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		5	A. Public Comments (None)
		6	B. Consent (None)
		7	C. Public Hearing
		8	1. Re Bohannon Development Company 101-155
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1	ATTENDEES THE DIAMPING CONDUCTION	1	CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Good evening and welcome to
2 3	THE PLANNING COMMISSION: Henry Riggs - Chairman	2	the Menlo Park Planning Commission for September 14, 2009.
	Jack O'Malley - Vice Chair	3	Tonight we have at the Commission from my left John Kadvany
4	Vincent Bressler	4	and Jack O'Malley. I am Henry Riggs. To my right is
	Katie Ferrick	5	Melody Pagee, Vince Bressler and Katie Ferrick.
5	John Kadvany	6	The staff tonight from the left, we have Deanna
6	Melody Pagee Kirsten Keith (Not present)	7	Chow, our Senior Planner; Justin Murphy, our Development
7	Kristen Keith (Not present)	8	Services Manager and Thomas Rogers, our Associate Planner.
8	CITY STAFF		We begin our hearings with public comment. This
9	Deanna Chow, Senior Planner	10 11	is under public comment, the public may address the Commission on a consent calendar item or any subject not
1.0	Justin Murphy, Development Services Manager	12	listed on the agenda within the jurisdiction of the
10 11	Thomas Rogers, Associate Planner	13	discussion.
12	000	14	When you do so, please state your name and city,
13		15	your political jurisdiction in which you live for the
14		16	record.
15	BE IT REMEMBERED that, pursuant to Notice of	17	The Commission cannot respond to non-agendized
16	the Meeting, and on September 14, 2009, at the City Council	18	items, other than to receive testimony and/or provide
17 18	Chambers, Menlo Park, California, before me, MARK I. BRICKMAN, CSR No. 5527, State of California, there	19	general information.
19	commenced a Planning Commission meeting under the	20	I see I do have cards for the public hearing.
20	provisions of the City of Menlo Park.	21	All right? If there's no one for public comment at this
21	000	22	time, we will close the public comment period.
22		23	Move on to our consent calendar. We do not have
23		24	a consent item tonight, so that brings us right to our
24 25		25	public hearing.

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Let me briefly review our process tonight.

After I read the item, which is conventionally known as the Bohannon project, the -- we will introduce staff, the consultant will present. There is a fairly lengthy presentation. Then as usual, the Commission will have questions for staff.

We'll limit ourselves to questions at that time so that we can move on to public comment before we bring it back up here for specific questions and comments.

So the hearing tonight is a request for a General Plan Amendment, Zoning Ordinance Amendment, Rezoning, Development Agreement.

I see Architectural Control written in here, although I don't believe that's the case. Thomas; is that right?

MR. ROGERS: There is an Architectural Control component to this application, yes.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Tentative Parcel Maps, Heritage Tree Removal Permits, Below Market Rate Agreement, an Environmental Review/ for Bohannon Development Company, 101 to 155 Constitution Drive and 100 to 190 Independence Drive, Menlo Gateway Project.

Again, this is a summary of the project. This is a General Plan Amendment to create a new mixed use commercial business park land use designation which would

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Five, Development Agreement to create vested rights in project approvals, address implementation of the proposed design and infrastructure improvements in the project area, and specify benefits to the City.

Six, architectural control approval of specific project plans for the construction of new buildings with a maximum of 955,170 square feet of gross floor area -- that would be the 137.5 percent FAR -- and a maximum building height of 140 feet.

Specifically the Construction (sic) Drive site would include two eight-story office buildings totaling 494,669 square feet, potential neighborhood serving, convenience retail and community facility space, two multi-story parking structures.

The Independence site would include a 200,000 square feet eight-story office building, a 171,563 square foot eleven story 230 room hotel, a 68,519 square foot health and fitness center, a 4,245 square foot restaurant, potential neighborhood serving convenience retail and community facility space, and a shared multi-story parking structure.

Seven, the tentative parcel maps, one on the Independence site and one on the Constitution site, to merge lots, adjust lot lines and establish easements.

Eight, heritage tree removal permits to remove

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allow research and development facilities, offices, hotel/motel, health fitness centers, cafe and restaurant and related commercial use.

The maximum floor area ratio or FAR would be set at one hundred percent for offices, R&D and related commercial facilities. Twelve and a half percent for health and fitness centers, cafes and restaurants, day care facilities and related retail and community facilities, and 25 percent for hotel or motel use for a maximum total FAR for 137.5 percent.

Secondly, the General Plan Amendment is to change the land use designation of the properties from limited industry to a new mixed use commercial business park designation.

Third, the Zoning Ordinance Amendment is to create the new M-3 -- that is mixed use commercial business park zoning district -- to allow for uses and FAR as stated in the corresponding General Plan Land Use Designation.

In addition, the M-3 zoning district would permit a maximum building height of 140 feet and a maximum number of 235 hotel rooms, would specify use based offstreet parking requirements.

Four, rezoning the properties from M-2, general industrial, to the new M-3, mixed use commercial business park.

forty heritage trees on the Independence site and 32

heritage trees on the Constitution site.

Nine, a BMR agreement for the payment of inlieu fees associated with the City's below market rate housing program; and ten, the Environmental Impact Report or EIR to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposal.

Specifically this public hearing will be an opportunity to provide comments on the content of the Draft EIR prepared for the project.

In addition, the Commission will hold a study session on October 5 to review the proposed project in more detail, including the fiscal impact analysis and potential public benefit ideas.

Thomas.

MR. ROGERS: Thank you.

As noted earlier, staff will now provide a brief project summary to orient the proceedings for this evening.

The presentation on behalf of staff, I'm Thomas Rogers. I will be giving a project summary. And I'll hand things off then to Rod Jeung from PBS&J, the City's environment document consultant for an overview of the Draft EIR.

Next, Mark Spencer from DKS Associates will provide an overview of traffic and circulation section of

2 (Pages 5 to 8)

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up for a total of 1,649 spaces.

As the chair noted, the

the EIR, and David Doezema from Keyser Marston Associates
 will provide information about the housing needs analysis
 that was done for the EIR, which is available as an
 appendix.
 The order is a little bit different than what

The order is a little bit different than what was printed in the staff report, but we believe this makes for a more efficient meeting. So to give the Commission a sense, we'll change the order to what's shown on the slide.

The project location is located near the intersection of US 101 and Marsh Road, and it's made up of two sites, informally known as the Constitution sites on the northeast and then Independence Drive on the southwest.

Dialing in a little bit closer here on the project sites, the Independence Drive site -- sorry. The Constitution Drive sites is made up of parcels numbered 101 to 155 Constitution Drive. The total lot area of these sites is approximately nine acres.

On the southwest, the Independence site, which abuts US 101, is made up of four parcels -- sorry. Five parcels addressed 100 to 190 Independence drive. These parcels total approximately seven acres in size.

This provides -- this illustration provides an overview of the proposed development showing in the bold colors both these sites with the proposed development on there

As the chair noted, the project incorporates several elements. First and foremost, there are amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Amendment creating new mixed use commercial business park land use designation and the new M-3 zoning district.

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In addition, this is -- there's specific development proposals that are being proposed that conform to the proposed General Plan and zoning as I noted on Independence and Constitution.

The M-3 and M-2 zoning districts differ in several ways. Most notably the maximum allowed height would be 140 feet under the proposed M-3 zoning from the current 35 foot maximum, and in addition, total floor area ratio, which is an expression of the maximum size of buildings in relation to the size of the parcels themselves, would be 137.5 percent, up from the current 55 percent maximum for light industrial, general industrial uses.

The specific development proposal is just a total of the -- the developments that we went through when we went through the site by site totals, and I believe that that -- just to close, there's a bird's eye view, a rendering that was prepared from a -- I believe a helicopter-type view showing proposed development in

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We're going to dial in on the Independence Drive site first. Again, this is the one abutting 101. On -- going from left to right, there would be an office/R&D building, research and development totaling 200,000 square feet, of which up to 3,000 could be exchanged for retail or community facilities.

Moving over to the right, there's a parking structure which has a size that's somewhat in flux. The total size of that parking structure would be 1,017 spaces to 1,230 spaces.

Moving over to the right, there is a hotel/ health club integrated development that would total 171,563 square feet in size. That totals 230 rooms. The health club component of that would be 69,500 -- 467 square feet, and additionally there would be a cafe restaurant that would be part of that comeplex at 6,947 square feet.

Moving to Constitution, there would be -- moving from left to right a parking garage, two office buildings and another parking garage. The two office R&D buildings would total together 495,000 square feet.

Of that, 7,420 could be neighborhood convenience retail similar to the other developments.

The parking garages, garage A on the left is 701 spaces. Garage B on the right would 803 spaces. In addition, there would be 145 surface parking spaces, making

relation to its surroundings.

Before I hand things off to Rod on the consultant side, just a reiteration, that the focus of the meeting tonight will be on the Draft EIR, commenting formally on the Draft EIR, which Rod will give you an overview of.

As always, the distinction between Draft EIR comments and other types of project comments can be hard, so I want to encourage the Commission to -- to feel free to ask if anything is more an EIR comment or more a comment that would be appropriate, and you can cancel that, Rod. I don't think that -- it's was okay when we did it before. The file should also be up in the window below.

But the -- just to encourage the Commission, we do have another study session scheduled, as the chair noted, for October 5th. That will be much more general in nature.

So to the extent that the -- there's anything that is not directly related to the EIR, but you want to express, just know that there's a -- another opportunity coming up in just a few short weeks.

There's always something with Microsoft.

23 MR. JEUNG: I apologize.

MR. ROGERS: And another good opportunity would be to just note that we have received two letters that were

3 (Pages 9 to 12)

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distributed to the Commission, one from Morris Brown and another from Elizabeth Lasensky.

These are available. I believe we made some extra copies to put on the rear dais. Those copies are out. If you guys could share, I'd appreciate that.

The deadline, as Rod is going to note, for comments is the 21st of September, next Monday night. Those comments could be relayed to me in e-mail or through hard copies, but they need to be in our hands on the 21st.

With that, I'll hand things over to Rod.

MR. JEUNG: Thank you very much, Thomas.

Good evening, Chairman Riggs, members of the Planning Commission and members of the public. My name is Rod Jeung. I'm the project director on this assignment.

I'm with PBS&J. We're based out of San Francisco, and I'm very pleased this evening to be before you to talk a little bit about some of the summary conclusions that came out of the Draft Environmental Impact Report that our firm prepared.

This will look rather familiar because I know
Thomas and Justin have already gone through it, but from
our perspective, what we're going to do is provide you with
a very brief overview to the California Environmental
Quality Act, which you'll hear us referred to as CEQA
throughout the presentation.

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what that means is that as we begin to evaluate the proposed project and the additional square footage that would be allowed under the new M-3 zoning, we're not going to be taking a look at that full development potential, but we're going to net out the amount of the development that is that is currently on the site.

Because what we're really concerned about is how the existing conditions are going to change as a result of the proposed project.

The second thing that I would note is that as you look at the boundaries that define the project sites, you see that there's the Bayfront segment on the north, there's the Marsh/101 interchange on the west. There's Highway 101 on the south.

So it's largely an isolated site. It's what we might call an infill development site where we're looking to intensify the amount of development that's occurring on an area that's pretty much enclosed.

If you look at the areas that are currently residentially developed -- and I want to point this out simply because oftentimes we're concerned about the potential sensitivity of residential neighborhoods and the effects that they might experience as a result of increased development potential.

There is development over on the southeast side

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I'll then go through a summary of some of the key conclusions that were identified in the environmental document.

As Thomas said, I would like to stress that this is a -- an opportunity for the public and the Planning Commission and others to raise comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report, so I will go ahead and identify the different methods by which we are seeking public comments.

And then as we all know in Menlo Park, traffic, traffic, traffic is very, very important, and so I'm going to be turning a lot of the presentation over to Mark Spencer from DKS, and then because of the importance of the size of this public and the potential housing implications, turn it over to David from Keyser Marston Associates.

There's something that was very important in what Thomas described earlier as the project location and it's something that I want to reiterate from a CEQA perspective, and that is when you take a look at the two proposed project sites, the Constitution site and the Independence site, the first thing that we notice from an environmental perspective is that those sites are already largely developed.

There's already some 220,000 square feet of office and research development on those two sites, and

or southwest side -- excuse me -- of the interchange, and then there is the other residential neighborhood south of the railroad tracks.

So from a proximity perspective, we don't have sensitive receptors nearby the zoning site.

This again is just the area plan that Thomas went over, and I just wanted to note that the two office buildings on the Constitution side on the north basically flank an open space feature that's intended to be an amphitheater. So there is some open space relationship to the Bayfront Park to the north of Menlo Park to the north.

There are two garages that are on either side, the west and east sides of that project site, and then when you look at the Independence side on the south, the office building is right along the offramp of 101, the parking garage is in between, and then the sports club or the health club and the hotel are on the east side.

So from the benefit of those of you who may not be familiar with CEQA, the California Environmental Quality Act, what I do want to stress is that this is a fairly structured, very much regulated process that we go through.

The California Environmental Quality Act, CEQA guidelines that are promulgated by the state and various court cases that have interpreted CEQA basically tell us what documentation should be prepared, what topics, what

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subject matter should be included, how that information should be presented.

So there's already a lot of information. There's a lot of guidelines that dictate what goes into an environmental document.

It's important to understand that the California Environmental Quality Act specifies that the EIR is an informational document. It's just one piece of the puzzle that you need to consider as decision-makers.

So as we go through the conversations tonight and as you go into your study session later on, you'll realize that the environmental impacts are but one piece.

You're also going to be considering to what extent this project satisfies the goals and visions that have been articulated in the Menlo Park General Plan.

You'll think about the fiscal benefits or impacts associated with this. We'll talk a little bit more about the housing implications of this project. We'll talk about some of the demands that this project places on the infrastructure, the road system, community resources and natural resources, but the focus of the Environmental Impact Report is really on the physical change that results from this proposed project, and all those other pieces of information that are going to be so critical to making a decision are things that you're going to have to consider

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Environmental Impact Report, but one of the key things that we get out of that are responses to that Notice of Preparation.

So there are various public agencies and interested parties who can submit comments to inform us better about those topics that really deserve more priority or closer examination.

As I showed earlier, there are seventeen different topics that we have to look at, but you have to look at those topics through the lens of local community and to understand what's really going to be relevant.

So not only do we take a look at the comments that came in in response to the Notice of Preparation, but there were scoping sessions there were held, one before the Planning Commission back in June 2007, and then that same month before the City Council, and the purpose of the scoping meetings was again to solicit input from the community and from the decision-makers about which issues are going to be most relevant, which issues are going to be most important, and also what alternatives should be considered in the environmental document.

All of that information was taken into account as we began to develop the draft environmental document.

The draft environmental document that Chairman Riggs read a little bit earlier was released on July 23rd,

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in addition to the Environmental Impact Report.

As I mentioned, the California Environmental Quality Act specifies for us all of the different types of topics that have to be evaluated in a comprehensive environmental document.

So as you can see on this list here, there are some seventeen different topics ranging from land use to hazards and visual quality, noise, traffic and circulation.

These are all the things that are examined as part of the California Environmental Quality Act, and they're -- they're comprehensive. They're intended to cover all of the different jurisdictions within the State of California. So there are going to be things that aren't necessarily relevant to Menlo Park.

So, for example, agricultural resources, there aren't such resources in the City.

To speak real briefly about the Menlo Gateway CEQA Project to date, a Notice of Preparation was released for this project back on June 29th, 2005.

A subsequent Notice of Preparation was issued with the new application that came in from the project sponsors. That Notice of Preparation was issued on May 29th, 2007, and the Notice of Preparation is simply an announcement going out to the state and public and interested parties that the City is intending to prepare an

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2009, and then going beyond what CEQA requires as a minimum, which is a 45-day review period, there's been a sixty-day review period, and that public review period will close on September 21st, next Monday.

What I tried to do on the next two slides is capture in a very summarized fashion some thirty or forty pages that appear in the summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Report, and what I have here is on the left-hand column all the different impact topics that were evaluated in the environmental document.

And then I have three columns, one that's labeled LTS for less than significant, one that's labeled PF for potentially significant, and one that labeled SU for significant avoidable, and what I tried to do is capture within each of these different categories the range of impacts that were identified in the Environmental Impact Report.

So when you take a look at the first row, as just an example, aesthetics and visual quality, there are a number of different specific issues or impacts that are identified within that broader topic.

Some of those issues or impacts were considered less than significant, but there were some topics, some impacts that are considered potentially significant, and if there was a topic that was considered potentially

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significant, it's our obligation under the California Environmental Quality Act to suggest mitigation measures or ways of reducing or alleviating those impacts.

If there is nothing checked on the far right column under significant and unavoidable, that means that the mitigation measures in our estimation would reduce the impacts to less than significant.

If, however, there's a check mark in that far right column under significant and unavoidable, it means whatever mitigation measures we were able to devise working with City Staff we deemed to be in -- un -- either infeasible or not sufficient to reduce the impact to less than significant.

So I'm sorry if that was a little long or confusing, but again, just taking this across -- let me just run through air quality.

There are some topics related to air quality where the impacts are considered less than significant and -- and no further analysis really warranted, no developmental mitigation measures.

However, when we looked at the construction period, roughly the five or seven plus years that it would take to go ahead and develop this project as it's been presented, there would be construction related emissions associated with the construction equipment, the

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As you can see in this first chart, just about everything for every individual topic from aesthetics all the way to hydrology and water quality, there are mitigation measures that have been identified that would be successful in reducing the impacts. Air quality is one of those where we don't think that's possible.

The second chart shows all the other topics that are evaluated in the environmental document from land use through climate change.

Again, many of the issues, many of the impacts within a particular topics are considered less than significant.

There are two areas where there may be potentially significant impacts related to construction noise and the emission of greenhouse gases. There are available mitigation measures to reduce those to less than significant.

However, again, looking at the far right-hand column, there's traffic noise, there's construction vibration, especially if there's going to be any kind of pile driving.

There are intersection delays and roadway congestion that Mark will talk a little bit about later, and there's an issue related to water supply that I want to highlight in a moment.

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construction trucks that are driving to the site, the grading of the site, the demolition that would occur.

Each of those different activities during the construction period would result -- result in emissions that are greater than the thresholds that have been established for significance.

There are mitigation measures that are identified in the environmental document that we believe would reduce those impacts to less than significant.

However, when you get to the far right column, you see that there are certain emissions that are called NOx or nitrogen oxides and PM for particulate matter.

Those two types of pollutants are going to result in emissions that are greater than the thresholds that have been established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and the mitigation measures that have been identified in the Environmental Impact Report are not sufficient to reduce it to less than significant. So those are considered significant and unavoidable.

So I'm not going to read through every single one of these. Suffice it to say that if there are questions that come up during the course of the question and answer period, I'd be happy to come back to this, but this is a summary of the information that's contained in the environmental document.

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Those are the impacts that were considered significant and unavoidable.

This is just another version of what I mentioned as being those impacts that are considered significant and unavoidable. There are four major areas: Air quality, noise, traffic and water supply, and I will note that under water supply, it's really specific scenarios under which we might find the water supply in Menlo Park to be insufficient and inadequate to support the proposed project.

As you know, the General Plan Amendment and the zoning allows for a range of different uses. In the event that one hundred percent of the floor area that comes in at these sites is for R&D, research and development, and they all involve wet labs.

Under that particular scenario, we can envision that there would be a significant water demand.

Similarly, when you take a look at the cumulative conditions and you go out and look at scenarios where you have multiple dry years, in those particular circumstances, there would also be a significant unavoidable water supply impact.

In conducting the Environmental Impact Report, there's an obligation to prepare and identify mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to less than significant.

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There's also an obligation to take a look at alternative ways of feasibly obtaining most of the project objectives and seeking to reduce some of the project impacts.

So we've identified impacts that relate to water supply, that relate to air quality, that relate to traffic and that relate to noise, and so the impetus for these different alternatives was to say: Can we reduce some of the project related impacts by reducing the intensity of development on the project site.

And you can see on this chart that the project would allow 137.5 percent floor area ratio. Each of the different alternatives that have been identified for study in the EIR result in a lower floor area ratio.

The lowest would be 31.5 percent under alternative one, and that's basically saying let's take the existing buildings, leave them as they are and see what would happen if they were fully occupied.

So taking that existing roughly 220,000 square feet and seeing what happens when that maxes out.

At the other end, you have alternative five where we're taking a look at the amount of development that could occur with the new office/ R&D/hotel/health club, but not at the intensity developed at the proposed project.

The implications of looking at these different

consider; we don't agree with that classification or conclusion about a significant impact. Anything regarding the adequacy of this environmental document that's going to be useful to you as a decision-maker.

And so there are three different ways of obtaining those comments. The first is to submit those comments to Thomas Rogers, and his e-mail address is on the screen.

We do ask though those comments be submitted to Thomas by September 21st, next Monday at 5:30 PM.

A second option if people do not want to send things by e-mail is to go ahead and prepare a letter and bring it here to the City's offices or to go ahead and mail it in to the City of address at 701 Laurel Street, Menlo Park, zip code 94025.

Or of course tonight our purpose for being here is to open this up for public testimony later on, and we'll be definitely taking comments and listening and recording those comments.

So with that, I'd like to turn the presentation over to Mark who's going to spell out a little more detail for you the transportation impacts.

Thank you.

MR. SPENCER: Just give me a second to change the presentation over.

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alternatives was pretty instructive, and our goal was to make sure that you had an adequate range of different alternatives to make an informed decision about the project, and we note that alternatives one through five, basically taking a look at lower development intensities at the site, would allow us to eliminate the noise impact that was identified along Marsh Road.

Alternatives four and five would also eliminate the air quality impact associated with the oxides of nitrogen. It would not, however, reduce the particulate matter impact to a less than significant, and then all alternatives would lessen to water supply impacts.

So we're finding that as you go through all of those different alternatives, you do have an opportunity to review some of the impacts that are identified in the Environmental Impact Report.

In closing my part of the presentation tonight,
I wanted to reiterate something that was very important,
and that is the public process that we need to go through,
and as part of that public process, we are really
encouraging you and wanting to hear from yourselves and
from the public about any comments regarding the adequacy
of the environmental document, and this can be anything
from there's a -- there's an intersection that should have
been evaluated; there's an alternative you might want to

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Good evening. My name is Mark Spencer. I'm a principal with DKS Associates, Transportation Engineers, and we worked with the City Staff and with DBS&J and associated consultants to prepare the transportation analysis for this project.

What I'm going to present this evening is a summary that includes the following elements of the traffic analysis:

First, the elements that were included in the transportation impact analysis or TIA, the findings of the traffic analysis, summary of the impacts, particularly in transportation impacts, mitigation measures and simply where the location of those would be, as well as a comparison of the project alternatives and how those compare from a transportation perspective to the proposed project.

First, with respect to the traffic study elements, we looked at three conditions in time: The existing condition which, for the purposes of this analysis, was based on traffic counts in 2006 and 2007.

We began this project actually back in 2005 and did several iterations and updates with various traffic counts.

We also did a near-term analysis upon project buildout as well as buildout of other projects within the

7 (Pages 25 to 28)

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area, and then a longer term or a cumulative condition as Rod referred to.

For intersection level of service analysis, we looked at a total of 21 intersections in the area -- I'll show a map of that in just a minute -- of which sixteen are signalized and five in or around the project site are unsignalized, and we looked at both weekday AM and PM peak periods, and that's fairly common and also allows for a common comparison to other traffic studies; not only in the area, but within the broader region within the City or within the county, perhaps.

We also looked at roadway segment analysis.

This is part of the City of Menlo Park traffic impact guidelines as well as that that's required from the county itself, and we looked at nine different roadway segments as well as routes of regional significance, and those are described by C/CAG or the County of San Mateo.

Those will include things like 101, State Route 84 and so forth.

We also looked at several program employment and planned transportation facility improvements and incorporate -- incorporated those into the analysis at a point in time in which those are anticipated to be completed.

Those might include roadway widening projects or

Constitution sites. We went quite a bit back and forth with City Staff to work on what would be an appropriate trip generation for the site.

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And the sum totals that are on the bottom actually are the same ones that are in the DEIR.

As you can see, the project is relatively intense in terms of its traffic generation, but not in a -- there's projects and it's all relative to other projects.

When you look at this compared to the hotel project on Sand Hill or other projects, you have to have a little bit of perspective.

This project generates about eleven to 1,200 hundred peak hour trips, net new trips and about 11,000 trips per day potentially.

Now, on the findings in the traffic analysis, there would be less than significant impacts in terms of transit, potential -- you know, how many additional transit riders with the affects on transit operations, pedestrian and bicycle facilities as well as parking.

It's worth mentioning at this time that the project applicant spent sometime preparing a Transportation Demand Management Program that helps lessen the effects of the transportation impacts.

That TDM or Transportation Demand Management

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signal modification projects, or even an improvement on a freeway ramp. Anything that's programmed and funded is included within the analysis and programmed in at such time as when that's anticipated to be completed.

Also we considered potential impacts to public transit service as well as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, as well as a parking analysis.

The map that's on the screen right now shows the study area and study intersections. First we'll look at where -- obviously where the project sites are, and then the highlighted dots show the study intersections. Because of a translation with the Power Point, everything came out as nice brown dots, but the unsignalized intersections just for reference include those along Independence and Chrysler and Constitution, mostly within the -- in this area in here near the project sites themselves.

In terms of the project trip generation, what we did is we took a look at what the existing uses are on the site, and at the time we did the traffic counts what percent of those buildings were occupied, and then we subtracted that out of existing use or provided some level of credit for that.

We did do a net new trip analysis based on what we would anticipate for both the Independence and document is included within the EIR itself.

To be conservative, we did not account for any trip credits that are part of that program. So that would be sort of over and above any impact and mitigation which is being required through the EIR analysis.

Continuing on, in the near-term with project impact -- this will be upon full buildout of the two projects sites -- seven intersections, eight roadway segments and three routes of regional significance would be impacted, and in the longer term, that number of -- that number changes from seven to eleven study intersections for the same eight roadway segments and the same three routes of regional significance as you move forward in time.

So the difference is four more intersections over time would experience increased growth and then experience impacts.

In terms of a summary of the near-term impacts, the locations that are highlighted here, specifically in red, indicate where the hot spots, of where -- where the intersection impacts would be in the near-term.

And in terms of roadway segments, you can see immediately around the sites themselves as well as a segment on Marsh Road between Bay and Bohannon.

In terms of long-term impacts, we have several intersections that would be impacted, and then a few more

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1 in yellow.

We have the same seven that we had initially in red. The four additional intersections in the long-term now show up in yellow.

As you can see, we're also looking at an intersection in the Town of Atherton over there at Middlefield and Marsh, and we're also having an impact at University at Bayfront.

In terms of the roadway segments, those would be the same as what we looked at and what we determined for the near-term impacts.

In terms of potential mitigation, first for the intersection of Bayfront and Chrysler, it's a Caltrans jurisdiction, which means they would be responsible for implementation of the mitigation, but there is some additional lane capacity that we would be recommending for that.

I don't want to go into detail on all of the various mitigations that were -- I can do that through question and answer later if you wanted to add more detail on that, but we specifically want to call out that there's certain intersections that are not within the City's control, and that does affect how we determine significance within the CEQA document.

The alternative table's the same as we saw

That concludes what I had as a summary for Transportation Impact Analysis, and certainly will be available to answer any questions that you may have later on

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Right now I'm going to turn the presentation over for the remaining part of it.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, Mark.

MR. DOEZEMA: Good evening. I'm David Doezema with Keyser Marston Associates and we worked with the staff and PBS&J to prepare the housing needs analysis for the project.

The housing needs analysis is divided into two main components: An analysis of demand for housing by income or affordability level that's created by the project, and analysis of potential impact on Menlo Park's allocation of housing units under the Regional Housing Needs Allocation process, also referred to as RHNA, and the purpose of the analysis was to provide information about potential impacts of the project, but -- but like the fiscal impact analysis that was prepared, it's not a requirement of CEQA to do this type of analysis, although it is referenced in the population and housing section of the EIR, and it's an appendix to the -- to the EIR, as well.

So first I'll go through the analysis that deals

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before, but to provide a summary of comparison between the project across the -- with the five alternatives, first in the near-term, alternative five is the most similar, but it's not as intense as the proposed project.

As you can see, with each alternative moving from left to right, the alternatives get more intense with the higher floor area ratio and more intense development, and consequently as expected, you would find more intersections pop up and are determined to be significant and unavoidable, shows up as SU on the chart.

And the determination under alternative five actually matches what you'd see under the near-term proposed project condition.

In terms of the long-term impacts, again we have the eleven intersections, ten of which are significant and unavoidable, one which is less than significant, Constitution and Chrysler.

As we move through the alternatives, you can see that alternative five is almost the same, but that it actually does not have the impact at Willow/Newbridge as well as Marsh and the 101 northbound off-ramp.

Just based on the delay and the criteria which we measure traffic impacts. But again, very similar result, and also use these similar results across alternatives four and five.

with demand for housing by affordability or income level.

The first step in that analysis is to estimate the employees associated with the project, and as shown on this slide here, there's approximately 1,880 employees that will be added as a result of this project after accounting for demolition of the existing space, and those employees would be associated with approximately 1,090 households.

We -- we convert from employees to households using a relationship from the census of approximately 1.72 workers in each worker household.

The total demand for 1,090 units or 1,090 households is translated into housing demand by affordability level using Keyser Marston jobs/housing nexus model, which was developed over fifteen years ago in order to convert -- in order to analyze linkage between land use and housing needs by affordability level.

The data sources that are used in that model are
US Bureau of Labor Statistics data on employee occupations,
and that's -- that's national level data on occupations and
local data on employee pay levels from the California
Employment Development Department, and then census data or
household characteristics and commute patterns.

This slide shows the steps in the model. We've talked already about the first two steps on employee growth and households.

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So starting with step three, we -- we take that pure labor statistics data on occupational compositions of certain industries and use that to estimate what the occupational composition of workers in -- in the proposed project would be.

In step four, we take local level compensation data and apply those compensations to the occupations in order to estimate household income.

And then in the fifth step, we estimate -- we apply a household distribution to that based on census averages.

And then the last step, we take the estimated household income for each household size and compare that to income limits published by the State Department of Housing and Community Development in order to determine how 15 many households would fall into each income category.

The results of the analysis are shown on this slide. As you can see, about half of the total housing demand is in the two top tiers, which is above moderate and upper income. That covers 127 -- excuse me. 120 to 150 percent of median income, and then above 150 percent of median income, so that's 550 in those two categories.

And that's -- that's not unexpected because there's a lot of office jobs that are associated with this project, and those office jobs tend to be higher paying Page 39

And that process is established under state housing element law, and most recent period that's -- that that occurred for is from 2007 to 2014, and it happens roughly every five to seven years.

ABAG or the Association of Bay Area Governments is responsible for that process in the Bay Area, but in the most recent cycle for 2007 to 2014, San Mateo County opted to do its own, what's known as the subregional process.

So within San Mateo, the -- that allocation just occurred on the county level.

The formula that's used to make this allocation can change with each allocation cycle, and it's not known what the formula would be for the next cycle.

So we had to sort of produce, you know, estimates under certain different assumptions in order to do this analysis.

ABAG's demographic projection document, it's called projections. It's used as the base source of information in all these allocation formulas.

Our analysis looks at the potential impact on Menlo Park's RHNA allocation from the 1,900 roughly added jobs from the project, and since, as I mentioned before, the formula is unknown, we tested four possibilities, and in -- every time these possibilities are using demographic information from ABAG in the calculation.

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jobs, but notwithstanding that, about 25 percent of jobs in the office are estimated to be administrative which tend to have lower compensation models, and there's also the hotel jobs as well as retail and restaurant jobs.

And so that explains why you see 184 and 219 in the very low and low income categories respectively.

So to -- to those estimates, what we've done is apply what we've termed here as the Menlo Park share, which all that is is -- is taking -- taking the existing number of workers in Menlo Park and looking at how many of those workers in Menlo Park live in Menlo Park and applying that same percentage to this in order to -- to produce some allocation of -- of the total which might be expected to seek housing in Menlo Park.

So you reduce -- reduce the -- the findings from 1,090 households or housing units to 109 by making that allocation.

So the next part of the analysis is -- looks at the potential impact to Menlo Park's allocation under the Regional Housing Needs Allocation or RHNA.

So RHNA assigns each city a housing production target, and that housing production target has to be incorporated into the City's housing element in order to be certified by the -- the State Department of Housing and Community Development.

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So the first -- the first two are the formulas that were used in the most recent cycle and then the cycle before that, in option C that's shown on the screen is a variant on the formula that was used in '99 -- for the '99 to '06 cycle, and it provides an allocation based on existing jobs rather than job growth as was actually used from '99 to '06. It's just a variant on that formula.

And option D is referred to as the job bank credit, and that was a formula considered in '99 to '06, and it was intended to adjust for existing jobs/housing balance, and if -- if a formula in the future were adopted that were designed to adjust for jobs/housing balance and attempt to make some kind of correction for it, it could result in a higher allocation to Menlo Park.

So we wanted to have at least one of the methodologies recognize that possibility.

So, you know, another variable here is that it's also unknown how the project would be specifically reflected in ABAG's projections, and since projection is used to make the allocation, you know, that -- that would influence the results.

So we've -- we've done two things to bracket range. The first thing is to assume that the jobs would be reflected in ABAG's projections as existing jobs, and this -- this we've referred to as the base estimate, and not --

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1 that is the approach that was recommended to us by ABAG 2

The second option is the upper end estimate. That's what -- that's what we referred to it as, and in there, the 1,900 jobs are reflected in ABAG's projections, and in addition, the fact that those existing jobs are here in Menlo Park influences ABAG's projections model to allocate additional job growth in Menlo Park, you know, in their model and in their projections document, and -- and that's to bracket the upper range of potential -- potential impacts to -- to the RHNA numbers.

This -- this slide shows the results, and as you can see, the potential impact to Menlo Park's RHNA allocation could range from zero to 76 units depending on these various assumptions that RHNA had for the period from 2015 to 2022 which would be the next cycle.

The -- the numbers for the current cycle from 2007 to 2014 are already set, so the project would not change those numbers from -- and it all just depends on these just different variables that I discussed. So that concludes the presentation of the housing needs analysis, and I'd be happy to answer any questions if during the question and answer period.

24 Thank you.

25 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, David. I'll start Page 43

And, you know, you can speculate about what the reasons for that might be. I mean, it could be related to transportation infrastructure. It could be related to housing affordability or a number of factors, but that's been the trend that you see across jurisdictions.

And we have actually a table -- a table in our report that shows what the commute -- commute factors are for any number of jurisdictions in the Bay Area.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. But the -- you noted about almost exactly fifty percent of the new employees would be above the moderate level. So that's above 120 percent of median income, medium household income.

Median household is what, around 94,000 here? MR. DOEZEMA: For San Mateo County for a fourperson household is 95,000, yes.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. So we're talking about 115,000 and up as income levels.

MR. DOEZEMA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Per household.

MR. DOEZEMA: Right.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: So perhaps fifty percent of them could actually afford to buy a home in Menlo Park. So maybe 25 percent of the -- again, I'm just making up a formula here, but I'm sort of challenging why for Menlo

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off with a question for you right away.

So the zero to 76 is a range that responds to housing demands specifically from the ABAG point of view.

Is that correct?

MR. DOEZEMA: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Whereas using your formula, that I do want to ask about, you took the roughly 1,900 jobs and converted that to a housing demand closing to 109.

MR. DOEZEMA: Correct.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: And could I ask about the -some clarity about the ten percent factor.

Is that something that's sort of historical? Does it apply specifically to Menlo Park?

Of course we're all somewhat prejudiced and we

figure if you work in Menlo Park, of course you'd want to work here all hundred percent.

MR. DOEZEMA: It's -- every city has a different commute relationship, and -- and that -- that's based on the census data for the most recent census, which is 2000, which seems like a while ago now, and actually the trend -- you know, unfortunately I don't have the numbers for prior censuses, but the trend has been towards fewer workers living locally, and that's a trend that you see in multiple jurisdictions.

Park with a project that has had potential income range would there not be a larger impact on the Menlo Park

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3 housing demand?

> MR. DOEZEMA: I mean, I -- I admit that using this existing relationship -- I mean, it's -- it's -- it's un -- unknown -- it's unknown whether that would be achieved or not, and obviously the factors that you mentioned are important and could -- could influence that.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I don't actually mean to challenge your decision. It's just discovering the background a little more clearly.

All right. Thank you.

And so we've had presentations from PBS&J and DKS, as well.

Any initial questions up here before we take public comment?

All right. We're being unusually restrained tonight, and I think that's much to the benefit of the public. We will withhold our further questions and certainly comments and move to the public comment period

I have six cards, and there are several names on here who will already be familiar with the process, but we like to limit public comment to three minutes.

In fact, we're going to try to limit our later comments, as well.

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You'll have to excuse my rather informal timer.
 We don't have the ability to use the City Council timer
 on -- on Monday nights.

So I will -- I'll call out based on the cards as I received them names, and if you would step up and state your name and city of residence for the record, and I'll start this lovely machine.

It will go beep at three minutes, and if you would then yield to the next speaker.

First speaker is -- and apologies if I don't pronounce properly, Khabral Muhammad, and the next speaker would be Clem Maloney.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Welcome,

MR. MUUHAMMAD: Thank you.

Good evening. My name's is Khabral Muhammad. I'm the site supervisor for the Project Build program at JobTrain for Menlo Park, 1200 O'Brien Drive, and we're actually entering into our 44th year serving Menlo Park, the community of Menlo Park, job development and career support, things like that, basically for low income people, and we just wanted to basically express our support for the David D. Bohannon organization on this project, which is actually committed to a first course hiring program with JobTrain that would allow candidates, qualified candidates who graduate from our program to be hired in the

to justify, but downtown has got a 200 percent FAR if there's parking provided, so by two state highways, not by residential, a high FAR I think would be appropriate for this project.

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City budget. The public benefit money apparently has been verified by an objective fiscal consultant, so that pleases me that we have third party there.

A few comments on impacts. There are so many of them, a lot of detail. I looked at five in my letter, and I -- in my letter I also went into detailed analysis of the traffic section, which is an area that I study a lot.

Land use, as I mentioned, modernization is appropriate on land use. I just submitted the letter tonight to Thomas.

So population and housing. The BMR housing fund, approximately eight and a half million, and then inlieu fees I see as a real positive for programs in the City.

Public services. Interesting when you think of the revenue that this will bring to the City, that will support our public services in the future.

Budget issues are real tough. Reserves is not the place to -- to get our funding for City budget. Apparently fire department and schools are working out

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construction phase of this project as well as ongoing phases through culinary and hospitality with the hotel piece, as well.

So basically that's our stance on it. We just wanted to urge you to support it, as well.

Anyway, thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you.

Mr. Maloney, who will be followed by Charlie

9 Bourne.

MR. MALONEY: Clem Maloney, 35-year resident of the Willows neighborhood in Menlo Park.

I've been kind of studying the project for two years. As an environmental and safety manager for 25 years, I've evaluated about a dozen EIRs.

Very -- I -- you've got a three-page letter tonight with detailed analysis, and so here's some -- what to say in three minutes.

Number one, the General Plan Amendment, I personally think this is a good idea to modernize land use designations if they're justified. In this case, I believe it is.

Zoning, I believe that the M-3 looks like a good move for Menlo Park's future, and this is detailed and explained in the letter.

Architectural control, a high FAR is -- is tough

details with the developer.

Traffic. Boiling this down, a lot of specific analysis that I did there, but it looks to me like only about ten percent of that 11,000 trips will actually be affecting our Menlo Park neighborhoods.

I'm in the Willows, and -- and that really -- even because it's over by 101 and the Bayfront Expressway, it really looks like it will be a negligible change to the current traffic patterns.

Of course there's all the detail you have to look at.

I note also there will be adequate parking, and of course mitigations are being funded by the developer to help.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Excuse me, Clem. That's three minutes. Thank you.

Charlie Bourne.

MR. BOURNE: Thank you.

I speak as a 51-ear Menlo resident. My comments are primarily -- primarily from an engineering point of view. I speak also as a current member of the Menlo Transportation Commission.

I would note that your notes for this evening include a report from the Transportation Commission review of this project.

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This was not a good review. We had five days' notice and the provision of parts of the EIR for a meeting.

The agenda for that meeting was split with another major topic, traffic impact fee. Consequently, there was little time for preparation and meeting time for this issue.

We raised lots of questions, but had little review or critical analysis.

I've continued to review transportation since our meeting, and I would make three specific points.

First with regard to parking. A critical review leads me to believe that the project plan is short by more than 800 to 1,500 parking spaces. I believe that the plan is short by 800 to 1,500 parking spaces.

Secondly, the project had ma -- has major adverse impacts on our city and our region. Marsh Road, Willow Road, Middlefield Road and other roads are likely to be jammed with no hope of mitigation.

And finally my third comment, I would urge you to vote to separate this proposal into two pieces. A specific development proposals and the M-3 Zoning and General Plan Amendment issue, and then vote no on both of them.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, Charlie.

headed your way. It's not good for the heart of any neighborhood.

So we hope that as you consider this project, you balance the real need for the kinds of investments proposed here with the need to be -- to moderate the kinds of traffic impacts that are happening.

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We hope that the Planning Commission and the City Council working with the developer finds the right impact -- the right -- the right compromise between those two competing interests.

Again, I want to reiterate our underlying support for this project and hope that we can address some of the issues that were raised in the EIR today.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, and Elias followed by Nancy Ash -- Nancy Cash. Sorry.

MR. ROGERS: Through the chair, there was an additional card donating time to Mr. Blawie. So his time should be for six months.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Thank you. MR. BLAWIE: Good evening, members of the Commission. Elias Blawie, long-time resident of Menlo Park.

What is in front of you this evening I would start out by saying is actually not a project, but rather

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Next up would be Ash Vasudeva followed by Elias Blawie.

MR. VASUDEVA: Commissioner Rigs and members of the Planning Commission, thank you for the opportunity to address you tonight.

I am Ash Vasudeva, resident of Menlo Park, and I speak to you on behalf of the Belle Haven Neighborhood Association, of which I'm the president.

The Belle Haven Neighborhood Association has strongly supported this proposed project as part of an opportunity to -- to revitalize and invest in the area of Menlo Park north of the 101 freeway and east of -- of that area.

We see it as a powerful driver to -- to create jobs; not only with JobTrain, but to attract the kinds of -- of jobs that are part of the modern economy.

We urge support for this program, and at the same time, I want to acknowledge that there are concerns for the project as they have been discussed, mostly around the area of traffic.

We know -- and you may or may not know -- that the arteries that surround particularly the Belle Haven neighborhood -- Marsh Road, Willow Road, Bayfront Expressway, the 101 freeway -- are jammed, and when those arteries are jammed, additional traffic is like a Big Mac Page 52

an option with a series of vested rights in favor of the developer. Read item 5 of the proposal in front of you.

It's a huge project, by the way. Higher and taller than anything you've ever seen or are likely to see. Keep that in mind.

Both the size of the project and at its core through the Development Agreement, this is an option, not a project with long-term vested rights whether or not built in the short-term.

The project is grossly out of scale. 140 feet high I would submit in Menlo Park is laughable. Six story parking garages straight out of the mid-20th Century. Laughable. Not green. Concrete jungle.

825,000 feet of parking garage. Huge all by itself. When was the last time you looked at an 825,000 square foot project? Just the parking garages.

The excess zone and trade gambit for hotel is blatantly obvious, but it doesn't pass the Rosewood smell test, a similar hotel size with a hundred thousand square feet of office, not 700,000 square feet.

Housing analysis doesn't pass the smell test. Look at the proposed employment and the likely use. You threw it out in some of the earlier dialogue.

High end offices. These folks will want to live in Menlo Park and nearby communities, not Fremont, not

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1 Union City or some such.

In turn, those -- that fact will cost our schools and our roads, our traffic dearly.

Menlo Park is a basic eight district. It doesn't get more money for more students. It gets more money solely based on property tax rise, simplifying.

This property doesn't lie in the Menlo Park City School District, either.

The crux of the analysis in the housing arena rests on one sentence, actually. That sentence says: "Using census data from 2000, an average ten percent of the employees in Menlo Park live in Menlo Park. Application of this factor that new housing demand created by" blah-blah-blah.

That's it, that sentence. We need a whole heck of a lot more analysis than that, and I would submit ten percent is absurdly low.

However, think about the analysis itself. We're saying it's okay. We'll take the ten -- we'll acknowledge the ten percent and dump the ninety on somebody else.

That's not right, either, at a matter of public policy.

I'll also submit that the estimated square footage per employee that drives the analysis is also faulty.

would not compare favorably for the developer for what is in front of you.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Excuse me, Elias. You have one minute.

Okay. Thank you.

I would urge you to look carefully at those.

You also have the opportunity given the type of use most likely here to study many other employers in town. You can study Sun on the commercial side. You can study many a law firm, which is located very nearby on Marsh Road, and you can project what would be likely tenants or on Sand Hill Road or on Middlefield, and look -- look again at University Circle.

Who are the tenants of that facility? Look at the construction of it. A hotel, offices occupied way disproportionately by law firms. It isn't hard to figure out who the tenants of this building will likely be.

And from that, you can do a much better analysis of travel, of housing, of a variety of things than you have in front of you so far.

I urge you to give it very careful consideration. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, Elias. And Ms. Cash, followed by Victor Torreano.

MS. CASH: Good evening to the Planning

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350 square feet per employee, not in any commercial development that I have lived in during my professional life.

If you change that assumption, you will dramatically change the employee count and the traffic count and the housing analysis and all sorts of other things. Pay attention to that particular variable.

We will see much more traffic than estimated, plain and simple, and the traffic that is estimated is already significant.

In particular look at east/west traffic related to folks living in Menlo Park and related to folks using Menlo Park services.

There are not very many services out there, either, if you think about that. Think about midday or other time of day traffic.

Let me ask you why -- or let me submit as a question to study other comparable so readily available that just have not been studied.

Rosewood, Whiskey Gulch, University Circle, other proposals by this very same developer further up the Peninsula.

I think you'll find when you study those carefully, the conclusions you would reach about traffic generation, about intensity of use, all kinds of things

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Commission. I'm Nancy Cash. I'm representing the Mr.
 Olive Apostolic Original Holy Church of God, which is
 located in the Belle Haven section of Menlo Park, and we
 have many members that actually live in Belle Haven.
 There are twelve of us here tonight that were

There are twelve of us here tonight that were actually able to make it, and for expediency, we decided to send a letter, which I will read so we don't all have to all try to speak and take up a lot of time, and this letter is signed by fifty individuals.

So it says: "Ladies and gentlemen, we the undersigned are writing to express our support of the Menlo Gateway project proposed by the David D. Bohannon organization. We are members of the Mt. Olive Apostolic Original Holy Church of God and/or a resident of the Belle Haven neighborhood in Menlo Park.

"We believe that the Menlo Gateway project will be a major benefit to our community financially, aesthetically and by providing services and resources that will enhance the Menlo Park area east of Highway 101.

"From a financial perspective, the project will bring in much needed revenue for the City in the form of taxes and fees. In tough economic times like these, a major revenue producing project like Menlo Gateway can provide assistance to the City in balancing its budget, and indirectly, it benefits the residents of Menlo Park,

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because the more income the city will have from projects like this, the less will City will have to raises taxes and fees and cut services.

"For the residents of Belle Haven, many of whom are lower income and therefore less able to afford higher taxes and fees and more dependent upon city services, this is of particular importance.

"The Menlo Gateway project will also have a more direct impact upon the residents of Menlo Park in the form of approximately 2,100 jobs that are expected to be created on top of the approximately 1,900 construction jobs that the project is expected to generate.

"David Bohannon has demonstrated his commitment to the City by entering into a Letter of Intent with JobTrain ensuring that Menlo Park residents will be given first priority for any available jobs.

"With an unemployment rate of 11.89 percent in the Silicon Valley, this is a major benefit, particularly for Belle Haven residents.

"Aesthetically, the project will provide a much needed facelift to the industrial area near Marsh Road and Highway 101.

"Everyone in the area is familiar with the transformation taking place in East Palo Alto at University Avenue and 101. The office buildings, Four Seasons Hotel

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development -- of the new housing development and the streetscape design on Hamilton Avenue, along with the retail area on the corner of Willow Road and Hamilton.

"The Menlo Gateway project will be another major step toward the redevelopment and beautification of our neighborhood.

"This along with David Bohannon's commitment to providing much needed jobs for the residents of Menlo Park and the financial benefits to the City make this project a win-win for everyone, and we strongly encourage you to make a positive recommendation of the project to the City Council.

Thank you for your time and consideration." It's signed Dr. H.L. Bostick, Pastor and founder and Menlo Park resident along with fifty other members of the church.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, Miss Cash.
And Mr. Torreano. By the way, Mr. Torreano's is the last card I have.

If you would like to speak tonight, please bring it toward to our staff table at this time.

MR. TORREANO: Good evening, Commission and staff and member of the public.

My name Victor Torreano. I'm the vicepresident of the San Mateo Building and Construction Trade

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and the surrounding retail areas have been a significant enhancement to that area.

"Menlo Gateway will do the same for the eastern section of Menlo Park. It will provide a beautiful hotel, office buildings, a cafe, retail space and a health club.

"We also believe that completion of this project will entice other businesses to the area, thus continuing the trend of improvement.

"Speaking on behalf of the church, it will be wonderful to have a hotel so close by. We host several events each year, including our annual Pentecost convention, which draws delegates from across the United States.

"The hotel will give our delegates a beautiful, convenient place to stay. We are also looking forward to the opportunity to host events such as banquets, meetings, et cetera at the hotel that are too large for us to host in the church.

"Retail services and community facility space are extremely limited in Belle Haven, and the fact that the Menlo Gateway project will contain both is an added benefit.

"In summary, we have long desired major improvements to the eastern section of Menlo Park. The City has made progress in the form of a new housing

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Labor Unions. I'm also a resident of Redwood City nearby
San Mateo Building and Construction Council is a
group of 26 construction and labor crafts that does about
-- has about tens of thousands of members here on the
Peninsula and around the Bay Area.

They are paid decent wages, healthcare for their families and they also have pensions that they can retire with dignity.

Tonight we're here standing in front of you to support the -- the Gateway project, and as a resident of Redwood City, I know that our city is also looking for ways to strengthen their economic development there.

Menlo Park for a successful future needs healthy economic base. As we can see in the Draft Environmental Impact Report, the Menlo Gateway project is ideally situated east of 101 in the City's M-2 zone, which is aging and underutilized.

And it is next to the Belle Haven community which supports the project.

Ironically, we've heard a lot about planning for the entire M-2. It seems to come across as a stall tactic.

Menlo Gateway project is here before the City and the time is now, especially since the DEIR is borne out that the Menlo Gateway project is largely self-mitigating and will not create the kinds of impact or the sky is

I really think that that -- that type of zoning

Page 61 Page 63 1 and that type of planning is not what we should be doing as 1 falling reaction. 2 Even though the construction will start within 2 a community, and certainly not as -- as what you should be 3 two years or so from now, the members of the building 3 doing as Planning Commission. 4 trades in San Mateo County are looking for the promise of 4 I think it will create major problems without 5 5 thoroughly thinking this through and creating unsustainable jobs, not the promise of more studies. 6 All right. Now, I know a lot of members out 6 growth problems. 7 7 there are out of work and they see these type of projects Getting down into some more specific details, 8 8 as beacons of hope to get back to work. just to point out, I, too, looked at a couple things in --9 Lastly, the DEIR is extensively well thought 9 in reviewing the EIR. 10 out. It is comprehensive in its scope and is adequate for 10 One is the assumptions. The assumptions in the 11 its role as an informational document under CEQA. 11 EIR really determine the results, and one of the major 12 Thank you. 12 assumptions was the square foot per employee -- per 13 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Thank you. 13 employee as referenced earlier. 14 Seeing no other cards, no one else coming --14 I think some other assumptions are just ask 15 MR. ROGERS: Mr. Chairman, there's one card yourself. Does it make logical sense that we're creating 15 that may have gotten loss in transit. 16 16 1,880 new jobs, and yet the traffic impacts are less than 17 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: You indicated there was a card 17 half of that during an AM peak period? Does that make 18 in support of Mr. Blawie? 18 sense just to you? Does it really make sense? 19 MR. ROGERS: There should be one from Morris 19 Does the number of households, 1,090 new 20 households -- and does it make sense that Menlo Park only 20 Brown also in the pile. 21 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. I don't have that. But 21 gets ten percent of that as our share? 22 thank you for clarifying. 22 I mean, if every -- every city in the county did 23 23 David? that same thing, that's just basically a shell game. Let's 24 MR. SPEAR: Yes. Good evening. 24 -- let's force the households on the next community over by CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Apologies, David. 25 25 all this growth. Let's give them to Belmont, give them to Page 62 Page 64 1 MR. SPEAR: Thank you. 1 Atherton, give them to everyone else. 2 2 You have quite a bit of work here to do, and This -- the -- the housing needs analysis was 3 3 it's 8:25 already. You read a laundry list of items -- of flawed. I think it needs to be redone. 4 ten items in the beginning, Chairman, and one of them, item 4 And thus, I think it's going to change your RHNA 5 5 number five, you said Development Agreement, and in the allocations in the future. 6 б staff report, I didn't notice too much information about There is no way that ABAG's going to go lower in 7 7 that, and I find it difficult, you know, how -- how are you the future based on that. It's only going to go higher. 8 So specifically I believe the PH3 is wrong and 8 going to make your decision without really understanding 9 that Development Agreement? 9 the EIR as is chapter four, the growth inducement, I think 10 those are flawed and need to be redone. 10 I know there's been a range of sort of years 11 11 Thank you. discussed on that, but I would ask -- I really suggest you 12 ask some hard questions about a Development Agreement and 12 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Thank you, David. 13 what -- how long is that going to be for. 13 All right. Do we have any other speakers? 14 I wanted to sort of take a look at this from two 14 All right. With that, we will close public 15 sort of views. One, the first is the very, very high 15 comment, and if we didn't have some questions for our 16 16 consultant already, we -- I think we have some now. level. COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: I had comments. Are we 17 Does it make sense to sort of spot zone for a 17 18 project in the middle of our Menlo Park's bread basket of 18 still in the question period here? 19 19 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: No. At this point, it's M-2 without going through a thorough review such as -- such 20 as we're going through at the El Camino downtown process. 20 questions and comments. I think -- although we might want 21 21 to lead off with questions. The floor is here. I mean, how can -- how can we call ourselves COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Well, I do have one 22 planning for this with -- with just allowing for this donut 22 thing that's a question. Okay. I'll start with that. 23 with a big hole in the middle to be zoned to -- you know, 23 24 24 I received a couple of e-mails from the to be proposed to be changed?

developer on this project, and I'll just -- I'll just read

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By way of comment, this was -- this was sent to a number of Planning Commissioners, as well, and I responded, so a number of you are aware of this.

It was sent to more than -- more than a majority of the Planning Commissioners, and it says: "Dear Planning Commissioner, in light of upcoming EIR public comment hearing, I thought I would -- I would offer you an opportunity for us to meet prior to the September 14th meeting and have a quote CEQA end quote briefing of sorts.

"You've been given a huge amount of information to absorb, so I thought that a meeting might be helpful as you wade through the DEIR and its appendices." Then it gives contact information.

This is an e-mail from David Bohannon, and my response to this was -- and I'll quote my response. "I'm a little troubled by this, specifically the word in quotes 'CEQA briefing of sorts.' If we need two or three public meetings to review the EIR, that's fine by me. I believe that what we have here is probably a Brown Act violation."

I sent that to the Planning Commissioners who have been sent this e-mail. I bcc'd the City Attorney and certain members of the Council, and I want to bring this out here today.

And my question is: If there are private

EIR, whereas this meeting is specifically designed to do that, and I'm troubled that -- I'm just troubled by that in general, and if you don't have any further comment on that, that's fine, but I don't think it's appropriate.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Well, I can comment on that since, Vince, you did bring it up, and I realize you're trying to make sure we are being responsible.

This actually is not an infrequent occurrence. It's just that this is a particularly large project.

On smaller projects, including new homes, even home remodels, we commissioners often get an invitation to come to even a living room and be frankly lobbied by the applicant, which I think is the applicant's right, and that also would be the reason that all commissioners are schooled in the Brown Act.

During my four years, I've actually been through this -- the reminders, the initial review of Brown Act and at least two reminders in detail about avoiding meetings among us to prejudge a decision or exchange our -- or spread our opinions, which I believe is the -- the core to

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: I do -- I do make a distinction between this and the type of meeting. By the way, I almost never accept those meetings, because I don't think those are appropriate for the most part, either,

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meetings with more than a majority of the members of the Planning Commission, and those are to -- they're classified here as a CEQA briefing of sorts, is that a Brown Act violation?

So I wish that Doug McClure were here.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Justin, please.

MR. MURPHY: Yes. On -- on that specific topic, I did -- the City Attorney did review those e-mails, and that e-mail to the Planning Commission is not a Brown Act violation. We're not aware of any Brown Act violation.

If more than a majority of the Planning Commissioners then decided to meet with the applicant and discuss it, then that has the potential of serial communication.

So we believe that the Planning Commission is well schooled in the Brown Act, and you kind of selfregulate yourself in terms of avoiding communications among more than three of you.

So a one-way communication from the applicant by itself is not a Brown Act violation.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. I'm not -- I'm not sure that directly addresses my concern here.

I mean, I'm not saying that the e-mail is a Brown Act violation. My concern is that there could be private meetings to brief the Planning Commission on the unless it's clarification of the facts.

But this seems to be an invitation to interpret the document, and I think that should be done in a public forum.

Now, that -- that may be the spirit instead of the letter of the Brown Act, but -- I mean, part of the reason I'm bringing this up is because I don't agree with meeting with developers in general.

I was invited to meet with the developer of Willow Road gas station project. I didn't do it. Other people here did. I don't think that's right.

I mean, we have public meetings. You have the information presented. The public has the benefit of that. That's my opinion.

But in this one in particular, I have a problem with. Okay.

> CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Fair enough. John, do you have a question?

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: No.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Any other questions regarding the -- the presentation tonight, which is on the EIR in general, and specifically on traffic and housing counts?

Melody.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Yeah. I have a question

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for staff regarding all the square footages. I think that
 I indicated earlier today in my e-mail to you that they're
 kind of muddle -- muddled between different requirements
 and what is the differences between them.

So in some instances, we're looking at the office square footage, hotel square footage, the restaurant, but retail was built into that. Whether it's added or not -- not added or included in the office complex.

Can you clarify those numbers so that it's out there?

And then I didn't -- one question I didn't have answered is the -- the parking.

What dictates the square footage per parking and is it different from office to hotel and restaurant? If you can go through each of those numbers, it would help me.

MR. ROGERS: Sure. I'll tackle the square footages. I think if my colleagues help getting the parking stuff ready, we'll be able to tackle that when I'm done.

So there are differences between the square footages of the proposed zoning ordinance amendment and the square footages of the specific proposed development that's shown on the attached project plans.

In any case, the M-3 zoning district maximum is

standards for the project. And so the zoning ordinance would amend chapter 16.72 of the zoning ordinance establishing standards that are unique to the M-3 zoning district.

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For administrative and professional offices, it would be 350 square feet -- sorry. One parking space for every 350 square feet of gross floor area.

For motel and hotel, it would be .91 of a parking space for every one guest room. Health and fitness centers, one space for every 190 square feet of gross floor area. Cafes and restaurants, one space for every 65 square feet of gross square area.

And then for kind of the other category, day care facilities, neighborhoods serving community retail, personal services or community facilities, it would be one space for every 350 feet of square feet of gross floor area.

All of these are bracketed by a potential to apply shared parking based on ULI, Urban Land Institute standards, which are then analyzed in more and more detail in the Draft EIR.

So the -- the best discussion of the actual parking, we can start on page 3.11-55 of the traffic circulation section.

So it's the application of those parking

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the largest possible envelope. So the square footages are shown on page 3 of the staff report for the M-3 zoning district which max -- show a maximum office, a hundred percent, max hotel, 24 percent, maximum other, thir -- 13.5 percent, adding up to a total of 137.5 percent maximum.

That is what was analyzed in the EIR in terms of maximum impacts associated with the project such as traffic generation.

There are -- however, it's not always possible to -- when you get to the level of designing a building, they don't always come out to exactly those numbers.

And so the specific development proposals are a little bit less in most instances. I believe the office square footage is at the hundred percent maximum, maybe a foot or two difference, but the -- the hotel and health club are a little bit less.

But in terms of the -- the Commission's evaluation, the focus should be on the zoning district as absolute maximum. It's never going to go above that.

The EIR establishes essentially a cap in what could be then built without Supplemental Environmental Impact Report being affected.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. And then parking? MR. ROGERS: Parking. Part of the proposal

incorporates the adoption of unique use space to parking

standards that I just listed with the potential for shared parking to reduce that based on different types of land

uses that have different demands at different types of day.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. And then kind of a comment and question.

Are existing parking regulations, I believe, push at six per 1,000?

MR. ROGERS: Our parking standards vary for every zoning district, so it's hard to have an accurate apples to apples comparison.

The existing M-2 zoning is a catchall one space per 300 square feet gross floor area.

However, there are other -- other zoning districts that have an office kind of bent that are five spaces per thousand.

Then in other zoning districts, such as our downtown, there's a standard six spaces per a thousand. So it really varies, not by use, but by the zoning district.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. And then why would we not use -- in an area where there is not much street parking in the way of overflow parking, why would we not encourage the six per 1,000 or five per 1,000 in this area?

MR. ROGERS: Well, the basis for looking at different standards is based on observation of what different uses actually demand.

18 (Pages 69 to 72)

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And so there are certain uses for which six per thousand is insufficient, even. So a high -- a high volume re -- restaurant type use generates more than that, and so you would -- you would look at the use.

And so in this case, office, in terms of observable performance, typically generates a demand that's less than six per thousand.

So that's why the proposal is incorporated in alternates standard of one space per 350 square feet.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. And then the -- the final question regarding this issue or item would be: For the Rosewood Hotel, what was the average parking for that piece of property?

MR. ROGERS: I don't have that information immediately available. Let's see if my colleagues have that offhand.

If we don't have it, it's an item that we can research and get back to you and the Commission on as potentially as part of a summary --

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. Project.

MR. ROGERS: -- for the October 5th meeting.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thomas, following up on that,

23 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thomas, following up on that 24 you said that the parking shared factor was on 3.11-5. I'm 25 seeing traffic on that.

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MR. ROGERS: The header at the very bottom under Other Considerations, there's a parking impact analysis that continues on to the subsequent pages. 3.11-55 on to 56.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Oh, 55. Huh? Thank you. Vince.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Yeah. I just -- since we're on parking, I'm going to point out that the parking doesn't count towards the FAR, and this -- this actual group is the one that, you know, is reviewing that whole policy last, but I can tell you that I never had in mind when we reviewed that policy that there would be absolutely huge stand-alone parking structures that are like buildings unto themselves that wouldn't count towards FAR.

So I -- you know, what I'm going to say -- my comment here that specifically addresses the DEIR is that what we need here is a complete review of the FAR in terms of whether it applies in the sense that whether these guys should be excluded when they build huge stand-alone parking structures.

Because that's not what we envision. We haven't seen this kind of thing associated with a specific project in Menlo Park, and I don't think that the FAR guidelines apply.

I think it needs to be completely reviewed and

it needs to be addressed by the EIR.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Other comments or questions.

John

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: One -- this is kind of a specific question, but it gets to the -- the relationship between the specific project and the General Plan and -- and Zoning Amendments.

On -- I noticed in the -- very early in the EIR, on page 1.2, there's a comment that said it was unlikely that the General Plan Zoning Amendments would be approved but not the specific development proposal.

I was wondering, is that meant literally or does it mean something more along the lines of but not the development proposal or something along the lines of one of the alternatives discussed?

You see what I'm -- see what I'm saying?
It's on page 1.2. I mean, it may be just
offered as sort of an offhand remark, but it -- it does
sort of suggest it's like kind of all or nothing thing, you
know

MR. ROGERS: That's -- it's not the intent of that statement to imply that one of the alternatives or a different alternative that's not in there couldn't ultimately be the City's action.

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COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Yeah, good. That may la good edit so -- so early on.

Here's -- here's another question about alternatives that I thought the range was good was -- was covered.

I thought -- I was wondering if any thought had been given to consideration of an alternative along -- which would be sort of an Independence Drive project only, since I -- my informal understanding is it's sort of the order of the project is, you know, that the hotel and parking -- and the office and the -- you know, it goes together there, and then you have other offices.

I was -- it seems like -- or is that an easy -- is it easy to calculate impacts for that -- something like that based on the information that's collected?

MR. ROGERS: The alternatives were as a result of the -- the scoping session, which was fairly involved, as Rod indicated. So they were the -- the result of the City Council and the public.

That's not to say that additional alternatives or change alternatives couldn't be analyzed as part of a Final EIR.

But just to clarify, alternative number three is essentially the proposed development on the Independence sites with the Constitution site developed under the

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1 existing M-2 zoning.

The way that the square footages get allocated is not exactly a comparison I think along the lines of what you're looking for, but between -- between alternatives one and -- sorry. Alternatives two, which is existing M-2 buildout, and alternative three, which is capping the office development at 45 percent for the overall developments, and then incorporating the hotel and health club, I think you can kind of get a sense of what the -- the impacts are, but that may or may not be exactly what you're looking at.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: That's good. MR. THOMAS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: That's great.

I -- I have a question for Mark -- Mark Spencer, I guess, on a transportation question.

I -- Mark, I think you said in your presentation, if I recall correctly, that on the -- on the Transportation Demand, TDM proposal, that you didn't -- you didn't give it any credit -- credit to be conservative, I think -- I think -- I think that's what you said, but in the document, in the EIR, the EIR -- the EIR says --

doesn't say -- it never uses an expression like that.
 That is probably EIR protocol, but basically the
 EIR says it's unlikely that the TDM would reduce impacts

with a very quantitative for sure analysis that says if I implement measures A, B, C and D, I know for sure I'm going to reduce the number of trips by X percent, and across -- the more mixed use you have, the more opportunity you have to be successful.

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This project is mixed use. It does have a good chance of having a success -- a successful TDM program.

But realistically, we can't quantify it with some level of certainty that could withstand a challenge under a CEQA document.

So while we encourage these measures and we say these are good to do, we don't know for sure if the level of reduction in trips would be enough to reduce the -- the impact to that less than significant level.

Some of the delays that we experience in intersections as a result of the project are -- are larger than -- and then some are not as great depending on which intersection you're talking about, but because we can't say with absolute certainty, gee, we know this is going to reduce it by ten or twelve seconds at this intersection or whatever it might be, therefore it doesn't get considered in the numerical analysis in the EIR. And that's -- that's how it gets treated.

But they're worth -- in terms of the value to the program and what it means, I think that shouldn't be

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both, you know, below significant levels.

So can we take those as equivalent and, you know, should I -- should I -- I mean, it's one thing to say I'm being conservative. It's another thing to say I don't expect -- you know, given the nature of what we understand of this program --

MR. SPENCER: Let me see if I can clarify.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: You understand what I'm saying.

MR. SPENCER: I understand. I get that question quite a bit.

A TDM program, Transportation Demand Management program sets out a series of activities by providing things such as bicycle lockers, by contributing towards employees' shuttle passes, transit passes, perhaps contributing to the existing shuttle, for Caltrain, providing pedestrian amenities. It could be a number of different things.

Anything that reduces the number of trips coming to a site, encouraging carpooling, vanpooling, transit, walking, biking and so forth.

As a transportation professional, all of these are extremely important and very, very worthwhile things to do.

One of the issues that we have in our industry as traffic professionals is that it's very hard to come up

underestimated from that perspective.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Thanks. CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you, Mark.

Katie, do you have a question?

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Yes. I think it might be for you, yeah.

First, water supply. In the staff report, there -- they talk about the significant and unavoidable water supply impacts, and I'm wondering if you could talk about the practical meaning of significant and unavoidable impacts, like what does that mean for people here?

MR. JEUNG: Sure. Over the past few years, as part of the California Environmental Quality Act, we've been required to take a look at the available water supply.

From two perspectives. One from a long-range speakers perspective, because the state is very much interested in making sure that there is adequate long-term water supply available to support a project.

And second, there's a request to look at that long-term water supply under a number of different scenarios, and those scenarios take into account a number of successive dry years and multiple periods of drought conditions.

So when we do the impact analysis -- and we often use our brains. We try to do a conservative

20 (Pages 77 to 80)

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analysis -- it's taking into account those particular 1 2 scenarios where we have dry years and we have successive 3 periods of drought, and under those circumstances, when 4 you're looking into the future and you're taking into 5 account Menlo Park's available water supply, whether it 6 comes from groundwater, whether it comes from the Hetch 7 Hetchy system, et cetera, we take a look at all the 8 available and planned and programmed water improvements and 9 we see how much water entitlement the City of Menlo Park 10 has, and then we compare that against the demands that are 11 projected for the project. 12

And as has been pointed out earlier, it's hard to get a good handle on the project because when you're allowing something under an M-3 zone that allows anything from R&D space to office space to a certain percentage of hotel use, you make certain assumptions about how much water could be demanded or required under those project conditions, and so when you take a look at a scenario or a situation where all of the floor space comes in as a -- a research and development and then comes as a wet lab, when there's that demanding of water use against the conservative supply scenarios, we have a condition where there's not going to be adequate water supply, and -- and we're just making that as a point of information for the benefit of the Planning Commission.

MR. JEUNG: Mm-hmm.

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COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Thanks.

MR. JEUNG: There are two different components that are primary contributors to the air emissions. So For any given project, whether it's a housing development, whether it's a commercial development, you have the certain amount of emissions associated with the trips that are going to be generated by that project.

So as Mark pointed out, there's some 11,000 or so new daily trips. All of those cars and the mechanisms or the means by which people are going to be arrive at the site are going to generate emissions associated with additional air quality or air emissions.

In addition, the proposed project as a site contributes stationary source emissions. So there are -there are those that are related to mobile sources, such as the cars, and then there's stationary sources.

So, for example, the heating and the ventilation that's going to be required to support the office, the R&D, the hotel, the health club, all of that is going to contribute to emissions, as well.

We take all of those different sources, the trips and the square footage and the types of uses and put it into a model that's called Urbanist, and the Urbanist model then generates for us using factors that have been

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Does that help?

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Yes. I'm glad to hear you say you're working with the planned improvement such as the Hetch Hetchy system, and I'm sure you're aware they're going to be doing a lot of digging --

MR. JEUNG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: -- of those big pipelines right there.

MR. JEUNG: I think the complication there is just how long the contract is going to continue under the current conditions.

There's a projected date of exploration, and so once you get beyond that, it becomes pretty tentative, a little bit tentative on -- on how available the water supply is going to be.

And so that's again why we take this conservative approach in the environmental document. Because, as Mark said, we're not certain of some of those conditions in the future.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Mm-hmm. And my other 20 21 question for you has to do with air quality.

I understand the ones for the construction phase, but could you expand on the -- on the significant and unavoidable air quality impacts post construction that you were mentioning?

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approved by the California Air Resources Board the amount of emissions that are associated with all those uses, both stationary and mobile.

The amount of emissions that are then calculated are compared against standards that are promulgated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

And so the district has come out and said that in general, given our conditions here in the Bay Area, if there's more than eighty pounds per day of certain criteria pollutants such as the NOx or the particulate matter, in those cases, it should be declared that the project would have a significant air quality impact, and that was the case here.

We tend to find that with every large project.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: So it's the -- it's the transportation, not the buildings themselves or the uses within?

MR. JEUNG: For the vast majority of the emissions, whether you're looking at the mobile or the stationary sources, it's primarily from the mobile sources.

So when we do take a look at the alternatives, for example, and we're trying to reduce the number of pollutants per day or the pounds per day, we were looking at opportunities to reduce the number of trips.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Mm-hmm.

21 (Pages 81 to 84)

Page 85 Page 87 MR. JEUNG: And that's where we were working 1 MR. ROGERS: Yes. 1 2 closely with City Staff and Mark Spencer. 2 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: All right. Another 3 COMMISSIONER FERRICK: And how closely -- I 3 general question, I didn't see any -- it may be here, but I 4 4 mean, I'm just thinking back to the housing, the ten -- I read -- tried to read a lot of this material. I 5 5 haven't got through everything -- every single page of it, percent. 6 That would -- that would go commensurately down 6 but I didn't see any input from Redwood City or Palo Alto. 7 7 if the number of people living close by? MR. ROGERS: Yeah. Those jurisdictions -- all 8 MR. JEUNG: Yeah. 8 the neighboring jurisdictions of potential interest were 9 COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Okay. Thank you. 9 noticed with the Draft EIR. So the comment period is still 10 MR. JEUNG: Mm-hmm. 10 open until next week. 11 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you. 11 We had some preliminary inquiries from Redwood COMMISSIONER FERRICK: And then I think I 12 12 City. We have not seen a normal comment or any other 13 13 have -- I can come back later. format comments, but I would not be surprised if those came 14 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. And Jack, and then I'm 14 in from those jurisdictions or other ones. 15 just going to insert a request to the consultants. If it's 15 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Okay. And one of our 16 possible to answer a question with we took the worst case 16 speakers earlier talked about this as being not a project, 17 drought and the worst case building load and it came out 17 but rather an option to build a project. 18 that this is the result. 18 How long will the project be under consideration 19 19 and still have the possibility of not -- of not being We have a lot of questions to ask you tonight, 20 20 and in the interest of time, rather than completeness, that built? 21 would be appreciated. 21 MR. ROGERS: That's probably a topic that we 22 Jack. 22 can discuss in more detail on the 5th, but I'll answer it 23 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: I have a couple general 23 in brief. 24 questions and a number of specific questions. 24 The applicant has not yet requested a specific 25 25 The general questions really involve answers to term. So at this point, it's a matter for future Page 86 Page 88 questions that have been asked to me by other residents of 1 1 negotiation. 2 2 Menlo Park. The one point in addition that staff would just 3 3 like to make is that the -- the options can also be phrased One of the major questions is: Why are we only 4 considering the outside perimeter of that section for M-3 4 in terms of the benefits to the City. So there can be 5 zoning? Why didn't we take that -- that whole area and 5 provisions for, you know, revenues or in-lieu type fees to 6 deal with it as M-3 zoning? 6 be paid if a project isn't built by a certain time. 7 7 MR. ROGERS: Just roughly speaking, the area That's the kind of thing that could be part of a 8 that's proposed as part of this project is the only area in 8 Development Agreement. 9 that particular space in between Chrysler and Marsh that's 9 So if a project wasn't built, but was 10 10 under the ownership of the project sponsor. contributing the revenues that it would contribute if 11 11 The twelve or thirteen sites in the middle are built, that's something that could be considered as part of 12 owned by separate entities. 12 the Development Agreement's time frame discussion. 13 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: I understand that, but 13 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: All right. And Henry 14 why wouldn't Council consider looking at that whole area in 14 I have a couple of small questions to ask and then I have a 15 15 number of specific questions, but I'll -- I'll hold them 16 16 I -- I understand that there would be a need for till later, okay, but I did want to --17 17 additional environmental -- Environmental Impact Reports if CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. 18 the people there decided to do something later on, but it 18 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: -- you know, get a 19 just seems to me that -- that would make sense to do that. 19 little bit more input on traffic noise and -- and 20 So your -- your response is basically because 20 only Mr. Bohannon has -- has asked for that. 21 21 If I understand traffic noise, you're looking at 22 MR. ROGERS: That's --22 the noise over and above what presently exists, or is it 23 COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: And that's my answer. 23 over what used to exist, say, in 2006 or 2007? 24 That will be my answer, then. 24 MR. JEUNG: In order to be succinct, the noise 25 Is that right? 25 analysis and impacts do look at the potential change from

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existing conditions, and the existing conditions were defined as when the Notice of Preparation was released in 2006/2007.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Okay. It was back at that time.

All right. So these extra trips that have been projected will -- will cause us to get into the position of not being able to mitigate -- mitigate that problem.

I was curious. How many additional trips would it take to reach that point where you could not mitigate the problem? I mean, are we talking, you know, a few thousand trips, I think 11,000 trips during the day? Would 1,000 trips do that?

MR. JEUNG: We did try to do a sensitivity analysis when we looked at the different alternatives. So I think some of the alternatives were pegged to reduce some of the noise impacts that were identified.

So I'll take a moment to look that up.

I -- I can see from the analysis that we did that actually all of the reductions ended up eliminating the noise impact.

So even if the project were reduced to 117 percent FAR, that would reduce the noise impact, but we don't have the tipping point, and we can figure that out and provide that to you for your study session.

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And just -- this is something I probably should know, but I want to make sure I truly know it.

What's the definition of a project trip?

MR. SPENCER: A project trip is a vehicle trip, one vehicle trip generated by whatever's being proposed.

What we look at is based on square footage, based on the number of hotel rooms, whatever the factor may be how many trips are coming to the site and how many trips would be leaving the site during any given time period.

So minimally, any project has to generate at least two trips, one in and one out within the framework of at least a day, and then you build from there.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: For how many employees? How many employees per trip, in each vehicle trip, then?

MR. SPENCER: The vehicle trip estimate is actually not based on the number of employees in this particular case.

When you're looking at square footages for office use, the density of that building is -- is indirectly factored in, but we're not saying. "Gee, we think there's a thousand employees; therefore, we generate so many trips."

What we're looking at is if you have, say, 200,000 square feet of office space, based on known factors

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LEV. Ohm. That would be

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Okay. That would be nice. Thank you.

I had one question, also, about the R&D lab and the water impact along the lines of Katie.

I -- I guess there's a formula used. If you define something as an R&D lab, there is a formula that says how much water you'll use on an annual basis per employees.

Is that how you do that?

MR. JEUNG: Pretty much. What we did is we took a look at historical information that we had from other studies about how much water consumption is associated with an R&D lab, and we assigned that to this project.

And I can't remember off the top of my head whether that was square footage or based on employees, but that was the formula that was used.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: I was just curious. It just seemed to me that that was the major reason for one of the problems of water.

MR. JEUNG: You're absolutely correct.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: And I haven't -- I have been involved in my career with a number of R&D labs, so I don't remember ever using an excessive amount of water. That's why I bring up this question.

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of that kind of office space, who would anticipate it would generate so many vehicle trips in and out of that site.

So it's based -- it's not based on employees. It's based on square footage. For a hotel, it's based on the number of rooms. For a restaurant, it might be based on the number of seats within the restaurant.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: All right. I understand that, then. I appreciate your explanation, and you have data to support that, obviously, and that's what you're using is database.

MR. SPENCER: Yes. Very solid data on that. COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I've got a couple of questions. I want to start with a couple that were picked up by our speakers.

One had to do with traffic impacts as it was analyzed. I seem to remember somewhere around 1,100 trips in the morning, about 1,800 new employees.

Can you align or help align trips with employees, what kind of factor was used?

MR. SPENCER: As I just stated earlier, there is no factor between number of employees and the number of trips.

There is a trip generation table in the EIR that shows the factors that were used to calculate the number of

23 (Pages 89 to 92)

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Well, I guess let me put it another way for those present or those listening on our various services.

How would one grasp or understand that you could have an AM peak trips, new trips in of 937 when you have 1,800 new employees?

I'm -- I'm sure there's a basis for it. It's just it would help -- help to speak to it.

MR. SPENCER: I'm looking at the trip generation table. Which is table 3.11-5 in the Draft EIR, which does show you 937 inbound trips, net new trips all together.

I don't have the number of employees here. The number of employees is estimated -- as you said, I think it's at 1,800.

Again, I'll tell you two things. One, most of the trips are assumed to be single occupant auto. There would be some carpooling and some other uses, but most are single occupant auto, people driving themselves. Very typical for this environment.

Not all of those employees arrive in the same peak hour. What you see represented here is the highest one-hour period of the morning commute.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Oh, right. So --

private sponsor's willingness to incorporate them within this application.

Applications do require payment of fees and the provision of information, so it needs to be a coordinated consolidated effort.

So if an individual didn't want to incorporate someone, they wouldn't have to, but someone could make their own application independently.

But again the way this one is structured, it is all around what the individual applicant has been proposing in terms of its geographic extents.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: If I had an adjacent site of, say, two acres, could I come forward and say I would like also an M-3 designation?

MR. ROGERS: You could. It involves a payment of fees.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: And I would pay the fees and would say --

MR. ROGERS: And also an EIR.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I saw what he ordered for lunch and I'll take that, and you could pay the fees and --

MR. ROGERS: Acknowledging from the -- from that applicant side that there's no M-3 zoning at this current point.

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MR. SPENCER: So you will have potentially 900 in one hour and 900 in another hour, and you might have, you know, some on the fringes.

The morning commute period lasts in the Bay Area typically between 5:30 and 9:30. It does spread quite a bit --

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Correct.

MR. SPENCER: -- so this is the single highest peak of that time.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Fair enough. That's just the right answer.

We also had a -- well, there's not much to do about that.

I think we've spoken to a couple of those. Following up on a question from Commissioner O'Malley to staff regarding the limits of the M-3.

Thomas, were -- first of all, the neighboring land owners were presumably notified from the Notice of Intent forward of this project going forward.

Would that be true?

MR. ROGERS: That is correct.

22 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: And was there any limitation 23 should these landowners wish to join the definition of M-3?

> MR. ROGERS: Because this is a private development application, that would be subject to the

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Right.

MR. ROGERS: It's just a proposal, but there's no prohibition against that.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. There's a mention in the zoning regarding setbacks, that they are -- that there's a five foot average.

How would we have -- how would we even apply ar average -- that's in the staff report, actually, in the summary. In the development regulations comparison, and that's the side setback.

MR. ROGERS: So that is averaging -- those properties have two side setbacks. So the full zoning ordinance text in the appendix list that it can basically go from zero to ten feet.

So you got zero on one side and ten feet on the other side, that averages five, or you could have five and five on both sides.

It's a sort of sliding scale similar to what the R-E zoning district allows with a total setback of thirty feet, but you can adjust.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. So it's the same thing, just a smaller number.

I wanted to make note -- and fortunately, this is a Draft EIR -- that all the maps that are used for reference, maps are actual -- actually aerials, as well,

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1 are all from prior -- prior to 1999.

> They all show the -- and that would be with the exception of the colored area plans, but there are at least I think five plans in here which show the pre-1999 freeway exchange.

And given that we're talking about traffic flow and the impact on the freeway exchange, I don't think this should move forward with an out of date plan.

The impact report in PS-2, I believe it is, notes that there is no impact on equipment required by the Menlo Park Fire Protection District, but the Fire Protection District has separately noted, I believe, that they will need a new kind of ladder truck.

Is this something that should be represented in the EIR and then responded to as mitigated?

MR. ROGERS: The CEQA standards are a little bit different than what the fiscal impact analysis looked at. So if I mess this up, Rod's going to correct me.

If the project required a new fire station to be built, that would be a capital facility that would need to be analyzed in terms of its CEQA impact.

However, the purchase of a piece of equipment that can be housed within the existing facility does not.

However, Commissioner Riggs is correct, that it is a source for further discussion as the Commission gets last point on the FEMA as far as the flood plain elevation? You're saying that the project will add two feet to the seven foot flood plain.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: No. The existing elevation. COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Site elevation.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Site elevation was -- I didn't realize was 6.3, because I thought one of them was five, but I guess there are different elevations with the different sites.

But the -- I did see what Tom has alluded to, that the project is committed to bringing it up to -- I think it's 8.3 feet. Notably above the seven foot hundred year flood level.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: So excavation would be done to the site or added to the site or fill would be --

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Fill.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: -- brought to the site to raise it. Okay. I thought that's the point you were trying to make.

On this R&D lab -- and this might be for one of you guys -- we talked about water coming into the site.

With R&D labs, you have a tremendous amount of water leaving the site, as well, and how -- I didn't see anything specifically addressing the capacities of our existing sewer system in that area and how that would

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into the fiscal impact analysis at the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Thank you. Then the flood elevation -- let me see. I guess that's under Hydrology.

If I read it correctly, it says that the flood elevation is at seven feet. The current project is below that. It's going to add two feet, which will bring it up to over eight feet.

I was just trying to follow the math.

MR. ROGERS: The topography on the different sites does vary over different areas, but roughly speaking, yes, the base flood elevation is seven feet, and the project elevations would be eight feet or a little bit above the floor.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: That's right. I had forgotten there would be more than one elevation.

Okay. All right. That's actually it for questions and I'll hold comments. I'm going to take a wild guess at who has a light on.

John?

21 COMMISSIONER KADVANY: No. Go ahead.

22 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Melody.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay.

24 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Go ahead. 25

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Would you explain your

impact our sewer system and our wastewater treatment plant.

MR. JEUNG: Yes. Please bear with me while I look that up. Because it -- excuse me. It was evaluated. Sorry.

MR. MURPHY: It's on page 3.12-6. There's an explanation, a setting for the wastewater.

MR. JEUNG: Thank you.

There's also a table on page 3.12-19. That table identifies the amount of wastewater generation from each of the proposed uses at the site, and there's a -- an assessment of those wastewater for those relative to achieving capacity.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Can you summarize that quickly?

MR. JEUNG: It's called Impact UT-3, and there is sufficient capacity at the wastewater treatment facility to accommodate the projected wastewater flows.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: And -- and then that would compare with just this project.

MR. JEUNG: Yes.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: And what else is there? Not the maximum of all M-2s that might dump into the facility.

MR. JEUNG: That's a very good point. The analysis that I just described that's comprised of Impact

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UT-3 looks at this proposed document. If you then look at all the other developments, the key-most of developments, that's covered on a different page, and bear with me.

That's examined on page 3.12-32, where we looked at all the other development potential associated with other foreseeable projects surrounding this proposed project site and estimated that there would be sufficient wastewater treatment capacity.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: So that's only specific to this project site?

MR. JEUNG: No. It's taking into account other future possible development in the Menlo Park area.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Okay.

MR. JEUNG: And other contributors to the wastewater treatment facility.

> COMMISSIONER PAGEE: All right. Thank you. CHAIRMAN RIGGS: John.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Thank you.

This is another question for Mark on transportation. It looks like -- you have a lot of people are naturally concerned about the impact on traffic

22 23 surrounding -- surround the project area, but it appears

that inside the project area, there's some significant

24 25 change, especially in this kind of nexus of streets around

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like a report card, A's and B's and C's are very good and

You know, of the intersections on Independence at Marsh, Constitution, Chrysler, on Chilco, these are all, you know, pretty much A's and B's right now. They're very lightly traveled.

Again, you have underutilized parcels in the area, and you don't have a lot of internal circulation currently occurring within the site itself.

Obviously the -- the traffic on Bayfront is something much different.

As this development comes on line, we're going to go from these A's and B's -- I'm going to quickly try to jump ahead. But you'll hit those impacts relatively quickly at those intersections, and particularly because those are mostly unsignalized intersections.

> COMMISSIONER KADVANY: They're stop signs. MR. SPENCER: And stop signs.

So the trigger to have an impact based on the delay on those is not that hard to trigger, but you will quickly increase to --

> COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Well, I'm noticing --MR. SPENCER: D's and F's.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: For example, like here we go from something like ten and seventeen second delays

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Independence and Chrysler and Constitution, you get some real big changes and some significant delays.

Will you kind of talk around that a bit, kind of what we're going from? What's it like today? What's being looked at here?

MR. SPENCER: Certainly. I'll try and give you a brief summary of that comparison.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: My -- my impres -- my subjective impression is that we're going from very lightly used area in terms of traffic to one that's in kind of a -you know, much more like what's on the outside, outside world, so to speak.

MR. SPENCER: Certainly. I think in the general sense here, you're correct in that there's going to be, you know, obviously very -- the heaviest demands of traffic from the project obviously are going to be at the project driveways and on the streets immediately surrounding the project, and then it dissipates as you move further away from the site. As you hit the freeway, as you go over the bridge, as you -- you know, as you move further.

So that's why it doesn't take -- you're right. I mean, currently you have very good levels of service.

If you look at, you know, existing conditions, we measure traffic again in terms of levels of service, Page 104

at Independence -- well, Independence Drive, Constitution to 85 seconds. So a minute and a half. So that's -- a minute and a half's a pretty long span.

MR. SPENCER: That is, and that's why --

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: That's a lot of cars backed up. It kind of gives you an image of some internal congestion in peak hours.

MR. SPENCER: That is peak hours, but we also it's a heavy intensification around the site. We looked at the queues. Do they back up from one intersection to another? What do we need to do in terms of do you need more street capacity? Do you need to change from a stop sign to traffic signal control?

Throughout the program, when we looked at those eleven intersections that -- over the course of the long-term analysis that are going to be impacted, one of those can be reduced to a less than significant level.

We did, however, recommend mitigation for every single one of those locations in terms of this is what you can do to improve the conditions at these locations. Can you add a turn lane? Can you improve the traffic signal timing? Can you do various things to improve the conditions?

And each of those cases, we could make headway and improve the conditions. We didn't ignore them, because

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they're -- because we can't get it to a less than significant level.

It's just that you can only bring it down so much, and then you kind of hit a wall at a certain point.

So in some of the cases, we bring down the -the congestion level quite a bit, but not to that under
CEQA threshold and City threshold to that less than
significant level, which basically has to bring it back to
the condition of baseline, really, that we're starting
with.

So that's -- but there are a whole series of things that are being proposed in terms of this would considerably help the situation.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: I -- I guess I'm trying -- you know, the traffic analysis is hard to get a hold of because it's by intersections, it by road segments and you kind of like to get a more holistic perspective, and I sort of get a sense of that because of the thinking in terms of this going -- right now, from a traffic engineer's perspective only, you know, there's not -- it's underutilized, meaning it's -- right?

You know, it's kind of -- it's kind of funny because it's nice to drive in because you can get through there very quickly.

So we're going for -- you know, so we have this

doesn't -- that's not what we're about. It's not all about

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I'm about movement of people and goods and services, and it's not healthy to have everything just filled up and jammed all the time.

You have see surges of traffic as a result of development, and you'll see it for periods of time and then it will dissipate.

Okay. Over the course of the day, you're going to see some levels going up, you know, at a higher base level than what you had, because you have 24-hour uses there. You've got hotels, you've got other things that you're thinking about at this point.

But it's not -- it's not going to be a continual drone of very heavy congestion 24/7, 365 days a year.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Thank you.

And then Vince and then Katie.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. I wanted to address something that hasn't come up here tonight, and first I want to explain something about what I think would be a real win-win for the City and the people in East Menlo.

What I would actually like to see in this area is light manufacturing which gives real jobs into the

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space there from a traffic perspective where not -- not much is happening.

So it's like a free space in your computer, and when you start to fill that up on your computer, that's when you start to have trouble, because -- you know, regionally because you have no free space.

Is -- is that a valid analogy there?

MR. SPENCER: Not -- not quite. I'll tell you the difference.

When you fill up space on your hard drive on your computer, it's there all the time, unless you erase it or move it. So once you fill it up, it's there.

It's not like I'm only filling it up for fifteen minutes or an hour and a half, and then that congestion on your computer calms down.

If you're on a network system in your office on a computer and suddenly everyone jumps on the Internet and they're downloading movies or something, the system slows down, and then as they -- they're done with all that downloading, the system gets faster again.

That's a more accurate analogy comparing it to a computer situation. That's what we have here.

As -- as a traffic professional, yes, I'll see underutilized capacity on the roadway. I don't want to fill it up. That's certainly not my goal. That future, not just construction jobs; not just, you know, service jobs.

And my concern here is that we're moving very far away from that possibility by doing this.

Okay. But given where we're at and given that certain promises have been made, I think it's our responsibility up here to try and get those promises in the record, and I don't know exactly whether it belongs in the EIR.

We do have indications in the EIR how many jobs are going to be in Menlo Park. The EIR is structured to try and minimize that because that minimizes the impacts.

So that's not broken out in terms of what that would mean for East Menlo. I think it should be broken out for what that means for East Menlo, and I think as this process continues, we should make these agreements part of the public record and we should talk about these things so that they can be enforced; so that they can be understood; so that our commitment to that neighborhood can be enforced and understood; so that we can understand the impacts and benefits, not just on all of Menlo Park, but on the particular area where the project's going in.

I think that's really, really important, and I have other things to say, but I'm going to let Katie do her thing now because she's been waiting.

27 (Pages 105 to 108)

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there.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right, and I'll just note briefly that we will talk about that in the Development Agreement, but as David Spear pointed out, we are -- oh no. Elias pointed out, this is -- the EIR backs up the opportunity to build this level, so it -- it's on the table, and thank you for putting it there.

Katie.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Thank you.

My question actually backs up better off of Commissioner Kadvany and the more global statement that Mr. Bressler just made.

Mark, traffic. The slide that you had up actually did kind of give a little bit more of a global picture of sort of those dots and how that in the future, the impacts on the various intersections and segments of roadway, and the one that kind of caught my eye not only in the EIR, but there was that you pointed out that one segment only oddly enough a two-lane segment of Marsh Road at that point has a significant unavoidable impact, and that's Marsh Road between Bay and Bohannon.

And I didn't know why in your assessment that was where it didn't -- I was surprised if that was, why not Bay to Middlefield and why not, you know, the rest of that stretch, especially because that stretch has -- is two lanes on both sides.

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other words, we have a -- basically a ninety percent jobs/ housing imbalance, and, you know, this project is going to just keep with that.

I don't know how they came up with the ABAG numbers other than they said they used the methodology. I find it very hard to believe that ABAG would settle for a ninety percent jobs/housing imbalance.

Where -- I mean, there's a little bit of verbiage in EIR about trading with Redwood City. Redwood City has a pretty bad jobs/housing imbalance, too, if you look at their table, but ours is terrible.

So I -- just to be realistic here, I think that the EIR could do a very simple analysis, but it would take some work.

I think that the -- the ten percent number should be broken out. There should be a number. Let's say we're going to go for fifty percent jobs/housing imbalance here. Okay. That means that half of the jobs created are going to be in Menlo Park.

Now I want to know what that does to the traffic. The traffic analysis only goes to the intersections, you know -- the farthest it goes away that I've seen is Marsh and Middlefield.

Well, heck, if we're going to have that jobs/ housing imbalance, you got to -- and you're going to really

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I didn't -- didn't know.

MR. SPENCER: First off, it's an excellent catch on your part to notice that, that subtlety. And honestly, I -- I don't recall offhand.

I know we looked at several segments of Marsh, and why that one popped up or why that one was remaining compared to the others, I'm going to have to look for an

It might just take me a little bit, so I don't want to take the Commission's time right now, but I want to get back to you on that and we'll submit it as part of the response.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Thanks.

MR. SPENCER: I'll look that up.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I will say as a user of that segment, it does not surprise me, however.

Vince, follow-up.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Another follow-up,

have a few more things I'd like to see the EIR address.

As Commissioner Riggs pointed out -- and I think he pointed it out because it is a glaring thing. I want to go back to the jobs/housing imbalance and -- and look into this a little bit more here.

And as Elias pointed out when he was talking, everything seems to evolve around this ten percent. In address it, which I think we're going to be asked to do, then you have to say where are those people going to live.

And if you say where are those people going to live, then you have to redo the traffic analysis to look at how they're going to get to work, and there's nothing in here about getting people from the railroad tracks out

There's nothing forcing the developer to consider these issues at all here, and I find that very disappointing.

So I think that there should be a fifty percent level, a 25 percent level and the ten percent level, and even on the ten percent level, they should be forced to -to say where are we going to put that housing, and what is the traffic impact from putting that out?

And that's a real analysis of the impact of this project so we can break it out and really understand what it does to our community.

We don't have that here.

Okay. That's all I had to say about that topic.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Thanks.

John, new issue or something to add?

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Yeah. Just to follow up on what Vince said. This may get to this -- this aspect of this -- the proposal, but we have simultaneously General --

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General Plan and Zoning Amendment which is generic large envelope and a specific project, and it may be that this is the type of analysis which asks -- which is more -- which is what you would say for a zoning, you know.

A zoning change or whatever, basically say well, you don't know what's going to go in there. But you could have different times of activity and you want to have your analysis reflected.

I don't know if that's the way these things work, but that's a -- well, following up on that, I have -- I have an economic question. Maybe this is for Rod. I'm -- I'm not sure.

There was a comment in the economic analysis, and this -- this gets back to something that Commissioner O'Malley said vis-a-vis the -- the donut -- the donut hole in -- in the middle.

It was a suggestion -- it was a comment in the economic analysis that the -- the General Plan Amendment could be crafted or phrased in such a way to either encour -- encourage or discourage the remai -- the remaining parcel owners to start developing in a certain way.

And I was wondering if there's anything to expand on that or is it just kind of a throw-away comment? It seemed like it was hinting at this issue of how to think

it, here's the logic behind it which doesn't -- you don't really have any impact.

3 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: So John, are you asking for 4 one?

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: No. Some simple -- I think something between what's there now and a full shadow analysis. Something based simply on the geometry of the building.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Are you asking for a simple shadow analysis?

ow analysis?

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Thank you.

And Jack.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: You know, my questions, a number of them have been responded to, and the others that I have really I think I should wait till we have our next meeting, because they're questions that I would ask the developer. So fine.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I do have I think -- I do have some EIR oriented comments, but first I have a question to follow up on the issue from public comment and that Vince has brought up.

If -- this is a question for staff.

If we the Commission feel that the M-3 zoning would be justified by the public benefits represented in

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forward to making use of this new M-3 designation in a kind of rationale.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Excuse me, John, do you have a specific question rather than just --

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Yeah. Can you fill that out? What does it mean to encourage or discourage? How would you -- what does that mean to craft the -- the amendment in such a way? What's -- what's that mean? It's like a sentence or two.

MR. ROGERS: I believe that's a little bit more a question for staff. The fiscal impact analysis, which is on the agenda for the meeting of the 5th, was conducted by a different consultant. It was Bay Area Economics. It was not PBS&J.

So with your assent, we'll defer that question.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Sure. Good enough.

I do have one just comment on -- on the -- it is on the EI -- EIR. There is a little discussion of shadow analysis. The building -- the possible buildings are so tall, it does seem reasonable to have some kind of shadow analysis, as simple as it might be.

When I -- there are people that have written in a couple of e-mails mentioning it, but when I read the area -- the EIR, it was kind of like well, we don't really need to do a shadow analysis, but if you -- if you make me do

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this project, it would appear that we are assuming a link that may not be there.

For example, if we talk about employment and employment coming from a specific area and through job training, this is clearly a development, a developer commitment for a specific project.

If we -- if the City goes through and passes an amendment to the General Plan and to the Zoning Ordinance and then this project is not built, the M-3 is there with the land, and now a different project could come through totaling 137 percent with no such commitments.

Would this M-3 zoning assume that it nonetheless comes through this Commission and City Council, or would a this point it would be possible to build to rights?

MR. ROGERS: The overall Development Agreement would establish the overall expectations for any development on these sites, and so if there was an individual developer that did not build, but would agree to in the Development Agreement certain guarantees like with the jobs source kind of contract, if that was in the Development Agreement, a new developer couldn't come in to build a physical project without that additional public benefit component.

So to the extent that the Development Agreement provides an umbrella, things could be incorporated within

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Page 117 Page 119 that that could happen with one developer or another 1 that this project in 2027 could still be built? 1 2 developer potentially. 2 MR. ROGERS: That's a little more definitive 3 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: But the Development Agreement 3 than I would be prepared to say at this point. If that's a 4 4 is between the City and a particular developer. source of interest for the Commission, we can explore that 5 5 If the particular developer goes away, the M-3 further with the City Attorney and we'd be prepared to 6 remains: does it not? 6 respond in more detail at the meeting on the 5th. 7 7 MR. ROGERS: The -- well, again, the COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Will he be here on the 8 Development Agreement can set up a particular course of 8 5th? 9 actions that happens in the event of a developer bankruptcy 9 MR. ROGERS: There's been some discussion about 10 or elective decision not to develop. 10 it subject to a number of factors. If the Commission wants 11 And so there can be another instance where a 11 to relay a strong interest in it, we'll pass that along and 12 developer goes bankrupt and one requires their assets and 12 consider it. 13 the Development Agreement contract would be considered an 13 But certainly we interact with the City Attorney 14 asset of the developer and then that new person comes in. 14 on all these questions, so --15 And so I don't think that there's a --. 15 COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Right, but if we had 16 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Cannot a third party come 16 additional questions on that night, we would have a time 17 17 forward and say well, I don't know about a hotel, but I'm delay or we have the inability to get an answer. The time 18 going to build some office buildings? 18 would -- would be beneficial to us. 19 19 MR. ROGERS: Oh, no. Under the -- the way this CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I have some more comments, but 20 20 is structured with the requirement of a Development Vince, did you have --21 Agreement for the M-3 zoning, there's not a way for the. 21 COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Oh, this is about the 22 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. The M-3 zoning requires 22 Development Agreement. I just wanted to follow up on that. 23 a Development Agreement? 23 It's my understanding -- please correct me if MR. ROGERS: That is correct. 24 24 I'm wrong, Thomas, but we don't actually see the 25 25 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. So that is the link. Development Agreement here. Page 118 Page 120 Yeah, Melody. 1 It's not something that is a matter of the 1 2 COMMISSIONER PAGEE: And how long does the EIR public record. It's not part of the public process. 3 for this particular parcel last? Isn't there an expiration 3 Is that correct? 4 date? 4 MR. ROGERS: No. That's not correct. The 5 5 I can't imagine that projected traffic would be Draft Development Agreement would be available for the 6 the same ten years from now or fifteen years from now. 6 Planning Commission's consideration. 7 7 Water will change. COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Do we get to vote or MR. ROGERS: Well, just generally the EIR 8 8 it? 9 analyzes the -- the development as it's projected to be 9 MR. ROGERS: Yes. In conjunction with your developed as well as any other developments in the area 10 10 responsibilities as -- as a recommending body to the 11 that have specific and detailed information associated with 11 Council in conjunction with all the other project 12 12 requirements. 13 So with the Development Agreement, that locks in 13 COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. 14 the entitlements. 14 MR. ROGERS: Full text. 15 I don't have any sort of outer range offhand 15 COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. I still think it 16 that I can say is an -- you know, an upper limit, but an 16 would be very much in the interest of this project to get EIR needs to certify the -- the conditions as they exist at 17 17 some of these agreements that exist only as words that have 18 the time and as they can be projected reasonably at that 18 been spoken into the record tonight down a little bit more, 19 time based on the information about other projects, so --19 and the sooner, the better. 20 COMMISSIONER PAGEE: And are the -- how far 20 I don't -- you know, whether there's a formal 21 21 they projected into the future? process for that or not. Because I don't really know what 22 MR. ROGERS: The transit analysis goes out to 22 the nature of those agreements is, and it would be nice to 23 2027, which was twenty years from the 2007 Notice of 23 clarify it so that we don't have any surprises when we get 24 24 Preparation. to that point. 25 COMMISSIONER PAGEE: So the assumption would be 25 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: But Thomas, am I right in

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defining a Development Agreement as customized approval conditions?

MR. ROGERS: That's one way of -- of looking at it. It establish -- it can establish certain performance measures.

The key thing from a developer's perspective is it can lock in project approvals for an extended time. But again, it can also lock in benefits to occur a certain time regardless of whether construction has actually taken place, so --

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: What I was hoping to do is assure my fellow commissioners that the -- the Development Agreement will -- we will comment on the Development Agreement and it will be a tool similar to -- but larger than the tool of conditions on smaller projects.

MR. ROGERS: It has many attributes in common with that. It also has additional attributes.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Thank you.

And let me take a moment to -- well, for my own sake to corral comments that are specifically EIR related.

For example, I'd like to speak about how much open space is resulting from our new FA -- from the proposed FAR.

Is that an EIR issue?

MR. ROGERS: Certainly a lot of tonight's about

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What the EIR does, though, is identify those intersections that are outside the City's jurisdiction for which the City does not have control over. So that's why they're categorized as significant unavoidable.

So if there's a desire for the City to pursue those separately, that would be a Development Agreement item and not necessarily an EIR item.

So you would comment more about the -- the specifics of the mitigation that's suggested as opposed to how it's accomplished.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. And then something that is proposed as a possible mitigation, but if I understand it correctly was not listed as a requirement to mitigate are adaptive signals.

The EIR refers to multiple intersections that could benefit from adaptive signals, and then indicates that the applicant might contribute to an adaptive signal project.

Would it -- especially given that the mitigation is not complete, would it not be appropriate to ask that this project revise these signals, period?

MR. MURPHY: Mark Spencer may chime in, as well, but part of it gets to the concept of an adaptive signal is identified as a partial mitigation because it does not fully mitigate --

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listening. So it's not necessarily a matter of responding to a comment.

I want to encourage everyone to make any comment that they think is applicable, because then we can respond to it in the EIR. The response may be this is not an EIR issue, but at least you get a chance to say it.

It's -- it is certainly something that can be discussed as part of the overall project approvals at the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: And related to that. For example, in the EIR, intersections that are impacted, but are in Atherton or are on the state highway are not addressed with mitigation because they're outside of the City's control.

However, from my point of view, if this project affects an intersection and the intersection matters to the population of -- of this town, then it's not outside of our purview to expect it to be addressed, whether it's addressed between the developer and Atherton or the developer and Caltrans.

Is that a comment appropriate to the EIR or is that again a separate issue?

MR. MURPHY: Yeah. The way I would interpret that would be a separate issue, because the EIR did attempt to identify all feasible mitigation measures.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Correct.

MR. MURPHY: -- in terms of going to different intersections.

Or -- I'm not exactly --

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: So there are multiple intersections within Menlo Park that could benefit from adaptive signals. Perhaps I'm just misreading it.

Does the EIR mean to say adapt -- adaptive signals shall be provided by this project, but this will not be a complete mitigation?

I did read it that way. I read it as feel free to make a contribution toward adaptive signals sometimes in the next decade.

MR. SPENCER: I think that would be more correct. It doesn't state that it shall happen, and in each instance, it's I think clearly stated that it's -- it would serve along with other measures as partial mitigation, but collectively would not result in less than significant impacts.

So it's a contributing factor towards improving transportation at that particular location. Also bearing in mind that adaptive signal timing requires a program across several intersections in order to be effective. It's not a you can do it in one place and only with a signalized lane location. It's along corridors.

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Right, and for a 10,000 square foot office building, we've been hesitant to make the developer go update a bunch of signals, but for a million square feet, sort of a different point of view.

Well, going back to staff, then, is that more appropriate for the Development Agreement, then?

MR. MURPHY: It's generally more appropriate for the Development Agreement, but one thing to keep in mind is that there would be greater specificity that would come associated with the -- the kind of EIR component of adaptive signal as part of the -- as this project would go through the review process as part of the Development Agreement and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program, there would then be specificity about the dollar amounts and timing of payment, but that was not identified in the Draft EIR yet.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. So the quantitative mitigation -- well, yes. I understand. We'll move that to October.

All right. That just leaves me with three comments. I'll start out with a couple of positives.

I'd just like to say that the commitment to leave certified buildings to me, although it's not a mitigation in itself, it is a symbol of significant mitigation. I'm pleased to see that.

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know the developer doesn't -- has stated here that this is not a real option.

My question is: My understanding of the EIR is that you can reduce the impact and the EIR remains valid.

So if we approve an EIR that includes the hotel, does that mean that the hotel only option is valid according to that EIR?

MR. ROGERS: Generally speaking, yes. You can reduce the size of a project and it would still be covered by the outer envelope of a larger EIR.

So a hotel only approval or an office only approval would be covered by this. It just may not get built, possibly.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. That's great. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Jack.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: I have a question for staff.

In this report there, chapter two is a project description, and it goes into quite some detail as to what is going to be done.

My question is: This EIR is -- is based I think on that project description, and if -- if some of those things that are described in the project are not done, does that invalidate the EIR?

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Also, the Traffic Demand Management Plan I thought was particularly effective, and I can speak to that in experience. I did work on a campus for three and a half years during -- and during that time, TDM was voluntarily enacted, and the effect on parking and morning traffic was notable.

And then AE2.1 which deals with -- I call it light pollution, I believe it's glare from the project, there's a reference that this being in an urban setting, the night sky views are not really there to protect, and I would have to disagree.

Living approximately a mile from this project, I am often amazed that -- just by standing in the middle of my street with fairly obscured street lights due to the matured growth of the trees, it feels like being in Tahoe, and the sky is quite clear.

So I think -- although mitigations were indicated, I believe twenty foot high poles colored correct and shielded.

I would just like to make a background note that the north end of Menlo Park is not an urban night sky.

And Vince, over to you.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: Okay. A different thing than has been discussed here.

I notice that there's no hotel only option. I

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1 MR. ROGERS: It would depend on the specific element. There could be, you know, an element that's 3 exchanged for something that's, you know, not technically 4 the exact same thing, but is functionally equivalent. 5

I don't necessarily want to get into a discussion of which ones are the -- the ones they can't do.

But overall, it does set the -- kind of parameters and the understanding of what the project is. It's a very -- definitely a very important part of the document. It's one that we've spent a lot of time on before starting the rest of the documents.

So I'd say in general, it's -- it's not something that can be tinkered with after the fact without eventually endangering the overall document.

But again, it depends on the specifics.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: The reason I bring i up is that in one portion -- this is one of the questions I felt was more appropriate for the next meeting, but now that it's been mentioned.

The lead principles, it indicates that they're going to go for certification, gold for offices and silver for the hotel, and -- and that's fine, but it doesn't guarantee they're going to get certification, and that always bothers me.

I see -- in a number of reports like this, I see

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people making comments they're going to go for this, they're going to go for that, but when you question them in great detail, you find out that well, the goals are there. They're going to do the goals, but they -- they don't want to commit to actually getting the certification.

That was one of the reasons I -- I brought that up, because -- because as I looked at the project description, I thought it was just a general description, but it is a legal part of this document. That's what I'm hearing you saying.

Okay. So that one could -- if major changes were made to that, one could challenge it. Whether or not the challenge would hold is another issue. It's a statement, not a question.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. Katie.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Thank you.

I just have -- it sounds like we're kind of winding down, so I wanted to be sure and get my last few questions in, and they may not be something that can be answered tonight, but I had one thing on drainage, one thing on housing, a traffic and then several comments, so something for everyone.

I couldn't quite find this. For drainage, how much of the fifteen acres is permeable percentage-wise? Page 131

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1 by the developers of University Circle and Bay Meadows 2 thinking that, you know, that might take some research and 3 basically the main arteries, the University Avenue, 4 Hillsdale Avenue (sic) and the surrounding project area. 5

And that might also be more appropriate for October, anyway, because it's really a financial -- partly financial question.

And then my comments are that I'm really happy to see it be LEED certified, going for that in such a large scale, and I think it will make a really healthy place for people to work and that I was really happy to see the extensive community outreach through this whole process.

And then a quick architecture question that may be best addressed, but I'm trying to figure it out.

On the Constitution site, between the office buildings, it looks like there's that main plaza kind of entry area, but I don't see any curb cut or cutout for dropping off people or like a little drive or anywhere to even stop.

So I didn't know how that would ever be accessed by -- as an entry. So that's just something I wanted to bring up. So the architectural control or something we're supposed to deal with a little bit tonight.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Well, yeah. Except it's part of -- that's why I did that little double-take when reading

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What are the -- I know we were talking earlier about the jobs to housing allocation and surmising that other county -- cities are the same.

I'll let you look that up. I'm moving on.

Can you comment on that? Like what -- are we -- is this ten percent? It just seems so low to me, you know, just not knowing what the other cities are.

MR. DOEZEMA: Actually, in the -- in the report

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COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Yeah.

12 MR. DOEZEMA: -- there's a list of cities in 13 five different counties, and Menlo Park -- we did a 14 ranking.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Mm-hmm.

MR. DOEZEMA: So out of the 105 jurisdictions listed. Menlo Park is 99th.

18 So that means there are, I guess, six 19 jurisdictions that have a lower percentage than Menlo Park. 20

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: In the world or --MR. DOEZEMA: In the five counties.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Okay. Thank you.

23 And then a question is -- I've already asked the 24 applicant.

What, if any, traffic mitigations were completed

it.

2 Architectural control is part of our project 3 duties, but tonight it's pretty much limited to EIR.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: On the other hand, it's --

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: I'll be bringing that u at a later date.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: And very good observation.

9 Do you want a response on --

10 COMMISSIONER FERRICK: If you found it.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: -- What EPA did about traffic mitigations at University?

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Mm-hmm.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I'll let Mark.

MR. SPENCER: I can't speak to that, but I can give you an answer to your earlier question so at least we can get that into the record and check one off our -- our

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Great.

MR. SPENCER: How's that?

You had asked earlier about the segment of Marsh between Scott and Bohannon and why that was not significantly impacted, but the segment from Bohannon to Bay was.

The reason for that is that the segment between

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Scott and Bohannon on Marsh is classified differently under the City of Menlo Park Roadway Classification System.

The classification between Scott and Bohannon is a primary arterial, sometimes referred to as a major arterial, and therefore it's a categorically exempt from daily traffic analysis.

However, the segment between Bohannon and Bay is considered a minor arterial. It does have an average daily traffic over 18,000 vehicles and the project does add more than a hundred trips to that segment, and therefore it does significantly impact that segment.

Now, obviously the project also adds quite a bit more than that, actually. It does add to both segments, but it's just a different classification.

The capacity of the roadways, the crosssections are exactly the same. It's just a classification change that occurs at the Bohannon intersection as you move further west.

19 COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Thank you. That helps a 20 lot.

So in practical experience, it will be the same amount of traffic. It's just that --

MR. SPENCER: You betcha.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: -- you drive into a 24

25 different area, yeah. Got ya. Page 135

discussion for the 5th and I think it's something that you can be prepared to ask the applicant further response from.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Well, we -- is it not true that we were able to modify -- to -- to create a planned development area over an Sand Hill Road that was not as divergent in height or density as this project is from its current one?

MR. ROGERS: The Rosewood Hotel was -- did involve the application of an existing zoning district, the C-4 non-El Camino zoning district to a parcel that was not zoned C-4.

So it was a rezoning. It was not a zoning ordinance text amendment. It was a General Plan land use designation amendment, but it was not a General Plan text amendment.

COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: I'll be a little more specific, because what I'd like to see the next time we see this project is how to fit this within an existing zoning designation, and I think that needs to be part of this document, as well.

Because it's a lot to ask to create an entirely new zoning district for one project, and I really -- it's not really appropriate in my mind, and I think we need to see that.

So I've given you a template, to come at with

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CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Could I follow up on that a little bit?

Am I right that the increase in delay through the intersection was I think under two seconds? At the intersection of Florence and Marsh Road? Florence, also known as Bohannon when it crosses --

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: On the other side, yeah MR. SPENCER: Yeah. The intersection delay was not that great an allocation.

10 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: I guess that's the bottom 11 line.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: And also the Bay and Marsh. You use that one a few hundred times a day, too, right?

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Yes, I do.

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Vince COMMISSIONER BRESSLER: A few times tonight, the Rosewood Hotel project has come up, and since this is the first time we've talked about an M-3 and this is -this project would initiate a new zoning district, I'm just wondering why didn't the Rosewood Hotel need a new zoning district? Why did this need a new zoning district, but not the Rosewood Hotel? CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Staff, Thomas.

MR. ROGERS: I think that's a -- more

the Rosewood and see how they did that, and maybe we don't have to create a new zoning district for one project.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. And Melody.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Just to add to John's question regarding lead. Because the applicant can provide all the documentation, they don't have the final say on whether or not they become LEED certified.

That often is not done for two to four months after a project's complete and all the documentation has been submitted.

So what the applicant does in preparing for their project, they put down goals. Yes, definitely they're going to need that or maybe they might need it or definitely no, they won't, and when they score that, the total yeses gives them an indication of where they might be falling as far as gold, silver or platinum for certification.

And then it's up to another body, USGBC, to determine whether or not their yeses is were done correctly and that they had the right certification or that there may be -- there may be something to require.

So their goal would be to fall there, but it's often out of their control unless they provide the proper documentation whether or not they -- they get their certification they desire.

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COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Okay. So basically our way of protecting ourself, then, and protecting the City is to specifically address every single goal that the applicants are trying to achieve in order to get the certifications?

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Or -- or make a financial incentive that if -- if they don't make it, then, you know, offsetting dollars.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Okay. We have some options there.

COMMISSIONER PAGEE: Mm-hmm.

COMMISSIONER O'MALLEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: John.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: I think I have a couple questions for Rod

questions for Rod.Could you i

Could you just clarify a little bit the assumption behind the square footage/employee ratio that was discussed a couple times. Maybe people are not thinking about like the amount of like work space, staircases, bathrooms, however you do that.

What -- you know, is that an industry standard or whatever?

MR. JEUNG: That -- that's a great question.

It's come up repeatedly on a number of different environmental documents that we work on, and we do look at

basically 1 MR. JEUNG: Right.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Good. A second different question is: Can you say anything about the -- the -- on the Constitution side, everything on that side is coming up pretty close and high to the high voltage transmission lines.

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What's -- what's happening about developing in the cor -- you know, that corridor? We have the open space, so we have the open space out there and so on.

I mean, what are we looking for there in terms of appropriate building safety, I guess.

MR. JEUNG: I'll let staff speak to some of the planning considerations related to that, but I can speak a little bit to some of the environmental.

When -- when we're developing near a high voltage line, there are typically two considerations -- three considerations that we're looking for.

We're looking first at the right-of-way and the easement that's been established by the utilities to make sure we're beyond that area, obviously, so we're not encroaching to the right of way.

Second, there's a certain amount of noise that's associated with the crackling that occurs along high voltage lines.

Those oftentimes you can hear at 75 decibels at

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different sources for arriving at what we consider to be an appropriate employment density for different land uses.

In this case, we had the benefit of working with Keyser Marston and with BAE who have done a lot of real estate studies for other communities for these types of uses.

So that's one source of information that we use to check the densities that were used.

There's also information that's contained within the traffic trip generation modules that the traffic engineers use, because they provide trip generation not only by square footage, but also by employees.

So we're also able to draw upon information that's contained in those documents.

There's also documentation available from ABAG that describes how many square feet per employee, and all of those different sources are then considered in trying to arrive at what we think is reasonable.

All of that information is shared with staff and we discuss if it's appropriate to Menlo Park.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: But it's a figure that wraps in staircases?

MR. JEUNG: Right.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: It's not just -- it's more than just cubicle.

fifty to a hundred feet.

So typically if we're concerned about residential development, we want to make sure there's an adequate setback to protect against the -- the noise associated with the high voltage lines.

The third thing is associated with electromagnetic fields. There's been a tremendous amount of discussion and a lot of guidance documents that have come out from the California Public Utilities Commission. There have also been the benefit of thirty years of epidem -- I trip on this word. Epidemiological studies to try to demonstrate if there is a causal link to exposure to high levels of electromagnetic fields and any health risks.

To date, there isn't a strong causal link, and so typically, agencies such as the California Public Utilities Commission will recommend instead that you apply a practice of prudent avoidance, and that is again trying to maintain a certain amount of distance from those particular high voltage lines.

We've done General Plan Amendments, for example, in other communities where the commercial development is fairly close to the high voltage transmission lines. Residential development, we try to provide a bit more space.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Is the right of way -

35 (Pages 137 to 140)

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does the right-of-way just go up straight vertically in the space or is it a cone or how does --

MR. JEUNG: We're looking at the right-of-way as it hits the ground. So that's where we're kind of measuring right-of-way.

COMMISSIONER KADVANY: Thanks. Thanks. CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. No other comments or questions?

All right. I want to thank the consultants for spending this -- well, inevitably long amount of time with us as we try to represent the many questions that the community has.

Thomas, any -- perhaps you could just mention our next steps.

MR. ROGERS: Thank you.

So the comments that are received tonight will be transcribed and reviewed for inclusion in the Final EIR along with any written comments that have been or will be received by the September 21st deadline.

I would encourage those of you hearing any other comments to make sure -- from anyone who didn't verbalize them tonight to get them in writing to me by next Monday.

The Planning Commission will next hold a study session on this item with a very general -- general focus on October 5th.

that's Thursday, September 17th. The workshop program starts at seven o'clock, although we're encouraging folks to come early at 6:30 in order to get preview of the materials we're presenting for the meeting.

The meeting format will involve a presentation from the consultant and then an interactive open house style format similar to the first workshop in this process in April, and then to reconvene for individual comments and summaries, as well, an understanding of next step.

So I listed the Planning Commission meeting that's happening in October. There's also a City Council meeting happening after the Planning Commission meeting. That was originally scheduled for October 6th, but has been rescheduled for October 13th.

The intent of that -- both of those meetings is to review the direction from the workshop in advance of the preparations for the Draft EIR and Draft Specific plan, which are going to require a lot of technical work and associated detail type stuff over the next few months, the winter into the spring.

There's also a meeting of the oversight committee meeting on Thursday, October 1st.

So with the workshop this Thursday, we were informed recently that there's an unfortunate conflict with the Hillview Middle School parents' night, so to the extent

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One thing of note is that meeting does have another item on it. It's a review of the El Camino Downtown Specific Plan reviewing direction from the workshop that's taking place this Thursday.

That's a very important item, as well. Both these items could take sometime, so to the extent that we can -- as always, assuming we can address comments or questions in advance of the meeting to have the meeting rur most effective, we always appreciate that, and then during the meeting, appreciate your assistance directing the comments effectively.

At this current moment, we're planning for the El Camino Real study session to start before the Bohannon Menlo Gateway study session that evening. Following the City Council -- following the Planning Commission's review on the 5th, it goes to the City Council in November, and I would encourage everyone to stay involved.

If they're not already on on our project team outlets, that's a Gateway to stay informed.

CHAIRMAN RIGGS: All right. I believe that closes our public hearing and I'll turn that over to Deanna for Commission business.

MR. ROGERS: All right. You're not done with me.

El Camino downtown specific plan has a workshop

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that any of you are directly affected by that or know people who are directly affected by that, we wanted to encourage everyone to attend even part of the meeting.

If you can drop by for half an hour, it's still a value. We're looking very seriously at opportunities for videotaping this particular meeting.

It may not be the -- the most elegant format, but we're looking to mitigate that impact as it will -- as it were to the best of our ability, and in any event, all materials, as has been the case for the last -- all the last workshops and every single meeting associated with this project, all those materials will be on the website afterwards, and we can receive comments electronically, as well.

Do you want me to go to the -- all right. I got them all.

COMMISSIONER FERRICK: Okay. CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Deanna.

MS. CHOW: For the appeal for 825 Santa Cruz Avenue, at the last meeting, we updated you that the City Council will be hearing that on September 22nd.

There is the potential that that item would be deferred until the October 6th City Council meeting, and that would be -- that will be on the request of both the appellant as well as the applicant.

Page 145 1 And then finally, 1300 El Camino Real project, 2 which the Planning Commission has provided its 3 recommendation to the City Council, that will be scheduled 4 for also the October 6th City Council meeting. 5 And moving on to reports and announcements, 6 again, the Commission recognition event is scheduled for 7 September 24th at six o'clock PM here outside our Council 8 Chambers, and if you have not already RSVP'd to Margaret 9 I'm happy to take your RSVP, or you call or e-mail 10 Margaret, and I can provide you with the information if you 11 don't already have it. 12 CHAIRMAN RIGGS: Okay. Any Commissioner 13 comments before we close? 14 All right. This meeting is adjourned.	Page 147
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15 (The meeting concluded at 10:14 PM).	
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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA) 2 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO)	
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the	
discussion in the foregoing meeting was taken at the time	
and place therein stated; that the foregoing is a full,	
true and complete record of said matter.	
I further certify that I am not of counsel or	
attorney for either or any of the parties in the foregoing	
meeting and caption named, or in any way interested in	
the outcome of the cause named in said action.	
12 13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have 14 hereunto set my hand this	
15 <u>day of</u> , 16 2009.	
17	
18 Mark I. Brickman CSR No. 5527 19	
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21 22	
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24 25	