NOTICE OF PREPARATION

TO: Responsible, Trustee, and Other Interested Public Agencies; Interested Parties

FROM:

City of Sunnyvale
Public Works Department
456 W. Olive Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Contact: Craig Mobeck, PE: (408) 730-7415
CMobeck@sunnyvale.ca.gov

SUBJECT: NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SUNNYVALE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT (WPCP) MASTER PLAN

Notice is Hereby Given that the City of Sunnyvale (City) will be the lead agency and will prepare a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the project identified below in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15082.

The purpose of this Notice is (1) to serve as the Notice of Preparation to potential Responsible Agencies, agencies involved in funding or approving the project, and Trustee Agencies responsible for natural resources affected by the project, pursuant to Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines; and (2) to advise and solicit comments and suggestions regarding the preparation of the PEIR, environmental issues to be addressed in the PEIR, and any related issues, from interested parties in addition to those noted above, including interested or affected members of the public. The City requests that any potential Responsible or Trustee Agency responding to this notice do so in a manner consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15082(b).

Due to the time limits mandated by state law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice. Please send your response to Craig Mobeck, Assistant Director/City Engineer at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your agency or from an interested party.

Project Title: Sunnyvale WPCP Master Plan

Review Period: June 15, 2015 through July 15, 2015

Project Description:

WPCP Master Plan. The City proposes to approve the *Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant Master Plan* (Master Plan) for the Donald M. Somers Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). The proposed Master Plan will serve as a long-term guide for upgrading and replacing the WPCP's facilities and operations. The purpose of the Master Plan is to ensure that the WPCP can meet changing regulations, treat existing and projected wastewater flows reliably and cost-effectively, and increase recycled water production. The Master Plan yielded a preferred site plan and a series of capital improvement projects, including replacement of existing and construction of new facilities, to be phased in over the next 20 or more years at and near the WPCP.

Water Purification Facilities Variant. The City is also contemplating implementation of a variation of the Master Plan in partnership with the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District) to produce purified water at the WPCP. Implementation of the "Water Purification Facilities" (WPF) would alter the WPCP site layout and some of the treatment processes in order to produce purified water for groundwater recharge at locations south of the WPCP.

Project Location. The Master Plan would be implemented at and near the Sunnyvale WPCP, 1444 Borregas Avenue, Sunnyvale CA. The Water Purification Facilities could involve use of existing and development of new facilities at sites in the cities of Sunnyvale, Saratoga, Cupertino, San Jose, Campbell, and Los Gatos.

Public Scoping Meeting: The City will hold two Scoping Meetings on June 24, 2015: one from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. at Las Palmas Park Building (850 Russett Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087); and one from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Sunnyvale Community Center Ballroom (550 East Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94087). The purposes of these meetings are to (1) inform the public and interested agencies about the proposed project; and (2) solicit public comment on the scope of the environmental issues to be addressed in the PEIR.

A 30-Day NOP Review Period: In accordance with CEQA, should your agency have any comments, it is requested to provide a written response to this NOP within the 30-day NOP review period between June 15, 2015 and July 15, 2015. Written comments must be received at the address below no later than 4:00 PM on July 15, 2015. Please indicate a contact person in your response and send it to:

Craig Mobeck
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P.O. Box 3707
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707
CMobeck@sunnyvale.ca.gov
Telephone: (408) 730-7415

ADDITIONAL PROJECT INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Type of Environmental Impact Report

Program EIR. The City is preparing a PEIR for the Master Plan consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168. A PEIR is an EIR which may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related (e.g., related geographically, or as individual activities carried out under the same authorizing authority). The City actions that the PEIR will address are approval of the WPCP Master Plan and endorsement of a site plan for the WPCP that could accommodate Water Purification Facilities, should the City and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District) choose to pursue that option.

Degree of Specificity. The Program EIR will evaluate the environmental effects that can be expected to follow these approval actions. The level of detail contained in the PEIR will mirror that contained in the Master Plan and the information currently available on proposed Water Purification Facilities. The evaluations in the PEIR will not be as detailed as (for example) those in an EIR on approval of a specific construction project.

Use of the PEIR for Later Activities. When the City considers whether and how to proceed with a particular facility or action identified in the Master Plan, this PEIR can be used to simplify the task of preparing environmental documents on that facility or action through tiering.[1]

Process

The PEIR will be prepared to evaluate the effects of the proposed Master Plan on the environment. A summary of the review process for the proposed Master Plan and the EIR are as follows.

- Scoping of Issues. To determine the topics to be addressed in the Draft PEIR. This includes a 30-day Notice of Preparation public review period and public Scoping Meetings on June 24, 2015.

- Review of Draft PEIR. The Draft PEIR will be circulated for public review and comment for the required 45-day public review period. All individuals who have requested in writing to be notified will be placed on a Notice of Availability list for the Draft PEIR. The Draft PEIR and related materials will be available for review on the City's website: http://sunnyvale.ca.gov/Departments/PublicWorks/PublicWorksDivisions/Engineering.as

[1] Tiering refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (in this case, the PEIR) with later CEQA documents on narrower projects, incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR and focusing the later CEQA document solely on the issues specific to the later project. Refer to CEQA *Guidelines* Sections 15168(d) and 15152(a).

px, the Sunnyvale Public Library (665 W. Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale, California), and at the City of Sunnyvale, located at 456 W. Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale, California.

- Future Public Meetings. Public meetings will be scheduled during the 45-day Draft PEIR comment period. The City will provide notification of future public meetings to individuals who have requested to be included on the project interest list.

- Responses to Comments. Following receipt of all written comments on the Draft PEIR, the City of Sunnyvale will prepare Responses to Comments as part of the Final PEIR.

- Final PEIR. The Final PEIR will be used by the City as it considers whether to approve the Master Plan. In addition to the City, various governmental agencies may use the PEIR in reviewing, approving and/or permitting various components of the project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

Existing WPCP Operations

The WPCP treats wastewater originating from Sunnyvale, Rancho Rinconada, and Moffett Field, shown in Figures 1 and 2. During dry weather, the WPCP is permitted to treat 29.5 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater. The WPCP combines physical, chemical, and natural biological processes to remove pollutants from wastewater and produce effluent that meets or exceeds water quality standards. The WPCP currently employs a series of processes described below to separate and treat liquid and solids streams to meet applicable regulations to protect public health and water quality.

Preliminary and Primary Treatment. Preliminary and primary treatment consists of the removal of large debris, grit, and other organic solids from the wastewater through mechanical and chemical means. Large debris is reduced in size and, along with grit, settled from the water during preliminary treatment. Following grit removal, the wastewater undergoes primary treatment in sedimentation basins, where sludge settles to the bottom of the water column and materials such as oil and grease (scum) float to the top. The sludge and scum are removed and the remaining water (primary effluent) flows to the oxidation ponds.

Secondary Treatment. Dissolved solids and ammonia are removed from the primary effluent by biological processes in the oxidation ponds and in tanks containing ammonia-consuming bacteria. Algae and other solids are removed from the water by dissolved air flotation, which then undergoes tertiary treatment.

Tertiary Treatment, Discharge, Recycled Water. Tertiary treatment consists of filtration of secondary effluent through sand filters followed by disinfection using chlorine or sodium

hypochlorite. Tertiary treatment at the WPCP results in water that is clean enough to meet requirements for discharge to San Francisco Bay via Moffett Slough or to use as recycled water.

Solids Handling. Sludge from the treatment processes is pumped to tanks to be digested (and thus rendered inert) by bacteria. To encourage growth of the bacteria, the digesters are warmed by heat generated by on-site engines. The solids removed from the digesters (now called biosolids) are drained and dried prior to being hauled off site.

In addition to these processes, the WPCP includes energy recovery processes and support facilities.

Need for the Master Plan

The Master Plan was developed to address several challenges facing the WPCP today and into the future, as well as to support City policies. These challenges include aging infrastructure and operational reliability, regulatory requirements, projected increases in wastewater, and policy decisions regarding energy use and recycled water.

Master Plan Characteristics

Over the 20+ years during which the Master Plan would be implemented, many of the existing buildings and processes at the WPCP site would be decommissioned and replaced with new buildings and processes. The Master Plan improvements are described below. Figure 3 depicts the site plan envisioned for the WPCP main plant at build-out of the Master Plan.

Near-term Rehabilitation of Existing Facilities (2016 to 2020)

With implementation of the Master Plan, the City is proposing to rehabilitate several existing secondary, tertiary, and support facilities before 2020. The City proposes to permanently close Carl Road to public access west of Borregas Drive and to relocate recreational access to the San Francisco Bay Trail in order to accommodate the proposed improvements to the WPCP and ensure site security. Recreationists would access the Bay Trail and other area trails via an enhanced access point proposed as part of the Master Plan along Caribbean Drive. The City would also construct a new administration building for the WPCP south of Carl Road, at the current location of the Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Site (to be relocated).

Long Term Changes in WPCP Operations (2020 to 2035+)

Secondary Treatment. In the long term, the current secondary system (including the oxidation ponds) would be replaced by a different process called conventional activated sludge[2] in order to address changing regulations. Primary effluent would flow to new tanks constructed on the main plant site for treatment by biological processes instead of flowing to the oxidation ponds. The City would also construct facilities within one of the oxidation ponds to provide diurnal equalization and storage for anticipated peak wastewater (primary effluent) flows. After the City

2 The conventional activated sludge process is a commonly used method to remove the soluble/non-settleable organic solids from primary effluent with the assistance of microorganisms.

eventually converts the secondary treatment process to conventional activated sludge, the City would decommission the oxidation ponds. The City proposes to explore opportunities to restore habitat within the decommissioned ponds.

Tertiary Treatment. A new filter backwash storage facility would also be constructed once the proposed secondary treatment system is replaced and operational. Additional advanced treatment facilities that could be implemented in the future, depending on future regulations and policy decisions regarding recycled water production, include denitrification[3] filters, microfiltration[4], and ozonation[5]. Potential future disinfection processes at the WPCP could also include chloramine and ultraviolet disinfection.[6]

Solids. New facilities to process biosolids would be built at the WPCP, including a thickening/dewatering facility, potentially an additional digester, and a fat, oils and grease/food waste receiving facility. Based on future biosolids disposal needs, a thermal drying facility may also be implemented in the future.

Energy. The City would refurbish the WPCP's existing power generation facility. In addition, the City would replace the WPCP's electrical distribution system along with and upgrading the standby power equipment and automation capabilities.

Support Facilities and Related Actions. In addition to the new administration facility, the City would construct a new maintenance facility and change vehicular circulation and access through the Plant. A floodwall would be constructed around the perimeter of the WPCP to provide protection from tidal flooding.

Construction Phasing and Future Facility Operations

Construction activities, including site preparation, facility construction, decommissioning, and demolition, would be phased throughout the Master Plan planning period (through year 2035). WPCP operations would continue 365 days per year, 24 hours per day.

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3 Denitrification is a process used to remove nitrogen from wastewater. Denitrification occurs under anoxic conditions (water that is depleted of dissolved oxygen) and involves the biological conversion of nitrate into nitrogen gas.

4 Microfiltration is a membrane-based low-pressure separation process that typically employs hollow fiber membranes to provide a barrier to the passage of solids (such as turbidity and suspended solids) and microorganisms (such as bacteria, pathogens and some viruses).

5 Ozonation is a disinfection process within a contact chamber that uses ozone gas to inactivate or destroy pathogenic organisms and to oxidize odor-causing compounds. The off-gases from the contact chamber are treated to destroy residual ozone before release into the atmosphere.

6 Chloramine is a disinfectant added to water for public health protection. It is a combination of chlorine and ammonia that is considered particularly effective at controlling the formation of certain regulated organic disinfection byproducts. Ultraviolet disinfection is a physical (rather than chemical) process used to inactivate or destroy pathogenic organisms. Ultraviolet disinfection systems transfer electromagnetic energy from a mercury arc lamp to an organism's genetic material, thereby destroying a cell's ability to reproduce.

Water Purification Facilities Variant

The City has entered into agreements with the District to consider increasing the production and distribution of recycled and purified water in Sunnyvale and other parts of Santa Clara County. Through these agreements, the City and the District are proposing a variation of the Master Plan, the Water Purification Facilities (WPF) variant, to produce purified water at the WPCP. The purpose of the proposed WPF is to augment potable water supplies in the Santa Clara Valley.

Need for the Variant

The proposed WPF would address the challenges and management decisions associated with the Master Plan through different improvements to secondary and tertiary treatment processes (e.g., implementation of membrane bioreactors [MBRs][7] instead of conventional activated sludge and filter facilities) while also addressing the major water supply constraints facing the City and rest of the Santa Clara Valley. The District needs additional supplies to fill projected future water supply shortfalls. Purified water produced from treated wastewater is a locally-developed and reliable water supply that can be used to supplement raw water used for groundwater recharge. Provided through proven technologies, purified water is a drought-proof supply that can help ensure Santa Clara County has safe sustainable water now and into the future.

Water Purification Processes at the WPCP

Construction and operation of MBRs, a reverse osmosis facility (RO)[8], an ultraviolet disinfection plus advanced oxidation[9] facility, and related facilities would occur at the WPCP. These facilities would produce purified water and RO concentrate (a byproduct of the RO process). Improvements at the WPCP needed to accommodate the WPF would also include upgrades to the electrical distribution system equipment to be installed as part of the Master Plan.

Water Purification Processes Outside the WPCP

Components of the WPF outside of the WPCP include the following: (1) use of the purified water by the District to recharge the groundwater basin via injection wells or recharge basins (the use of purified water for groundwater recharge with the intent of augmenting drinking water supplies is referred to as indirect potable reuse [IPR]); (2) repurpose existing pipelines or construct new pipelines to convey the purified water to the injection wells and recharge basins; and (3) management of RO Concentrate by either discharging it into a created wetland, conveying it to

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7 MBRs are a combination of activated sludge reactors and membrane systems. Membrane systems are pressure driven solids separation processes, which use membranes with extremely small pore spaces to remove particles. The membrane system would replace the function of the secondary clarifiers and deep bed filters that would be required if conventional activated sludge facilities were implemented.

8 RO is a process in which dissolved inorganic solids (such as salts) are removed from a solution (such as water). This is accomplished by pushing the water through a semi-permeable membrane: pressure is exerted on the side with the concentrated solution to force the water molecules across the membrane. The membrane allows the water to pass through while capturing the impurities or contaminants. The RO process produces product water or permeate (purified water) and RO concentrate (also referred to as brine).

9 Advanced oxidation involves addition of an oxidant to the effluent upstream of the ultraviolet reactors.

the East Bay Discharger's Authority pipeline for discharge into the San Francisco Bay, or blending with the WPCP's remaining effluent and discharging via the existing outfall.

Construction Phasing and Future Facility Operations

Construction of proposed improvements at the WPCP would involve the same type of construction activities and equipment as described for the Master Plan. Construction for proposed improvements outside of the WPCP could involve grading, demolition, drilling, and trenching. The small site of the WPCP drives the phasing: some facilities must be decommissioned and demolished before there is space to construct new facilities, while the WPCP maintains operations 24 hours per day. The WPF would change the overall schedule and phasing for the Master Plan. For example, construction of the diurnal equalization and emergency storage would occur 10 years sooner. Once constructed, the WPF are assumed to operate 365 days per year, 24 hours per day.

PROJECT LOCATION

The WPCP includes the main plant and two oxidation ponds[10] (see Figure 2). The main plant occupies an approximately 16.6-acre site at 1444 Borregas Avenue in Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, and is accessed via Carl Road. The WPCP is adjacent to the southern end of San Francisco Bay and includes 440 acres of oxidation ponds (Ponds 1 and 2) along the Bay margin, as shown on Figure 2.

The Water Purification Facilities would be located at the WPCP and at locations south of the WPCP that would be determined during planning and design. Recharge ponds within the existing Los Gatos Groundwater Recharge System are located within the City of Campbell and Town of Los Gatos. Injection wells could be sited in Saratoga, San Jose, and Campbell. Pipeline alignments between the WPCP, the injection well siting area, and the recharge ponds could be located in the cities of Sunnyvale, San Jose, Campbell, Cupertino, Saratoga, Santa Clara, and Los Gatos. Refer to Figure 4.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The PEIR will describe the existing environmental conditions at the WPCP site and will identify the significant environmental impacts anticipated to result from development of the proposed Master Plan. Where potentially significant environmental impacts are identified, the PEIR will also identify mitigation measures that may make it possible to avoid or reduce significant impacts. The analysis in the PEIR will include the following specific categories of environmental impacts and concerns related to the proposed project. Additional subjects may be added at a later date, as new information comes to light.

10 Bodies of wastewater that promote the growth of algae and microorganisms, which consume solids and nutrients.

The WPF represents a variation of the Master Plan. The PEIR will indicate how impacts associated with implementing the Master Plan would differ if the City and the District pursue implementation of the WPF.

Land Use and Recreation

The PEIR will identify the land uses on and around the WPCP site, and evaluate potential land use impacts, including the project's compatibility with existing land use surrounding the project area, as well conformance with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulations. The implementation of the proposed Master Plan would include relocation of an existing San Francisco Bay Trail access point. The PEIR will describe existing recreation facilities at and surrounding the WPCP site and evaluate the potential impacts that could result from the changes to the recreational facilities.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Transportation

Implementation of Master Plan would involve construction and operation of proposed facilities, which could change traffic and circulation within the project area. The PEIR will identify whether construction and implementation of the Master Plan would conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy for circulation patterns, transit systems, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in and around the WPCP, including the City of Sunnyvale General Plan and the Santa Clara County Congestion Management Agency. The PEIR will also discuss potential traffic hazards impacts to that could result from project design features or inadequate emergency access.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Air Quality

The PEIR will describe the existing local and regional air quality conditions in the Bay Area and will discuss the effects of project implementation on air quality, including criteria air pollutants, toxic air contaminants, and odors. The PEIR will describe the potential for exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and odors.

The above issue will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Greenhouse Gases and Global Climate Change

The PEIR will examine potential greenhouse gas emissions impacts that could result from the implementation of the Master Plan.

The above issue will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Noise

Implementation of the Master Plan could result in changes the existing noise environment. The PEIR will describe the existing setting and the noise levels associated with the construction and operation of proposed facilities. The noise analysis will discuss exposure of people to noise or vibration levels in excess of standards. The noise analysis will determine whether the ambient noise levels at the WPCP are compatible with adjacent land uses. The potential for implementation of the Master Plan to increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity will also be analyzed.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Biological Resources

The WPCP occupies a developed site adjacent to, and discharges treated effluent into the San Francisco Bay. Sensitive habitat within and outside of the Don Edwards National Wildlife abuts the WPCP boundaries. The PEIR will include a description of the existing biological setting and a discussion of potential impacts to biological resources such as sensitive habitats and special-status species. Implementation of the Master Plan would involve decommissioning of Ponds 1 and 2 and potential habitat restoration opportunities.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Implementation of the Master Plan will involve construction of a flood control wall. The PEIR will discuss the drainage conditions in the project area and the potential for flooding at the WPCP. The PEIR will also discuss the potential for project construction to contribute to runoff water or alter the drainage pattern of the WPCP site.

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Region, regulates the WPCP's discharges into the San Francisco Bay through National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations of the Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit for the WPCP (NPDES Permit No. CA0037621, currently implemented as Order No. R2-2014-0035) documents current practices and levels of service for attainment of discharge water quality that is protective of beneficial uses. The proposed Master Plan is in part driven by anticipated future changes in regulations governing the WPCP's discharges. The PEIR will discuss the proposed project in light of existing and expected changes in discharge limitations for the WPCP. Implementation of the Master Plan facilities could also change the quality of runoff water at the WPCP site. The PEIR will identify potential water quality impacts that could result from the

implementation of the Master Plan and will address the applicable waste discharge requirements. Conformance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program as well as other RWQCB requirements will also be addressed.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined. Evaluation of the WPF will include qualitative discussions of regulatory requirements and the potential for adverse water quality impacts to result from injection or passive recharge of purified water into the groundwater basin as well as management of reverse osmosis concentrate (a byproduct of the reverse osmosis process).

Geology and Soils

Implementation of the Master Plan would place new structures within a seismically active region. The PEIR will identify the existing geologic and soil conditions on the WPCP site. Potential impacts to be discussed include seismic hazards and/or increased exposure of structures to seismic hazards related to ground-shaking in the event of an earthquake, exposure of structures to geologic hazards (such as liquefaction, poor soil conditions, or unstable slopes), and soil erosion.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Hazardous Materials

Master Plan implementation could result in changes in water treatment chemical usage. The PEIR will identify potential impacts that could result in hazards to the public or the environment through routine handling or accidental upset of hazardous materials. The PEIR will also identify the potential for soil and groundwater contamination from existing and previous uses at the project site.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Cultural Resources

The PEIR will identify the potential for historic, archaeological and paleontological resources to be present on the WPCP, and the project's potential impacts on those resources.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Public Services, Utilities and Service Systems

The PEIR will identify the potential for the construction and implementation of the Master Plan to increase the demand for public services, such as police, fire, and medical services. The proposed project is the adoption of a wastewater treatment plant master plan. The PEIR will

identify potential effects on utilities and service systems that could result from implementation of the Master Plan.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Visual Resources

The PEIR will also discuss the visual and aesthetic resources of the WPCP and its surroundings and potential impacts on scenic vistas and scenic resources that could result from implementation of the Master Plan.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Energy

Implementation of the Master Plan would result in improvements to facilities associated with power generation, waste heat use, standby power, and power distribution. The PEIR will address the potential energy-related impacts that could result from implementation of the Master Plan, including the potential for increase in overall energy consumption.

The above issues will also be evaluated for the WPF, to the extent that WPF features have been defined.

Alternatives to the Project

The PEIR will identify and evaluate feasible alternatives to the proposed project that might reasonably be assumed to reduce significant impacts, and will include a "No Project" alternative.

Cumulative Impacts

The PEIR will identify environmental impacts of the Master Plan and WPF that may be individually limited but cumulatively considerable (meaning that the incremental effects of the Master Plan are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of other projects).

Other Required Sections

The PEIR will also include other information typically required for an EIR. These other sections include the following: 1) Growth Inducing Impacts; 2) Significant, Unavoidable Impacts; 3) Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes; 4) References; and 5) PEIR Authors. Relevant technical reports will be provided as technical appendices.

Attachments:

Figure 1, Site Location Map

Figure 2, Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant Area Map

Figure 3, Proposed Master Plan Layout

Figure 4, Water Purification Facilities Location