Chapter 3
Environmental Impact Analysis

Chapter 3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) presents an analysis of the potential impacts that the Facebook Campus Expansion Project (Project) could have on existing environmental conditions. The environmental analysis has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.), and the State CEQA Guidelines.

Organization of This Chapter

Each CEQA topic or environmental issue in this chapter is given its own section, each containing the subsections listed below.

- **Regulatory Setting**—describes the federal, state, and local regulations regarding the impact topic that would be applicable to the construction and operation of the Project.
- **Environmental Setting**—describes existing baseline conditions, including the environmental context and background. The environmental baseline for purposes of the analysis is discussed in detail below. As discussed in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the Project site includes the TE Connectivity (TE) Campus at 300–309 Constitution Drive in the city of Menlo Park.
- **Environmental Impacts**—identifies standards of significance and evaluates how the Project would affect the baseline conditions. If the change to the baseline conditions would exceed the significance thresholds, this would constitute a significant impact, and mitigation measures to reduce, eliminate, or avoid the significant impacts would be suggested. This section also analyzes cumulative impacts, as described in detail below.

CEQA Methodology

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15151 provides guidance for the preparation of an adequate EIR.

- An EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision-makers with information that enables them to make a decision that intelligently takes account of the environmental consequences.
- An evaluation of the environmental impacts of a project need not be exhaustive, but the sufficiency of an EIR is to be reviewed in light of what is reasonably feasible.
- Disagreement among experts does not make an EIR inadequate, but the EIR should summarize the main points of disagreement among the experts.
- The courts have looked not for perfection but for adequacy, completeness, and a good-faith effort at full disclosure.

In practice, this guidance suggests that EIR preparers should adopt a reasonable methodology upon which to estimate impacts and make reasonable assumptions using the best information reasonably available.

Classification of Impacts

In accordance with Section 15022(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Menlo Park (City) uses the impact significance criteria designated by CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G). These criteria, as well as City-adopted significance criteria for traffic impacts, are used to evaluate Project impacts throughout this document. These criteria are listed at the beginning of the *Environmental Impacts* subsection under "Thresholds of Significance" throughout this chapter.

For each impact identified, a level of significance is determined using the classifications listed below.

- *Potentially significant (PS)* impacts occur in cases in which it is not precisely clear whether a significant effect would occur. The analysis in these instances conservatively assesses the credible worst-case conditions, but the discussion acknowledges that there is some uncertainty regarding the credible extent of the impact.
- *Less-than-significant (LTS)* impacts are effects that are noticeable but do not exceed established or defined thresholds or are mitigated below such thresholds.
- *No impact (NI)* denotes situations in which there is no adverse effect on the environment.

For each impact identified as being potentially significant (PS), the Draft EIR provides mitigation measures to reduce, eliminate, or avoid the adverse effect. If the mitigation measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level successfully, this is stated in the Draft EIR. However, if the mitigation measures would not diminish the effects to less-than-significant levels, then the Draft EIR classifies the impacts as "significant and unavoidable (SU)."

In Chapter 3, impacts are defined using an alphanumeric system that identifies the environmental topic of the impact. For example, NOI-1 denotes the presentation of the first impact in the Noise section. The abbreviated codes used to identify the environmental issues discussed in this chapter are listed below.

- AES—Aesthetics
- AQ—Air Quality
- BIO—Biological Resources
- CUL—Cultural Resources
- GEO—Geology and Soils
- GHG—Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- HAZ—Hazardous Materials
- LU—Land Use
- NOI—Noise
- POP—Population and Housing
- PS—Public Services
- TRA—Transportation
- UT—Utilities and Service Systems
- WQ—Hydrology and Water Quality

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures identified in this Draft EIR were developed during the analysis and are designed to reduce, minimize, or avoid potential environmental impacts associated with the Project. According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4:

> The discussion of mitigation measures shall distinguish between measures that are proposed by the project proponents to be included in the project and other measures proposed by the lead, responsible, or trustee agency or other persons who are not included but the agency determines could reasonably be expected to reduce adverse impacts if required as conditions of approving the project. This discussion shall identify mitigation measures for each significant environmental effect identified in the EIR.

In this Draft EIR, mitigation measures are provided immediately following each potentially significant impact. The mitigation measures are numbered to correspond to the impacts they address. For example, Mitigation Measure CUL-2.1 refers to the first mitigation measure for Impact CUL-2 in the Cultural Resources section.

If the Project is approved by City Council, then a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) must be adopted. Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15097, an MMRP is a mechanism used for the monitoring and reporting of revisions to the Project or conditions of approval that the public agency has required as mitigation measures to lessen or avoid a significant environmental effect. The City can conduct the reporting or monitoring, or it can delegate the responsibilities to another public agency or private entity that accepts the delegation. The MMRP for the Project will identify the specific monitoring actions that shall be done, the various City departments or other entities that shall oversee the completion of the mitigation, and a timeline for implementation of the measures. The responsible departments shall ensure that due diligence is carried out during implementation of the measures. Execution of the MMRP would reduce the severity of or eliminate the significant impacts identified in this EIR.

Environmental Baseline

In determining whether impacts are significant, an EIR compares the potential impacts of a project with pre-project environmental conditions. Sections 15125(a) and 15126.2(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines specify that the baseline generally consists of the physical conditions that exist at the time the Notice of Publication (NOP) is published or the time the environmental analysis begins. However, under certain circumstances, it is appropriate to deviate from this definition if doing so is supported by substantial evidence. A court decision, *Save Our Peninsula Committee v. Monterey County Board of Supervisors* (2001), 87 Cal. App. 4th 99, held that the physical conditions existing exactly at the time of the NOP or start of environmental analysis may not be representative of the generally existing conditions. From year to year, environmental conditions may vary, and in some cases, it is necessary to consider conditions over a range of time periods. The approach to the analysis that uses an adjusted baseline is consistent with the State CEQA Guidelines.

With the Project, there are three circumstances that support a baseline that has been adjusted from the physical conditions that existed on the ground at the time the NOP was released (June 18, 2015):

- The permit issued by the City in December 2014 for the conversion of Building 23 (formerly Building 300) from warehouse to office uses, which allocated the trips and associated population in 2011 from the entire TE Campus to Building 23.
- Historical usage for water, electricity, and natural gas does not reflect the anticipated usage of Building 23 once it is completed; therefore, the future estimates of water, electricity, and natural gas usage for Building 23 should be removed from the baseline to be consistent with previous approvals.
- The anticipated demolition of Buildings 307–309, which will take place regardless of the City's decision on the Project.

Therefore, as discussed below, a modified baseline, and the point from which all impacts are measured for the Project site, is utilized in certain chapters, as appropriate.

Building 23 Vehicular Trips and Population

The use permit and architectural control approval that allowed the Project Sponsor to convert Building 23 from a warehouse and distribution center to office uses with ancillary employee amenities included a condition of approval, requiring that vehicular trips generated by Building 23 not exceed the historical vehicular trips from the TE Campus (Buildings 300–309) for the AM Peak Period, PM Peak Period, and maximum daily trips. A trip generation analysis quantified existing trips from the entire site, based on 2011 conditions, the time when TE Connectivity was most recently operating at its typical capacity, along with Pentair and other users of the site. According to the trip generation analysis, the entire site generated 525 trips in the AM Peak Hour, 840 trips in the PM Peak Hour, and 3,745 total daily weekday trips.[1] As part of the trip generation analysis for the use permit and architectural control approval for Building 23, the Project Sponsor committed to future compliance with 2011 AM Peak-Hour, PM Peak-Hour, and maximum daily trips. The conditions of approval require the Project Sponsor to retain a qualified transportation consultant to monitor trips at the site 1 year from commencement of operations and submit a report to the City to document compliance. If compliance is not met, the Project Sponsor shall submit a detailed mitigation and monitoring plan, identifying the steps to be taken to bring the Project site into compliance.

As discussed in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the Project Sponsor is proposing a voluntary trip cap to reduce congestion resulting from vehicular trips. The trip cap would limit the total number of daily and peak-period trips to and from the Project site and Building 20. The Project Sponsor's trip cap proposes fewer trips for Building 23 than the number allocated by the use permit granted by the City. Rather than the 525 AM Peak-Period trips and 840 PM Peak-Period trips, the Project Sponsor proposes that only 425 vehicular trips be allocated to Building 23 during each of the peak periods, AM and PM. Therefore, as shown in Table 3.0-1, the 100 AM Peak-Period trips and 415 PM Peak-Period trips, although assigned to Building 23 by the previous entitlement, could be allocated to the remainder of the Project site and should be included in the baseline for purposes of the transportation analysis in this Draft EIR. Total daily trips to Building 23 would remain at 3,745 with the proposed trip cap. Therefore, there is no adjustment to the baseline for purposes of daily trips; it is assumed the baseline is zero.

Table 3.0-1. Adjusted Baseline for AM Peak Hour, PM Peak Hour, and Daily Trips

	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	Daily Trips
2011 Conditions	525	840	3,745
Building 23 Trips	425	425	3,745
Adjusted Baseline (Project site)	100	415	0

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2015.

Project site population in 2011 (the most recent data available) included 796 TE Connectivity employees, 131 Pentair Thermal Controls employees, and 171 employees at the Building 23 warehouse. Therefore, the employee count for the Project site is estimated at 1,098. Facebook's occupancy of Building 23 assumes 1,540 employees. Because of Facebook's unique trip generation rate, Building 23 can accommodate an increase in population without exceeding the historic 2011 trips for the site or the proposed trip cap. Because all employees at the Project site would be accounted for with the Building 23 land use entitlements, the CEQA baseline for the Facebook Campus Expansion Project assumes a population of zero for the remainder of the Project site (not including Building 23).

[1] Fehr & Peers. 2015. *TE Campus Expansion Project Trip Generation/Trip Cap*. Memorandum. September 16.

Existing Water, Electricity, and Natural Gas Usage

The Project site was historically used for industrial activities (e.g., manufacturing, distribution, and warehousing, with ancillary office uses). Therefore, existing water, electricity, and natural gas usage at the site is more closely related to the existing manufacturing and industrial land uses, which are water and energy intensive, rather than the site population. Primary water and natural gas usage is typically based on landscaping, bathroom, and kitchen use. Primary electricity usage is based on lighting, ventilation, and appliance use. All buildings at the TE Campus are associated with a single water meter and a single natural gas meter. Allocating all existing site water, electricity, and natural gas usage to Building 23 would significantly overstate the projected water, electricity, and natural gas usage at that location because of the history of water- and energy-intensive uses at the TE Campus. Instead, as shown in Table 3.0-2, projected water, electricity, and natural gas demand for Building 23, based on employee density and usage typical of office uses, has been subtracted from the total existing water, electricity, and natural gas usage for the TE Campus. The delta between the historic metered water, electricity, and natural gas usage and the projected water, electricity, and natural gas usage for Building 23 provides a baseline that accounts for the estimated usage of the approved buildout of Building 23. This is appropriate because Building 23 had received its entitlements before the NOP and will begin operations in the near future. The remaining water, electricity, and natural gas demand at the TE Campus will serve as the adjusted baseline for the Project, as discussed in Section 3.14, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

Table 3.0-2. Adjusted Baseline for Water, Electricity, and Natural Gas Annual Demand

	Annual Water Demand[a]	Annual Electricity Demand[b]	Annual Natural Gas Demand[b]
TE Campus	77 mg	35,452,710 kWh	830,750 therms
Projected Building 23 Usage	19 mg	2,922,032 kWh	30,201 therms
Adjusted Baseline	58 mg	32,530,678 kWh	800,549 therms

Source:

a. Erler & Kalinowski, Inc. 2016. *Water Supply Assessment Study, Facebook Campus Expansion, Menlo Park, California.* January 12, 2016.

b. PAE Engineers. 2015. *Facebook TE Campus: Energy & Water Analysis.* September 24, 2015.

Note:

mg = million gallons (in this case, million gallons per year)

kWh = kilowatt hours (in this case, kilowatt hours per year)

Demolition of Buildings 307–309

The Project site currently includes 10 buildings. Of these buildings, nine would need to be demolished in order for the proposed buildings to be constructed (Building 23 would remain). Two of the existing buildings, Buildings 307–309,[2] were located on the Project site at the time of the NOP and, thus, are considered as part of the modified baseline but will be demolished separate from the Facebook Campus Expansion Project. The demolition of these buildings is anticipated to begin prior to approval of the Project considered in this Draft EIR.

[2] Buildings 308 and 309 are considered one building, even though they have two distinct addresses.

Demolition is a ministerial action, and no independent environmental analysis is required for the demolition of Buildings 307–309. However, impacts related to demolition of these buildings are considered in the cumulative analysis because this is a reasonably foreseeable project that was known at the time the NOP was released. Conducting this analysis allows the Draft EIR to disclose the combined impacts of the Project and demolition activities for these buildings, which provides a comprehensive disclosure of environmental impacts for the public and decision-makers. Therefore, for the analysis of Project construction, the Draft EIR will analyze only the demolition of Buildings 301–306 and the CTF Building and construction of proposed Buildings 21, 22, and the hotel.

Approach to Cumulative Impacts

In addition to the evaluation of project-specific impacts, CEQA also requires an evaluation of cumulative impacts. In accordance with CEQA, the discussion of cumulative impacts must reflect the severity of the impacts and the likelihood of their occurrence; however, the discussion need not be as detailed as the discussion of environmental impacts attributable to a project alone.

According to Section 15355 of the State CEQA Guidelines:

> "Cumulative impacts" refer to two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or compound or increase other environmental impacts.
>
> (a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.
>
> (b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

Throughout this Draft EIR, cumulative impacts are denoted by a "C" (e.g., Impact C-NOI-1). An analysis of cumulative impacts follows the Project-specific impact evaluation and recommendation of mitigation measures in each section. An introductory statement that defines the cumulative context that is being analyzed for respective sections (e.g., the city, the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin) is included at the beginning of each cumulative impacts section. In some instances, a Project-related impact may be considered less than significant but would be considered potentially significant in combination with development in the surrounding area. Similarly, a Project-specific potentially significant impact may not result in a cumulatively considerable impact.

The closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects considered in this Draft EIR are listed in Table 3.0-3 and depicted in Figure 3.0-1 at the end of this section.

Impacts Requiring No Further Analysis

Section 15128 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that "An EIR shall contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in detail in the EIR." Implementation of the Project would not result in significant environmental impacts on agricultural and forestry resources or mineral resources. Therefore, these issues are not discussed further in Chapter 3 of this Draft EIR but are briefly summarized below.

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

There are approximately 5,121 acres of farmland in San Mateo County.[3] However, the Project site is not on or adjacent to any farmland and is considered "Urban and Built-Up Land."[4] Therefore, the Project would not convert or have the potential to convert existing farmland to a nonagricultural use. In addition, the Project site is not currently protected under the Williamson Act or zoned for agricultural uses.[5] All properties to be directly or indirectly affected by the Project are currently zoned for industrial, office, and residential uses. Therefore, the Project would have ***no impact*** on agricultural resources.

As discussed in Section 3.8, *Biological Resources*, there are currently 770 trees at the Project site, including 274 trees that qualify as heritage trees under the City's Heritage Tree Ordinance.[6,7,8] However, these are not considered to be forestry resources per the definitions of Public Resources Code Section 12220(g), timberland as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526, or timberland zoned Timberland Production per Government Code Section 51104(g). A review of maps and aerial photographs of the Project site, as well as site visits, the Project site is not on or in the immediate vicinity of forestlands. The surrounding area is characterized by light industrial and office uses; therefore, implementation of the Project would have ***no impact*** on forest resources.

Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 is the state legislation that protects Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs). Part of the purpose of the act is to classify mineral resources in the state and transmit the information to local governments that regulate land use in each region of the state. Local governments are responsible for designating lands that contain regionally significant mineral resources in local general plans to ensure resource conservation in areas with intensive competing land uses. The law has resulted in the preparation of Mineral Land Classification Maps, which delineate MRZs 1 through 4 for aggregate resources (sand, gravel, and stone).

The Project site is not delineated as a locally important mineral resource by the California Geological Survey (CGS) or on any San Mateo County or City of Menlo Park land use plan. The *San Mateo County General Plan* Mineral Resources Map does not specify that the Project site contains any significant mineral resources. However, according to this map, the Project site is approximately 0.03 mile south of an area that is delineated as "salt evaporating ponds."[9] Nonetheless, construction and operational activities associated with the Project would have ***no impact*** on mineral resources.

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[3] State Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2010–2012. *Land Use Conversion Table.* Available: <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/SanMateo.aspx>. Accessed: November 5, 2015.

[4] State Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2014. *San Mateo County Important Farmland, 2012*. August. Available: <ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2012/smt12.pdf>. Accessed: September 2, 2015.

[5] State Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. 2012. *San Mateo County Williamson Act, FY 2006/2007.* Available: <ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/sanmateo_06_07_WA.pdf>. Accessed: September 2, 2015.

[6] SCBA Tree Consulting. 2015. Arborist Survey. Buildings 301–306. August 12, 2015.

[7] SCBA Tree Consulting. 2015. Arborist Survey. Buildings 307–309. August 12, 2015.

[8] City of Menlo Park. 2010. *Menlo Park Municipal Code.* Section 16.46.030(7). December 14, 2010.

[9] San Mateo County Department of Environmental Management, Planning and Development Division. 1986. *San Mateo County General Plan*. Mineral Resources Map. Available: <https://planning.smcgov.org/sites/planning.smcgov.org/files/SMC-GP%201986.pdf>. Accessed: September 2, 2015.

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Table 3.0-3. Cumulative Projects[10]

ID	Address	Type of Use	Size (net)	Unit	Status
	Office/Retail/Commercial/Etc.				
1	333 Ravenswood Avenue (SRI International)	R&D Campus	3,000	employees	Proposed Construction
2	555 Glenwood Avenue	Hotel	138	rooms	Under Construction
3	1283 Willow Road (Police/City Service Center)	Office Retail	3,800 5,096	sf sf	Under Construction (Expired building permit)
4	100–155 Constitution Drive and 100–190 Independence Drive (Menlo Gateway)	Office Health Club Restaurant Hotel Hotel	694,664 41,000 6,947 250 197,050	sf sf sf rooms sf	Approved New Construction (hotel sf for reference only)
5	Facebook Building 23	Office	180,108	sf	Under Construction
6	Demolition of Facebook Buildings 307–309	Office	324,100	sf	Proposed Demolition
7	151 Commonwealth Drive and 162 and 164 Jefferson Drive (Commonwealth Corporate Center)	Office	259,920	sf	Approved New Construction
8	1020 Alma Street	Office Retail	25,004 172	sf sf	Proposed Construction
9	275 Elliot Drive (Laurel Upper School)	School	360	students	Under Construction
10	475 Pope Street (German American School)	School	400	students	Under Construction
11	150 Jefferson Drive (New Magnate High School)	School	400	students	Proposed Construction
12	1315 O'Brien Drive	R&D Warehouse Manufacturing	113,382 61,338 45,796	sf sf sf	Proposed Construction
13	1400 El Camino Real	Hotel Hotel	63 33,713	rooms sf	Proposed Construction (hotel sf for reference only)

[10] Facebook Building 20 is not included in this list as a cumulative project. However, it is included in the cumulative analysis for other topics (e.g., traffic) because of the timing of the traffic counts and the timing of building occupation for Facebook Building 20.

ID	Address	Type of Use	Size (net)	Unit	Status
14	Chilco Street Improvements[a]	Pedestrian and Bicyclist Improvements Storm Drain Installation Water Line Installation	0.4 1,400 600	mi lf	Under Construction Proposed Construction
15	Dumbarton Trail[b]	Recreational	4.5	mi	Proposed Construction
16	South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Phase 2 (Ravenswood Ponds)[c]	Restoration	1,600	ac	Proposed Construction
17	SAFER Bay Project[d]	Flood Protection	9	miles	Proposed Construction
		Subtotal Non-Residential (sf)	1,992,090	*sf*	
		Subtotal Non-Residential (mi)	4.9	*mi*	
		Subtotal Non-Residential(ac)	*1,600*	*ac*	
		Subtotal Rooms	*451*	*rooms*	
		Subtotal Employees	*3,000*	*employees*	
		Subtotal Students	*1,160*	*students*	
		Subtotal Flood Protection	*9*	*mi*	
		Subtotal Water Infrastructure	*2,000*	*lf*	
Mixed-Use					
18	1460 El Camino Real	Residential Office	16 26,800	du sf	Completed Spring 2015
19	500 El Camino Real (Stanford)	Residential Office Retail	170 199,500 10,000	du sf du	Proposed Construction
20	840 Menlo Avenue	Residential Office	3 6,936	du sf	Proposed Construction
21	702 Oak Grove Avenue	Residential Office	4 3,469	du sf	Under Construction
22	1295 El Camino Real	Residential Office/Retail/Service	15 1,906	du sf	Proposed Construction

ID	Address	Type of Use	Size (net)	Unit	Status
23	1300 El Camino Real	Residential Office Retail	202 210,000 7,000	du sf sf	Proposed Construction
24	650–660 Live Oak Avenue	Office Residential	16,811 17	sf du	Proposed Construction
25	El Camino Real/Downtown Specific Plan[e]	Commercial (*Remaining Potential)* Residential (*Remaining Potential)*	67,114 248	sf du	—
26	Menlo Park General Plan (Land Use and Circulation Elements and M-2 Area Zoning Update [ConnectMenlo])[f]	Residential Office R&D Campus Commercial Hotel	4,500 700,000 1,400,000 200,000 400	du sf sf sf rooms	Proposed Construction
		Subtotal Mixed-Use (sf)	2,839,536	*sf*	
		Subtotal Mixed-Use (du)	5,175	*du*	
		Subtotal Mixed-Use (rooms)	*400*	*rooms*	
Residential					
27	133 Encinal Avenue	Residential	24	du	Proposed Construction
28	605 Willow Road	Residential	60	du	Under Construction
29	3639 Haven Avenue	Residential	394	du	Under Construction
30	777 Hamilton Avenue	Residential	195	du	Under Construction
31	3645 Haven Avenue	Residential	146	du	Under Construction

ID	Address	Type of Use	Size (net)	Unit	Status
32	1221 Willow Road	Residential	90	du	Proposed Construction
		Subtotal Residential Units	*909*	*du*	
		Total Residential	**6,084**	**du**	
		Total Non-Residential	**4,831,626**	**sf**	
		Total Miles	**4.9**	**mi**	
		Total Acres	**1,600**	**ac**	
		Total Rooms	**851**	**rooms**	
		Total Employees	**3,000**	**employees**	
		Total Students	**1,160**	**students**	
		Total Flood Protection	**9**	**mi**	
		Total Water Infrastructure	**2,000**	**lf**	

Source: City of Menlo Park, 2015.

Notes: sf = square feet, mi = mile, du = dwelling unit, ac = acre, lf = linear feet.

a. The Chilco Street improvements would include bicyclist and pedestrian improvements between the east end of Chilco Street and the north end of the street's bend toward Bayfront Expressway/State Route (SR) 84. Improvements would include Class I and Class II bicycle lanes, pedestrian paths, and striped buffers. Fencing would be installed along the edge of the right-of-way that fronts the Project site. Approximately 1,400 linear feet of a 30-inch storm drain line would be installed from the south side of Building 23 to the existing 33-inch line crossing just south of SR 84. Approximately 600 linear feet of a 12-inch water line would be installed from the existing City 12-inch pipe in Chilco Street west of Building 23 to Constitution Drive.

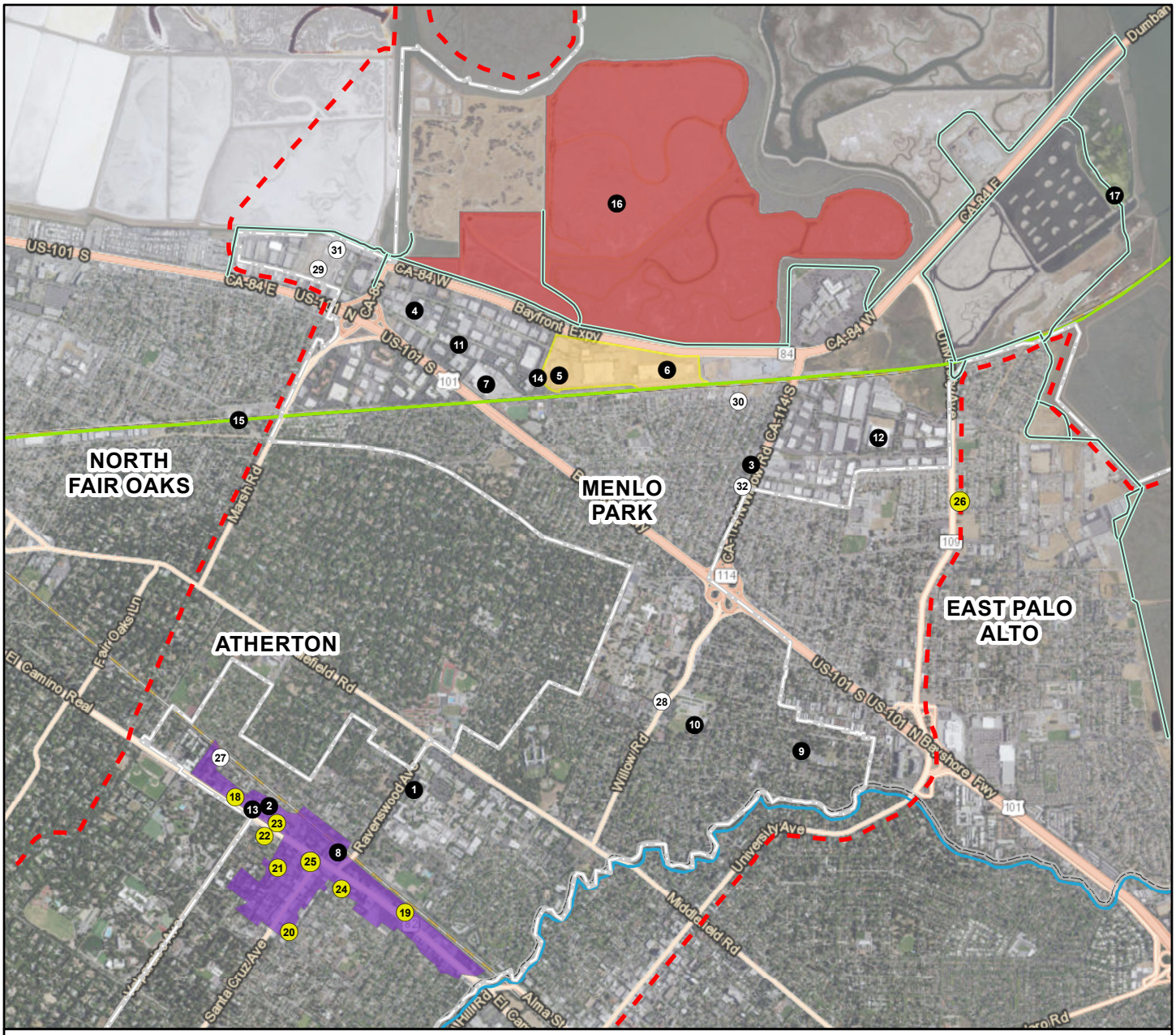
b. The proposed Dumbarton Trail, which is still in the planning stages, would be constructed for bicyclists and pedestrians. It would run adjacent to the current Dumbarton Rail Corridor, which is owned by the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans). The concept for this project was developed by the Project Sponsor and is being proposed as a discrete project, separate from the Project; it is currently undergoing environmental review. The Dumbarton Trail would be designed to be compatible with future rail service in the Dumbarton Rail Corridor and would connect users to the San Francisco Bay (Bay) and the transit center in Redwood City.

c. The Ravenswood Ponds include seven ponds located on the Bay side of the San Francisco Peninsula, both north and south of SR 84, west of the Dumbarton Bridge, and on the Bay side of the developed areas of the city in San Mateo County. The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project, Phase 2, would include tidal marsh habitat restoration, reconfiguration of managed pond habitat, maintenance or improvement of flood protection, and provision of recreational opportunities and public access.

d. The SAFER Bay Project includes improvements to existing or construction of new flood protection facilities to account for projected sea level rise in the city, East Palo Alto, and Palo Alto.

e. Continued buildout of the Specific Plan and remaining buildout potential in West Menlo Park, downtown, and along El Camino Real.

f. A program EIR is currently being prepared for ConnectMenlo.



Legend

- City Boundary
- County Boundary
- San Francisquito Creek
- Project Site

Cumulative Projects

 # Non-Residential

1. SRI International
2. 555 Glenwood Avenue
3. 1283 Willow Road
4. Menlo Gateway
5. Facebook Building 23
6. Demolition of Facebook Buildings 307-309
7. Commonwealth Corporate Center
8. 1020 Alma Street
9. Laurel Upper School
10. German American School
11. New Magnate High School
12. 1315 O'Brien Drive
13. 1400 El Camino Real
14. Chilco Street Improvements
15. Dumbarton Trail
16. South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project Phase 2 (Ravenswood Ponds)
17. SAFER Bay Project

 # Mixed-Use

18. 1460 El Camino Real
19. 500 El Camino Real (Stanford)
20. 840 Menlo Avenue
21. 702 Oak Grove Avenue
22. 1295 El Camino Real
23. 1300 El Camino Real
24. 650-660 Live Oak Avenue
25. El Camino Real/ Downtown Specific Plan
26. ConnectMenlo

 # Residential

27. 133 Encinal Avenue
28. 605 Willow Road
29. 3639 Haven Avenue
30. 777 Hamilton Avenue
31. 3645 Haven Avenue
32. 1221 Willow Road

N

0 0.5 1

Miles

Source: Imagery, ESRI 2013; City of Menlo Park, ICF 2015.

Path: K:\Projects_1\City_of_Menlo_Park\00296_15_FacebookConstitution\mapdoc\Fig_3_0_1_Cumulative_Projects_20160209.mxd

Figure 3.0-1
Cumulative Projects
Facebook Campus Expansion Project Draft EIR