀
Maximum Daily Emissions	9	36	2	0.68	2	3
BAAQMD Thresholds	54	54	54	BMP	82	BMP
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	NA	No	NA

Source: LSA Associates, Inc., 2011

BMP= Best Management Practices

Long-term Emissions. The URBEMIS computer program was used to calculate long-term mobile and area source emissions for the larger Town of Atherton Library. The model utilized trip generation rates for the Atherton Library which estimated 743 daily trips. As demonstrated in Section 4.16 of this document, the proposed Brisbane Library project would only generate 431 daily trips. Therefore, as with construction emissions, the proposed Brisbane Library would generate fewer operational emissions than shown in Table 2 below for the City of Atherton Library.

Based on the model results for the Town of Atherton, the long-term vehicular emissions and area source emissions generated by the proposed project are not anticipated to exceed the BAAQMD's thresholds, and therefore the project would have a less-than-significant impact on local and regional air quality.

Table 2 Project Regional Emissions for Town of Atherton Library

Emissions in Pounds Per Day				
	Reactive Organic Gases	Nitrogen Oxides	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Area Source Emissions	0.09	0.13	0.00	0.00
Mobile Source Emissions	4.09	6.46	9.51	1.81
Total Emissions	4.18	6.59	9.51	1.81
BAAQMD Significance Threshold	54	54	54	54
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No
Emissions in Tons Per Year				
Area Source Emissions	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Mobile Source Emissions	0.66	0.92	1.73	0.33
Total Emissions	0.68	0.94	1.73	0.33
BAAQMD Significance Threshold	10	10	15	10
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Source: LSA Associates, Inc. 2011

GHG Emissions Analysis

As with the air quality analysis, GHG emissions analysis for the Town of Atherton Library was used to determine whether the proposed Brisbane Library, a much smaller library, would have significant impacts. It is reasonably concluded that the Brisbane Library would result in fewer GHG emissions than the Atherton Library due to the Brisbane library's smaller size and the similar physical size of the two communities. Emissions estimates for the Atherton Library are discussed below and were calculated consistent with the methodology recommended in the BAAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines dated May 2011. Estimates of future GHG emissions do not account for all changes in technology that may reduce such emissions; therefore, the estimates are based on past performance and represent a scenario that is believed to be worse than that which is likely to be encountered (i.e., after energy-efficient technologies have been implemented).

GHG emissions associated with implementation of the proposed project would occur over the short term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust. There would also be long-term regional emissions associated with vehicular traffic, energy consumption, and area sources (e.g., landscape equipment) within the project area.

Construction Activities. Construction activities would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction of the project, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and builder supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically use fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change. The BAAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. Construction-related emissions would be a temporary occurrence and would not represent an ongoing burden to the regional GHG emission inventory. However, lead agencies are encouraged to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction. Using the URBEMIS v.9.2.4 model, the total project construction emissions for the larger Atherton Library would be approximately 5,534 tons of CO₂, which was determined to be less than significant. The analysis conducted for the Atherton Library assumed demolition of a structure that would not occur for the proposed Brisbane library project. Therefore, construction emissions for the proposed Brisbane Library would be less than the Atherton Library. Implementation of the construction emission control measures in Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would reduce GHG emissions during the construction period which would reduce construction GHG emissions to a less-than-significant level.

Operational GHG Emissions. The URBEMIS v.9.2.4 and the BAAQMD's GHG model called "BGM" were used to determine the Atherton Library's GHG emissions. Results indicate that

the total project operational emissions for the Atherton Library would be approximately 806 metric tons of CO₂e per year. Because the Brisbane Library would be much smaller and generate less traffic than the Atherton Library, operational emissions would be less than those estimated for the Atherton Library. In both cases, results indicate that implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant GHG emissions, as shown in Table 3. Therefore, the project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment.

Table 3: Project Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Town of Atherton Library

Emission Source	Emissions (Metric Tons Per Year)				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e	Percent of Total
Transportation	--	--	--	700.61	86.91
Area Sources	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.2	0.03
Electricity	71.39	0.00	0.00	71.51	8.87
Natural Gas	21.44	0.00	0.00	21.50	2.67
Waste & Wastewater	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.12
Solid Waste	0.08	0.53	0.00	11.31	1.40
Total Annual Emissions	--	--	--	806.09	100.00
BAAQMD Threshold				1,100	
Exceed Threshold	--	--	--	No	

Note: Column totals may vary slightly due to independent rounding of input data.

-- Estimates not available for this pollutant and/or category

Sources: LSA Associates, Inc., February 2012 and BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines, May 2011.