

Source: Dahlin, 2020. BKF, 2020.



Figure 3-5 Detailed Site Plan



Source: Dahlin, 2020.

Figure 3-6 Building Type 1 Elevation



Source: Dahlin, 2020.

Figure 3-7 Building Type 2 Elevation



Source: Dahlin, 2020.

Figure 3-8 Building Type 3 Elevation

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Source: Dahlin, 2020. BKF, 2020.



Figure 3-9 Waste Management Vehicle Circulation Plan

3.2.3.2 PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCESS

Class II bike lanes currently exist on both sides of South Foothill Boulevard and on the north side of Stevens Creek Boulevard along the length of the project site. The proposed project would include the extension of a new Class II bike lane along the southern side of Stevens Creek Boulevard along the length of the project site.⁴² The proposed project would include construction of sidewalks along the perimeter of the project site, alongside Stevens Creek Boulevard, Camino Vista Drive and South Foothill Boulevard. See Figures 3-4 through 3-5 (previously shown) display site perspectives of the proposed site along with placement of the proposed sidewalks. These sidewalks would provide pedestrian access to the site. Pedestrians would also have access to the site from the existing crosswalks on Stevens Creek Boulevard connecting to South Foothill Drive.

3.2.4 LANDSCAPING

The project would include 10,608 square feet of landscaping and 9,454 square feet of pervious landscaped surfaces. Figure 3-10 illustrates the landscaping plan. The project site includes landscaping throughout the project site's interior, the site perimeter, and in the common open space areas. For neighborhood privacy, required privacy plantings would occur along the property edge. Trees and other landscaping would be planted along Camino Vista Drive, Stevens Creek Boulevard, and South Foothill Boulevard as well as along the internal driveway. As stated above in Section 3.1.4, Land Use and Zoning Designations, the project is required to submit a Landscape Project Submittal for approval by the City.

The proposed landscaping would be consistent with the surrounding Northern California landscape and would include native and/or adaptive and drought resistant plant materials of similar water use grouped by hydrozones, which are areas where plants are organized based on similar water use.⁴³ The majority of plantings would be drought tolerant grasses, shrubs, and trees that, once established, are adapted to a dry summer and intermittent rain in the winter season. There would also be appropriate landscaping in the bioretention area required by the City's Municipal Regional Permit.

3.2.5 LIGHT, GLARE, AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

As shown in Figure 3-11, the source, intensity, and type of exterior street lighting for the project site would generally be provided for the purpose of orienting residents and their visitors and for safety needs along the streets and sidewalks. All permanent on-site lighting would be low-level illumination, downward directed and shielded to reduce light spill or glare into surrounding residential homes. In landscaped areas, light sources would be concealed and not visible from a public viewpoint. Unless used for safety, all outside lighting would be turned off by 11:00 p.m. All exterior surface and above-ground mounted fixtures would be complementary to the architectural theme and to the surrounding residential uses.

⁴² Class II Bikeways are bike lanes for bicyclists that are generally adjacent to the outer vehicle travel lanes and have special lane markings, pavement legends, and signage. Class III Bike Routes are designated roadways for bicycle use by signs or other markings may or may not include additional pavement width for cyclists

⁴³ The California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance defines a hydrozone as a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs.



Source: Thomas Baak & Associates, LLP, 2020. PLACEWORKS



Source: Tarrar Utility Consultants, 2020.



Figure 3-11 Street Lighting Plan

The proposed project would not include reflective glass. Where glass features such as windows and doors are proposed, glazing treatments would vary; however, none of the exterior glass would have a light reflectance value of more than 15 percent.⁴⁴ The residential units, including balcony railing elements, could have a combination of UV coatings, frosting, and fritting, which reduces glare and reflections, and makes the glass visible to birds as a solid obstruction to reduce collisions.

The heating, ventilation, and air conditions (HVAC) unit for each dwelling unit would include an outdoor heat pump, three indoor fan coil units, and a ceiling exhaust fan in each of the bathrooms and laundry rooms. The HVAC units would be located on the first floor, near the garage for the two, Type 1 buildings and the single Type 3 building, and on the front porch of the single Type 2 building. The HVAC systems would be shielded from view by screening or landscaping at least 3 feet in height, which would also serve as a noise attenuation feature.

3.2.7 UTILITIES AND ENERGY

The proposed utility infrastructure would connect to the existing water, sewer, storm drain system, natural gas, and electricity network in the area, and would be served by an existing solid waste landfill.

3.2.7.1 WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

To support the proposed project, a new water line would be installed along the new main internal road to connect to the existing 14-inch water lines along South Foothill Boulevard. Any new connections or replaced water lines would not encroach on undisturbed areas. All landscape zones would be irrigated as required by the Cupertino Landscape Ordinance, and water uses would be tailored to meet CALGreen Building Standards, which as described above in Section 3.1.4.2, Zoning District, requires water conservation and requires new buildings to reduce water consumption by 20 percent.

3.2.7.2 SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

As shown on Figure 3-12, the proposed project would connect to the existing 10-inch sanitary sewer system line on South Foothill Boulevard.

3.2.7.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The proposed project would result in 18,052 square feet of impervious surfaces coverage, as shown in Figure 3-13. Compared to approximately 2,757 square feet of impervious surfaces coverage in existing conditions, this would be an increase of 15,295 square feet of impervious surfaces. The proposed project includes 9,454 square feet of pervious surfaces in the form of landscaping and one on-site bioretention area that would hold and treat stormwater before it is released into the City's off-site storm drain infrastructure.

⁴⁴A light reflectance value or LRV is a measure of visible and usable light that is reflected from a surface when illuminated by a light source. LRV is expressed as a percentage from 0 to 100; the higher the number the more visible light that is reflected.

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Figure 3-12 Utility Plan

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Source: Dahlin, 2020. BKF, 2020.



Figure 3-13 Stormwater Plan

The project is required to comply with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program C.3 requirements, which include minimization of impervious surfaces, measures to detain or infiltrate runoff from peak flows to match pre-development conditions, and agreements to ensure that the stormwater treatment and flow control facilities are maintained in perpetuity. The project also must comply with CMC Chapter 9.18, described above in Section 3.1.4.2, Zoning District, which is intended to provide regulations and give legal effect to certain requirements of the NPDES permit issued to the City.

3.2.7.4 SOLID WASTE SERVICES

Recology South Bay (Recology) would provide curbside recycling, garbage, and compost and landscaping waste service to the project.⁴⁵ All non-hazardous solid waste collected under the Recology franchise agreement is taken to Newby Island Sanitary Landfill for processing. Under the agreement between the City and Recology, Recology also handles recyclable materials (at no cost to customers). The proposed waste management for the proposed project would focus on waste, recycling, and composting.

3.2.7.5 OTHER UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRIC, AND CABLE)

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) would supply natural gas and electricity infrastructure to the project site.⁴⁶ The source of electricity would be provided through a partnership with Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE), which provides a standard electricity offering from a 50 percent renewable portfolio,⁴⁷ and PG&E. SVCE also offers a 100 percent renewable option that electricity customers can opt into. Telephone service would be provided by AT&T and other providers. Cable television service would be available from a number of providers, including Comcast.

3.2.8 DEMOLITION, SITE PREPARATION, AND CONSTRUCTION

Demolition and construction would take place over a 10-month period, which is anticipated to begin in January 2022 and end in November 2022, subject to regulatory approval.⁴⁸ Table 3-1 shows the approximate demolition and construction phasing.

Demolition would take place over a two-week period, while grading and site preparation, including excavation, would be completed over a two-month period. Demolition and construction work would be conducted between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekdays, as provided for in CMC Section 10.48.053, Grading, Construction and Demolition. Demolition and construction are not permitted on weekends or holidays for sites within 750 feet of other residential properties.⁴⁹ Demolition debris, including soil, would

⁴⁵ City of Cupertino, Garbage and Recycling, https://www.cupertino.org/our-city/departments/environmentsustainability/waste, accessed on January 16, 2019.

⁴⁶ City of Cupertino. 2019. Other Service Providers. https://www.cupertino.org/our-city/departments/other-service-providers. Accessed May 2, 2019.

⁴⁷ Silicon Valley Clean Energy. 2019. Your Choices. https://www.svcleanenergy.org/choices/, accessed on May 2, 2019 at

⁴⁸ New buildings would be constructed to the California 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (effective January 1, 2020).

⁴⁹ Cupertino Municipal Code, Title 10, Public Peace, Safety and Morals, Chapter 10.48, Community Noise Control, Section 10.48.053, Grading, Construction and Demolition.

be off-hauled for disposal in accordance with the City of Cupertino's Recycling and Diversion of Construction and Demolition Waste Ordinance.⁵⁰ Debris to be hauled would include approximately 2,400 square feet of building demolition debris and 4,959 square feet of asphalt/concrete material. The soil would be balanced on site. Typical equipment to be used for demolition and site preparation would include excavators, a skid steer loader, a grader, a rubber-tired dozer, scrapers, and an off-highway truck.

The project construction would consist of approximately 20,129 square feet of built space including hardscape (e.g., curb, gutters, planters, etc.) and 10,608 square feet of landscaped areas. No pile driving, rock blasting, or crushing would occur during the construction phase. Typical equipment to be used during construction of the project would include a backhoe, a crane, aerial lifts, a generator, a diesel pump, dumpers, rollers, and a paver.

TABLE 3-1	DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION
Activity	Phase 1 (Work Days)
Demolition	18
Site Preparation	2
Grading	4
Building Construct	ion 176
Paving	9
Architectural Coat	ing 9
Source: California Emi	ssions Estimator Model Version 2016.3.25,

Source: California Emissions Estimator Model Version 2016.3.25, and PlaceWorks, 2020.

During demolition and construction, vehicles, equipment, and materials would be staged and stored on a centrally located portion of the project site when practical. No long-term staging of equipment would occur around the perimeter of the site where adjacent to existing residential uses. No staging would occur in the public right-of-way. The construction site and staging areas would be clearly marked, and construction fencing would be installed to prevent disturbance and safety hazards. A combination of on-and off-site parking facilities for construction workers would be identified during demolition, grading, and construction.

3.3 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Following approval of this Initial Study and adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the following discretionary permits and approvals from the City would be required for the proposed project:

- Zoning Map Amendment
- Architectural and Site Approval Permit

- Development Permit
- Use Permit
- Vesting Tentative Map

In addition, permits for demolition, grading and building, and the certificate of occupancy would be required from the City. Encroachment permits from the City would also be required for any work performed within the public right-of-way.

⁵⁰ Cupertino Municipal Code, Title 16, Building and Construction, Chapter 16.72, Recycling and Diversion of Construction and Demolition Waste.

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