City of Pittsburg
Community and Economic Development Department – Planning Division
65 Civic Avenue, Pittsburg, CA 94565 | Tel: (925) 252-4920 | Fax: (925) 252-4814

County Clerk Please Stamp Here

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title: **Pittsburg Premier Fields Project**
Date: **June 21, 2023**
Lead Agency: **City of Pittsburg**

Notice is hereby given that the City of Pittsburg finds that no significant impact on the environment, as prescribed by the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), as amended, will occur for the following proposed project:

1. Project Proponent: City of Pittsburg, 65 Civic Avenue, Pittsburg, CA 94565; planning@pittsburgca.gov; (925) 252-4920

2. Project Description: The City of Pittsburg (City) intends to develop a portion of the former Delta View Golf Course, the approximately 18-acre site, into three multi-purpose natural turf sports fields. The proposed project would include sports field lighting, landscaping and irrigation, various site furnishings, a restroom/concession building, bioretention areas, and tree plantings. The project would include a parking lot and driveways on about 2.2 acres at the northwestern corner of the site, along with paved and unpaved walkways and trails circling the proposed facility.

3. Project Location: The 18-acre Pittsburg Premier Fields project site is located at the northwest corner of an approximately 128-acre parcel of land located at the southeast corner of John Henry Johnson Parkway and West Leland Road and identified by Contra Costa County Assessor's Parcel Number 094-080-045, in the City of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California. The project site was formerly part of the 165-acre Delta View Golf Course which ceased operations in 2018. The project site is generally bound by West Leland Road and Stoneman Park to the north, open space to the east and south, and single-family residential development to the west. The City of Pittsburg's General Plan designates the site as Park (P) and the site is zoned Open Space (OS).

4. Findings: The City of Pittsburg has completed an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project. The Initial Study found the project to have less-than- significant impacts with mitigation measures incorporated in the areas of Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Hydrology and Water Quality, and Mandatory Findings of

Resources, Utilities and Service Systems, and Wildfire Hazards. The Initial Study found the project would have no impacts in the areas of Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, and Recreation.

5. Initial Study: The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) and project plans may be reviewed by making an appointment with the Planning Division during normal business hours at the City of Pittsburg Planning Division, located at 65 Civic Avenue, Pittsburg, CA 94565, or on the City's website via the Environmental Review page at: https://www.pittsburgca.gov/services/community-development/planning/public-reviews. Background and reference materials related to the IS/MND can be reviewed upon request to the City of Pittsburg's Planning Division.

6. Public Review: The minimum 30-day public review and comment period for the Pittsburg Premier Fields project will begin on Wednesday, June 21, 2023. Anyone who wishes to comment on the findings of this environmental analysis must submit these comments in writing to John Funderburg, Assistant Director of Planning, at the address noted above, by email to jfunderburg@pittsburgca.gov or by fax to (925) 252-4814. **Comments must be received by 5:00 PM on Friday, July 21, 2023.**

7. Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration: Notice is hereby given that the City of Pittsburg is tentatively scheduled to consider adoption of the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration. This proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration does not signify approval or disapproval of this project. The City of Pittsburg will consider the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration together with any comments received during the public review process to determine whether the project will have a significant impact on the environment.

John L. Funderburg III, M.S., AICP
Assistant Director of Planning

DRAFT INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE

PITTSBURG PREMIER FIELDS PROJECT

Prepared for:

City of Pittsburg
65 Civic Avenue,
Pittsburg, CA 94965

Prepared by:

Grassetti Environmental Consulting
7008 Bristol Drive
Berkeley, CA 94705

June 2023

This page intentionally blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section **Page No.**

List of Figures

List of Tables

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ADWF	average dry weather flow
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BMP	Best Management Practice
CARB	California Air Resources Board
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
CO	carbon monoxide
CO2E	carbon dioxide equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
gpd	gallons of wastewater per day
LOS	level of service
mgd	million gallons per day
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NOx	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OHP	State Office of Historic Preservation
O3	ozone
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 microns
PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SOx	sulfur dioxide
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VOC	volatile organic compound

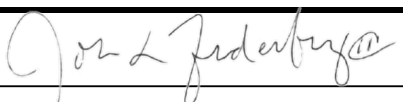
ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

	Aesthetics		Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Public Services
	Agricultural and Forestry Resources		Hazards and Hazardous Materials		Recreation
	Air Quality	X	Hydrology/Water Quality		Transportation/ Traffic
X	Biological Resources		Land Use/Planning		Tribal Cultural Resources
X	Cultural Resources		Mineral Resources		Utilities/Service Systems
	Energy		Noise		Wildfire Hazards
X	Geology/Soils		Population/Housing	X	Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	
I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the Project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	**X**
I find that the proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.	
I find that the proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.	
I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required.	



6/21/2023

John Funderburg, Assistant Planning Director **Date**

I. INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the City of Pittsburg (City), 65 Civic Avenue, Pittsburg, CA, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes[1] and Guidelines[2]. It provides documentation to support the conclusion that the proposed Pittsburg Premier Fields Project ("the project"), with mitigation identified herein, would not cause a potentially significant impact to the physical environment. The proposed site is located on approximately 18 acres of the former 167-acre Delta View Golf Course, located at the corner of John Henry Johnson Parkway and West Leland Road in the City of Pittsburg, in eastern Contra Costa County.

This IS/MND describes the location of the project site, the project sponsor's objectives, and the details of the proposed project. The Environmental Checklist Form included as Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines serves as the basis for the environmental evaluation contained in the IS/MND. The Checklist Form examines the physical environmental impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the proposed new and expanded facilities onsite. Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce any potentially significant impacts that would otherwise occur with development and operation of the new facilities to a less-than-significant level.

The City of Pittsburg will serve as the "lead agency" (the public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out and/or approving a project) for the proposed project. The Pittsburg City Council is responsible for ensuring that the environmental review and documentation meet the requirements of CEQA. The Draft IS/MND will be circulated for a 30-day public review period from June 20 through July 20, 2023.

Should the City approve the project, it would be required to file a "Notice of Determination" for posting by the County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse. The filing of the notice and its posting starts a 30-day statute of limitations on court challenges to the CEQA review of the Project.

Document Organization

This document is organized into the following sections:

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION: Provides background information about the project.

SECTION II – PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Includes project background and detailed description of the project.

SECTION III – INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION: Reviews the proposed project and states whether the project would have potentially significant environmental effects.

[1] Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.
[2] Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations

SECTION IV – MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE: States whether environmental effects associated with development of the proposed project are significant, and what, if any, added environmental documentation may be required.

SECTION V – REFERENCES: Identifies source materials that have been consulted in the preparation of the IS.

SECTION IV – REPORT PREPARERS: Identifies the firms and individuals who prepared the IS.

APPENDICES: Includes technical reports and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Name:	Pittsburg Premier Fields Project
Project Location:	SE corner of John Henry Johnson Parkway and West Leland Road, City of Pittsburg
Project Applicant and Lead Agency	John Funderburg Assistant Planning Director City of Pittsburg 65 Civic Drive Pittsburg, CA 94565 (925) 252-4043
General Plan Designation:	**P-**Park
Zoning:	**OS-**Open Space
Project Approvals:	City of Pittsburg City Council approval of project funding.
Date Initial Study Completed:	June 20, 2023

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Purpose/Objectives

The project is intended to provide recreational opportunities for Pittsburg residents, and also to serve as a local community draw for the economic benefit of the residents of the City of Pittsburg.

Project Location

The proposed project would be located on an approximately 18-acre vacant site at the southeast corner of John Henry Johnson Parkway and West Leland Road, in the City of Pittsburg (see Figures 1 and 2). The site was formerly part of the 165-acre Delta View Golf Course, which closed in march 2018.

Existing Site Conditions and Facilities

The Project Site "Site" has a General Plan Designation of P-Park, and a Zoning of OS-Open Space. The Site is within a local urbanized area of the City of Pittsburg. The project would be located on undeveloped hilly open space that was formerly a part of the Delta View Golf Course. The Site was originally developed as the Pittsburg Golf and Country Club in the mid-1900s. In 1960, the United States federal government deeded the property to the City as part of the transfer of the Camp Stoneman Rifle Range Park Site. The City maintained the property as a public golf course until early 2018, when golf course operations ceased.

The former golf course consists of a hilly terrain with paved and unpaved pathways and low-lying depressions (water hazards, ponds, bunkers, etc.) that were previously filled with water and/or sand. A former golf course pond covers over half of the area of the planned westernmost multi-purpose field. Within the project limits, the area is covered by natural grass/shrubs. Elevations across the project area range from about 130 feet along West Leland Road to about 190 feet at the highest point at a knoll located near the southeast corner of the site. The majority of Leland Road and John Henry Johnson Parkway are situated at a lower elevation than the site.

Surrounding Land Uses

The Site is in a developed urban area, surrounded by other urban uses. The former golf course is located within an open space and residential area adjacent to and south of West Leland Road. The project area is surrounded by West Leland Road to the north, the Contra Costa Canal to the east, John Henry Johnson Parkway to the west, and Stoneman Trailhead and undeveloped land to the south. The existing Stoneman Park lies directly across West Leland Road to the north, and open space associated with the former delta View Golf Course to the south, east, and west. The nearest residences are single-family houses on Montevideo Drive and San Remo Way, across John Henry Johnson Parkway, to the west of the proposed project site.

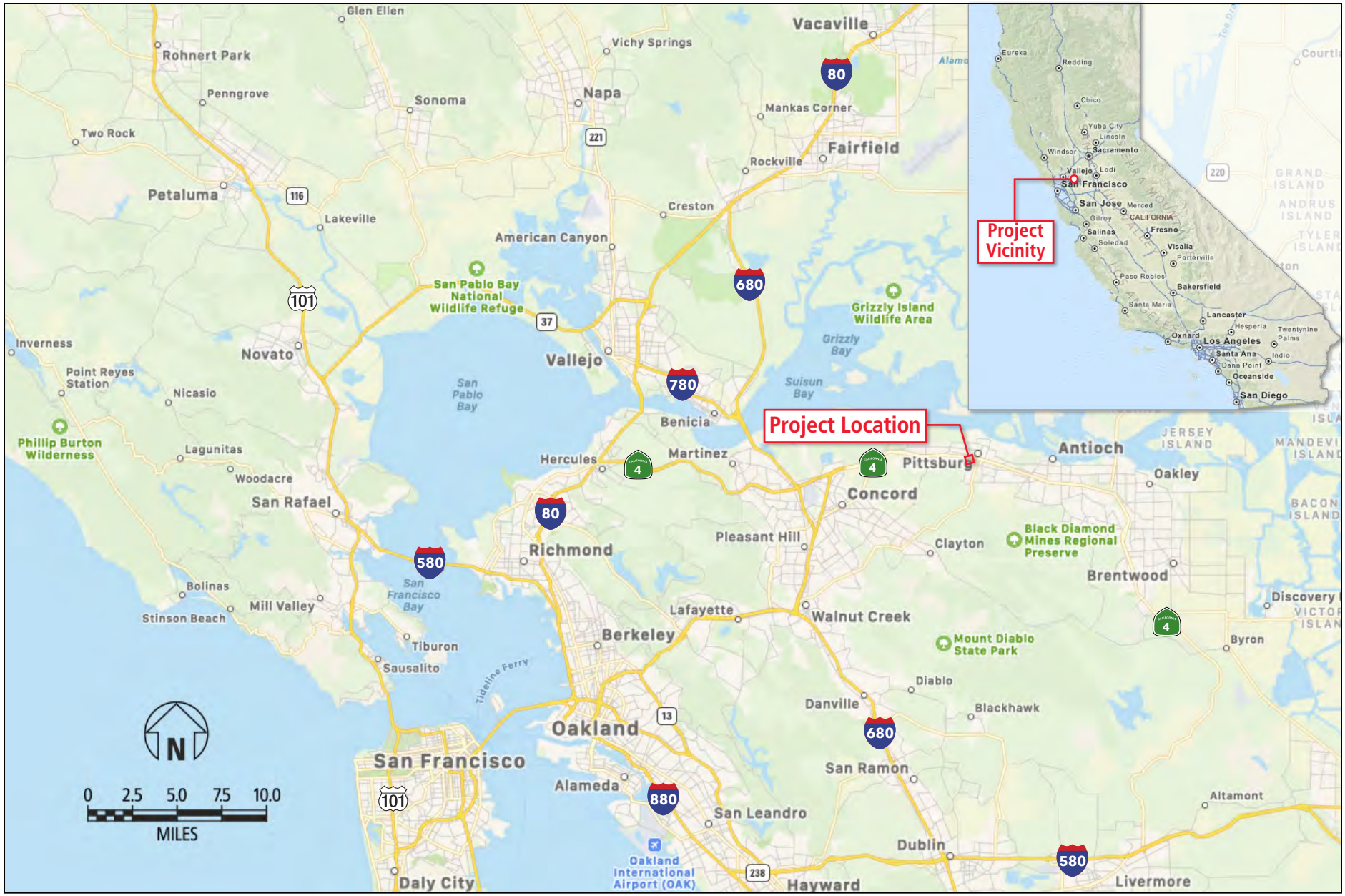


Figure 1

Project Location

Source: TomTom Maps and Grasetti Environmental

Figure 2

Proposed Project Area

Source: Google Earth and Grasetti Environmental

Proposed Development

The City of Pittsburg (City) intends to develop the approximately 18-acre site into three multi-purpose fields and associated facilities. In addition to the fields, the project would include sport field lighting, landscaping and irrigation, various site furnishings, a restroom/concession building, bioretention areas, and tree plantings. A parking lot would be constructed along with paved and unpaved walkways and trails circling the proposed facility, and a pedestrian drop-off and pick-up area. The various planned facilities are shown on Figure 3, Site Plan.

The fields would be natural turf with irrigation systems and lighting. Two of the fields would be 210 feet by 330 feet; the third would be 210 feet by 348 feet. Chain-link fencing would be installed around the fields. The total sod area would be about 265,000 square feet.

The project would include a parking lot and driveways on about 2.2 acres at the northwestern corner of the site. The driveways and parking stalls for the parking lot would be paved with asphalt concrete. Approximately 164 parking spaces would be provided, including 32 EV charging station spaces along the northern edge of the parking lot and 4 EV charging spaces near the restrooms. The parking lot and entry area would include small landscaped areas with trees and shrubs. A monument sign would be installed at the entrance to the facility.

A 20' x 22.75' (approximately 450 sq. ft.) restroom/mechanical building would be constructed in the parking lot area. This building would have five restrooms and all project electrical controls and switches, including telecom facilities.

Lighting would be provided in both the parking lot and the sports field. Parking lot lighting would be primarily security lighting, with about 35 LED light fixtures on poles in that area. Sports field lighting would include six 70-foot-tall poles and two 80-foot tall poles, with six LED fixtures each at the top; the 80-foot poles also would have two fixtures each at 19 feet high, and two of the 70-foot poles would each have two additional fixtures at 16 feet. Lighting would be directional, include sharp cut-offs, and aimed downward. Lights would be operational from dusk to 10 PM. Security cameras would be installed in the parking lot area and on the sports field light poles.

The project would install a new signalized intersection with turn lanes at West Leland Road and John Henry Johnson Parkway. A driveway would be constructed to access the fields parking lot from West Leland Drive.

Infrastructure Connections. The proposed project would include power to switchgear, connections to the existing water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewers in John Henry Johnson Parkway and West Leland Road. The fields would consume about 7.825 million gallons (24 acre-feet) of water/year. The proposed irrigation system would be designed to accommodate recycled water when it is available in the future and consist of the following types of irrigation methods and

Figure 3

Project Site Plan

Source: Gates + Associates and Grassetti Environmental

equipment complying with the State Water Ordinance. All large turf areas would be irrigated by turf rotors; small shrub planting beds would be irrigated with highly efficient, water conserving inline drip. All bio-swales areas would be irrigated with high-efficiency pop-up spray pressure compensating rotating stream spray sprinklers that apply the water at a lower application rate to reduce runoff and ponding.

Tree Protection, Planting and Removal. Most of the existing trees were previously removed from the site. Two additional non-native trees would be removed from the site. About 20 existing trees would be retained, mostly around the edges of the site. New landscape trees, as well as shrubs and ground cover would be planted in the parking area. Stumps from previously removed trees also would be removed.

Grading and Earthwork. The finished design grade for the project would be approximately 145 feet for most of the site with cuts of up to about 45 feet deep below existing grade and fills up to about 20 feet above existing grade. (See Figure 4, Site Grading and Drainage Plan.) This includes an approximately 30-foot-high cut slope with an approximate gradient of 2H:1V (horizontal to vertical) that is proposed near the south side of one of the proposed sport fields. Fill slopes with an approximate gradient of 2H:1V and ranging from about 10 to 15 feet in height are planned along the northern and eastern project limits. Approximately 136,000 cubic yards (CY) of material would be cut, all of which would be used onsite to level the site for the fields and parking. No import or export of soils are anticipated

Drainage and Runoff. The approximately 900,000 sq. ft. project site is currently all pervious surfaces. With the project, the site would have about 75,000 sq. ft. of impervious surfaces (concrete/asphalt). The project site has been divided into 15 storm-water runoff treatment and/or retention areas (See Figure 4). The largest of these would be a 303,000 square-foot detention basin to the east of the easternmost field. The project site perimeter storm drain would connect to the existing onsite storm drain that flows to the City's storm drain system under West Leland Road.

Proposed Operations

Table 1, below, summarizes anticipated use levels, including participants and spectators. The project use hours would be 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM daily. Field use would be primarily for soccer games and practices, with some football and lacrosse use. Use of the project facilities would be scheduled/reserved through the City's Recreation and Parks Department.

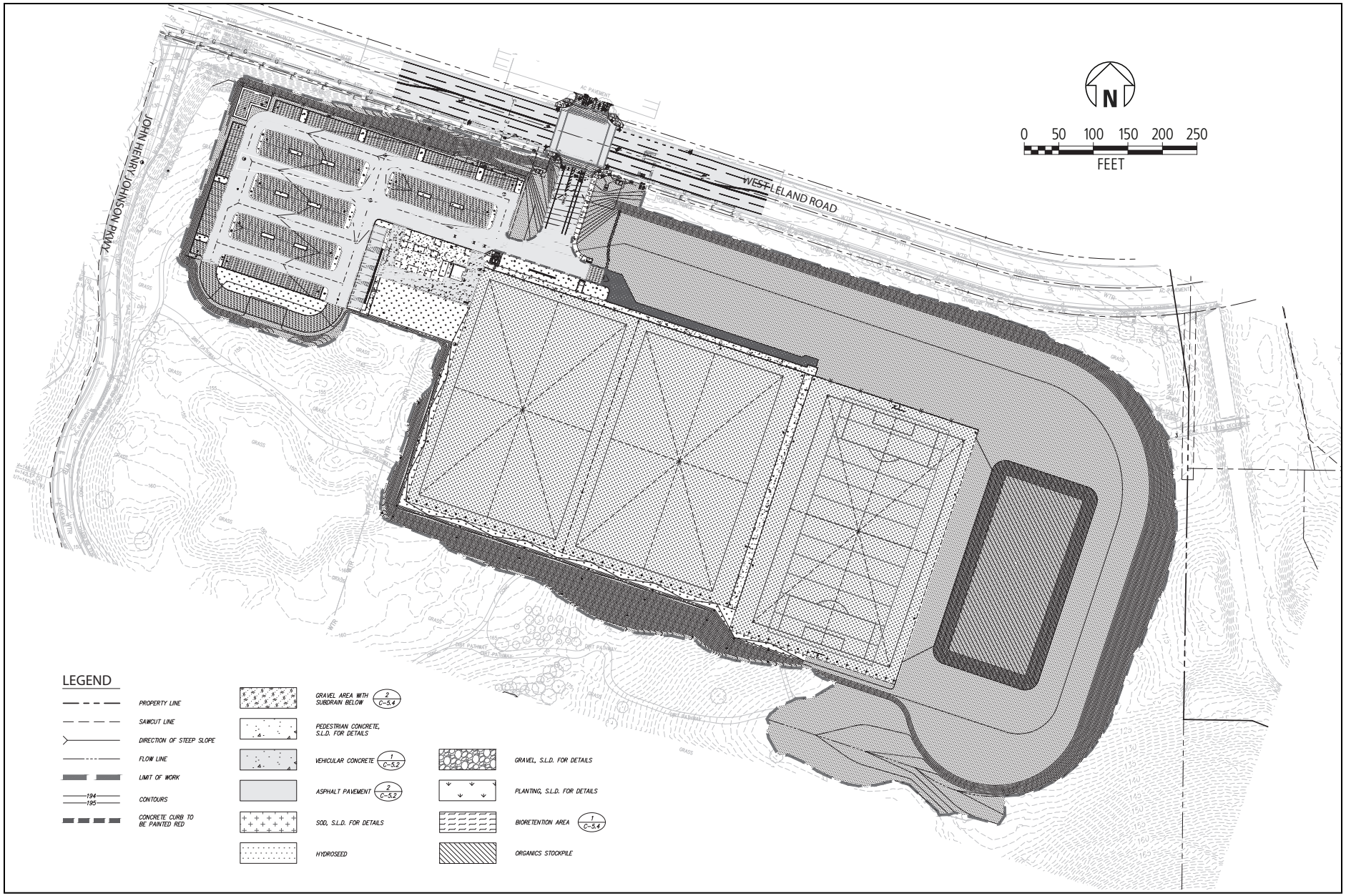


Figure 4

Project Site Grading and Drainage Plan

Source: SANDIS | Engineer | Survey | Plan

TABLE 1. Estimated Project Use Levels

Number of fields	3
Number of slots per day	3
Number of visitors per slot	120
Visitations per weekday	360
Number of seasonal sports days	160
Total annual number of weekday visitors	*57,600*
Number of game weekends	28
Number of days per weekend	2
Number of games per weekend per field	8
Number of visitors per game	54
Total annual number of game-day visitors	*72,576*
Total Visitations	**130,176**

Source: City of Pittsburg

Project Construction Activities

Construction Schedule and Duration. The project would be constructed from October 2023 through December 2025.

Construction Hours. Typical construction hours would be 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., consistent with the City of Pittsburg General Plan and Municipal Code requirements.

Construction Workers. Approximately 12 workers would be at the site daily during construction. This would vary depending on construction phase.

III. INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The initial study checklist recommended by the CEQA Guidelines is used to describe the potential impacts of the proposed Project on the physical environment.

I. Aesthetics

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			**X**	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			**X**	
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			**X**	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			**X**	

Discussion

a, b, c) According to the City of Pittsburg General Plan, the eastbound drive into the City on SR 4, views of the hills to the south, and Suisun Bay to the north create an identifiable entryway for the City. The visual character of the site is as hilly open space with some shrubs and trees, particularly around the site's roadway frontages. Figure 5 shows the existing view of the site from West Leland Road. The site itself is visible in the foreground from West Leland Road and John Henry Johnson Parkway. Portions of the site also may be visible in the background in longer-range views from more distant areas to the north and west.

Figure 5. View of the Project Site from West Leland Road

The project would change the existing ruderal open space character of the site to that of a developed, manicured, lighted sports field and parking area. The facility would be prominent in views from West Leland Road and from John Henry Johnson Parkway. The Site would also continue to have existing views of Mt. Diablo in the background. While it would alter the views and visual character of the Site, the change would benefit the existing aesthetics for the site and complement the adjacent and nearby park aesthetics. There are no rock outcropping or historic buildings on the project site. Most of the trees on the site were previously removed, and most of the remaining trees would be preserved. New trees would be planted in the parking area.

According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), SR 4 in the vicinity of the project area is not a designated scenic highway, and there are no other State scenic highways in the vicinity of the site. The nearest State- designated Scenic Highways are SR 24, located approximately 20 miles south of the site, and SR 160, located approximately 13 miles northeast of the site. The site is not visible from SR 24 or SR 160; therefore, the project would not affect scenic resources within a State scenic highway

corridor. Therefore, the project would have **a less-than-significant** impact on scenic vistas or scenic resources.

d) The project would comply with relevant code sections pertaining to light and glare. PMC Section 18.82.030 requires that all security lighting be indirect or diffused and shielded or directed away from any residential zoning district.

The project would utilize fully shielded luminaires with 36 parking lot fixtures mounted at a height of 16 feet, 6 sports field fixtures mounted at a height of 70 feet, and 2 sports field fixtures mounted at a height of 80 feet. All lighting fixtures are certified Dark Sky Friendly as defined by the International Dark Sky Association. The luminaires would direct light downwards towards the field, which reduces glare, or the objectionable brightness from a direct or reflected light source that is greater than that to which the eyes are adapted. The degree of glare decreases the further a viewer is from a light source due to the dispersion of light across distance. In this case, the nearest homes are 800 to west and 1,000 feet away to the south east. The western homes are positioned higher than the light fixtures, ensuring that there is no direct view of the light sources. The lighting would be further shielded by existing large trees, reducing light trespass (also known as spillage) which is the unwanted spread of light beyond the intended area. The design of the lighting fixtures, their placement, and the relational distances to the nearby community would work in conjunction to eliminate the impacts associated with lighting on residences and viewsheds.

Photometric studies of the complex show no lighting light spillage and minimal glare spillage at the property lines of the facility, with the highest light and glare facing south, away from any residential areas (Musco 2023, see Appendix A). With respect to glare, the studies indicate the maximum *calenda*, or amount of glare an observer would see when facing the brightest light source from any direction. *High glare* is considered to be 150,000 or more candela. *Significant glare* is defined as 25,000 to 75,000 candela, which is equivalent to the high beam headlights on a car. *Minimal to no glare* is 500 or fewer candela, or equivalent to a 100-watt incandescent light bulb. The photometric studies show that the glare from the lighting that the residents nearest the fields would experience would range from 0 candela on the western side of the facilities to less than 2000 candela facing West Leland Road, which would not be a significant level of glare. Therefore, the project's light and glare impacts would be **less than significant**.

II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				**X**
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				**X**
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				**X**
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				**X**

Discussion

a-e) The Site is within the Open Space (OS) Zoning District and has a General Plan designation of Park (P). The list of allowable land uses in the OS District includes agriculture, but the Site was used previously as a golf course, and no agricultural uses are occurring on the Site. The site is not under a Williamson Act contract nor would the project conflict with any Williamson Act contract. There are no forested lands on or in the vicinity of the site. Therefore, the project would not result in the conversion of farmland or forestland to non-agricultural uses would have **no impact** on agricultural or forest resources.

III. Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Background

This section describes construction and operational air quality impacts associated with the project and is consistent with the methods described in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (April 2023).

The air quality analysis includes a review of criteria pollutant emissions such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC) as reactive organic gases (ROG), particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (coarse or PM_{10}), and particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers (fine or $PM_{2.5}$).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the criteria pollutants and California Air Resources Board (CARB) has established California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). Air basins where NAAQS and/or CAAQS are exceeded is designated as a "nonattainment" area. If standards are met, the area is designated as an "attainment" area.

The project site is located within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (Air Basin) under the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. The BAAQMD is the local agency responsible for the administration and enforcement of air quality regulations for the area. The Bay Area is currently designated "nonattainment" for state and national (1-hour and 8-hour) ozone standards, for the state PM_{10} standards, and for state and national (annual average and 24-hour) $PM_{2.5}$ standards. The Bay

Area is designated “attainment” or “unclassifiable” with respect to the other ambient air quality standards.

Discussion

a) The BAAQMD *2017 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy (CAP/RCPS)*, provides a roadmap for BAAQMD’s efforts over the next few years to reduce air pollution and protect public health and the global climate. The 2017 *CAP/RCPS* identifies potential rules, control measures, and strategies that BAAQMD can pursue to reduce air quality and greenhouse gas emissions in the Bay Area. Determination of whether a project supports the goals in the 2017 *CAP/RPCS* is achieved by a comparison of project-estimated emissions with BAAQMD thresholds of significance. If project emissions would not exceed the thresholds of significance after the application of all feasible mitigation measures, the project is consistent with the goals of the 2017 *CAP/RPCS*. As presented in the subsequent impact discussions, the project would not exceed the BAAQMD significance thresholds; therefore, the project would support the primary goals of the *2017 CAP/RCPS* and would not hinder implementation of any of the control measures. Therefore, this impact would be ***less than significant***.

b) ***Construction Impacts***

Project construction would generate short-term emissions of air pollutants, including fugitive dust and equipment exhaust emissions. The BAAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* recommend quantification of construction-related exhaust emissions and comparison of those emissions to significance thresholds. CalEEMod (California Emissions Estimator Model Version 2022.1.1.13) was used to quantify construction-related pollutant emissions (CAPCOA, 2022).

Table AQ-1 provides the estimated short-term construction emissions for the project. The average daily construction period emissions (i.e., total construction period emissions divided by the number of construction days) were compared to the BAAQMD significance thresholds. Construction-related emissions would be below the BAAQMD significance thresholds.

Table AQ-1: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions (pounds)

Condition	ROG	NOx	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO
Construction	0.7	6.5	0.3	0.3	6.4
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54	---
Significant (Yes or No)?	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ refer to exhaust emissions only per BAAQMD.
SOURCE: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13.

BAAQMD’s *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* require that projects implement all of the basic best management practices (BMPs) for a project to have a less than significant construction-related fugitive dust emissions impact.

Fugitive Dust BMPs

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 mph.
- All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site.
- Unpaved roads providing access to sites located 100 feet or further from a paved road shall be treated with a 6- to 12-inch layer of compacted wood chips, mulch, or gravel.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action with 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

As indicated, the estimated construction emissions would be below the BAAQMD's significance thresholds, the City would implement the required BMPs, and project construction impacts would be **less than significant.**

Operational Impacts

Estimated maximum daily and annual operational emissions that would be associated with the project are presented in Tables AQ-2 and AQ-3 and are compared to BAAQMD's thresholds of significance. As indicated, the estimated operational emissions that would be associated with the project are below the BAAQMD's significance thresholds and would be ***less than significant***.

Table AQ-2 Estimated Daily Operational Emissions (pounds/day)

Condition	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Summer	4.6	2.8	2.1	0.4
Winter	4.3	3.3	2.1	0.4
Maximum Proposed Project	4.6	3.3	2.1	0.4
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54
Significant (Yes or No)?	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13.

Table AQ-3 Estimated Annual Operational Emissions (tons/year)

	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total Proposed Project	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Significance Threshold	10	10	15	10
Significant (Yes or No)?	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13.

Cumulative Impacts

The BAAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* recommend that cumulative air quality effects from criteria air pollutants also be addressed by comparison to the mass daily and annual thresholds. These thresholds were developed to identify a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant regional air quality impact. As shown previously, the project-related construction and operational emissions would be below the significance thresholds. Therefore, the project would not be cumulatively considerable and cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

Federal Clean Air Act Conformity Impacts

Section 176(c) of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) prohibits federal entities from taking actions in nonattainment or maintenance areas which do not conform to State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. Therefore, the purpose of conformity is to (1) ensure federal activities do not interfere with the budgets in the SIPs; (2) ensure actions do not cause or contribute to new violations, and (3) ensure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.

The Air Basin is currently designated “nonattainment” for state and national (1-hour and 8-hour) ozone standards, for the state PM_{10} standards, and for state and national (annual average and 24-hour) $PM_{2.5}$ standards. The minimum thresholds for which a conformity determination must be performed are referred to as *de minimis* levels. Table AQ-4

summarizes the project's annual construction and operational emissions and compares them to the *de minimis* levels. As shown in Table AQ-4, project emissions would be below the *de minimis* levels, thus a General Conformity determination is not required and FCAA General Conformity impacts would be **less than significant**.

Table AQ-4 Project Emissions Comparison to *De Minimis* Levels (tons/year)

	ROG	NO_x	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Annual Construction 2023	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Annual Construction 2024	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3
Annual Operation	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
De Minimis Level	100	100	100	100
Significant (Yes or No)?	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13 and 40 CFR 91.153.

Conclusion

As shown, the project construction and operational emissions would be below the BAAQMD significance thresholds (BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines)*. The project emissions would also be below the *de minimis* levels thus FCAA General Conformity impacts would be ***less than significant***.

c) Certain individuals are more susceptible to poor air quality. These individuals, referred to as sensitive receptors, are typically children, the elderly, and those with preexisting serious health problems. There is one school (Royal Oaks Academy) approximately 700 feet north of the project site. Construction activities could occur as close as 330 feet away from the nearest residence on Montevideo Drive.

TAC Emissions

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is responsible for identifying toxic air contaminants (TACs), which are defined as pollutants that "may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health" (Health and Safety Code Section 39655). The CARB has identified diesel particulate matter (DPM) from diesel-fueled engines as a TAC; thus, high volume freeways, stationary diesel engines, and facilities attracting heavy and constant diesel vehicle traffic are identified as having the highest associated health risks from DPM. Health risks associated with TACs are a function of both the concentration of emissions and the duration of exposure, where the higher the concentration and/or the longer the period of time that a sensitive receptor is exposed to pollutant concentrations would correlate to a higher health risk.

The project would not generate TACs during long-term operations, but short-term, construction-related activities could result in the generation of TACs, specifically DPM, from on-road haul trucks and off-road equipment exhaust emissions. Construction is temporary and occurs over a relatively short duration in comparison to the operational lifetime of the project. Health risks are typically associated with exposure to high concentrations of TACs over extended periods of time (e.g., 30 years or greater), whereas the construction period associated with the proposed project would be limited to approximately eight months.

Construction of the project site would not require soil import or export, which would limit heavy-duty diesel haul truck trips. All construction equipment and operation thereof would be regulated per the In-Use Off- Road Diesel Vehicle Regulation, which is intended to reduce emissions associated with off-road diesel vehicles and equipment, including DPM. Project construction would also be required to comply with all applicable BAAQMD rules and regulations, particularly associated with permitting of air pollutant sources. In addition, only portions of the site would be disturbed at a time throughout the construction period, with operation of construction equipment occurring intermittently throughout the course of a day rather than continuously at any one location on the project site. Operation of construction equipment within portions of the development area would allow for the dispersal of emissions, and would ensure that construction-activity is not continuously occurring in the portions of the project site closest to existing receptors. Because construction equipment on-site would not operate for long periods of time and would be used at varying locations within the site, associated emissions of DPM would not occur at the same location (or be evenly spread throughout the entire project site) for long periods of time. Due to the temporary nature of construction and the relatively short duration of potential exposure to associated emissions, the potential for any one sensitive receptor in the area to be expose of concentrations of pollutants for a substantially extended period of time would be low. Therefore, TAC emissions impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Criteria Pollutants

The BAAQMD thresholds of significance were established with consideration given to the health-based air quality standards established by the NAAQS and CAAQS and are designed to aid the district in achieving attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS. Although the BAAQMD's thresholds of significance are intended to aid achievement of the NAAQS and CAAQS for which the SFBAAB is in nonattainment, the thresholds of significance do not represent a level above which individual project-level emissions would directly result in public health impacts. Nevertheless, a project's compliance with BAAQMD's thresholds of significance provides an indication that criteria pollutants released as a result of project implementation would not inhibit attainment of the health-based regional NAAQS and CAAQS. Because project-related emissions would not exceed the BAAQMD's thresholds and, thus, would not inhibit attainment of regional NAAQS and CAAQS, the criteria pollutants emitted during project implementation would not be anticipated to result in measurable health impacts to sensitive receptors. Accordingly, the project would not

expose sensitive receptors to excess concentrations of criteria pollutants. Therefore, criteria pollutant emissions impacts would be **less than significant**.

Conclusions

Based on the above discussion, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to excess concentrations of TACs or criteria pollutants during construction or operation of the project. Consequently, the impact related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of the project would be **less than significant**.

d) The BAAQMD's significance criteria for odors are subjective and are based on the number of odor complaints generated by a project. Generally, the BAAQMD considers any project with the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors to cause a significant impact. With respect to the project, diesel-fueled construction equipment exhaust would generate some odors. However, these emissions typically dissipate quickly and would be unlikely to affect a substantial number of people. The project would not involve operational activities that generate odors. Therefore, odor impacts would be **less than significant**.

IV. Biological Resources

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		**X**		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		**X**		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			**X**	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				**X**
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				**X**

Background

Methodology

The analysis conducted to evaluate biological resources included a literature review of existing information regarding biological resources in the project region followed by reconnaissance-level

field surveys and jurisdictional wetlands/waters delineations to evaluate conditions at the project site for the proposed Premier Fields Project.

A review of existing biological resources within and adjacent to the project site was conducted prior to performing field surveys. The 2020 *Biological Evaluation Report for the Pittsburg Technology Park* Project (Vollmar Natural Lands Consulting [VNLC], 2020) was used as a reference document for the Premier Fields Project, as both proposed projects are planned within the former Delta View Golf Course. Updated database queries were obtained from the USFWS's Sacramento Endangered Species Office Information for Planning and Consulting (IPaC website (USFWS 2023), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2023), and the California Native Plant Society's CNPS Inventory were queried for four U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles that contain and surround the Project (Honker Bay, Antioch North, Antioch South, and Clayton). Additional sources consulted included the HCP/NCCP and the CNPS East Bay Database of Rare, Unusual, and Significant Plants of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

VNLC conducted focused site visits from November 2018 to June 2019, an aquatic resources delineation in April 2019 and a rare plant survey in April 2019. An aquatic resources delineation of the Project Site and surrounding areas was conducted by Swaim Biological, Inc. (SBI) on May 20, 2022. Visual reconnaissance surveys of the project area and surrounding habitats were conducted by SBI biologists during multiple field surveys from August 2021, April 2022, and May 2022. During the field surveys the biologists walked the extent of the Project Site for the proposed sports field locations, facilities, and parking lot.

For purposes of this IS-MND, the following geographic references apply:

- Project Area – includes the entirety of the 165-acre former Delta View Golf Course; and
- Project Site –refers to the proposed location at which the Pittsburg Premier Fields would be built, which includes an approximately 18-acre section of the former Delta View Golf Course.

Habitat Types and Associated Wildlife Species

Habitat types within the survey area are described based on field observations and are consistent with the HCP/NCCP land cover type classifications (Jones and Stokes, 2006).

Annual Grassland

Non-native annual grassland is the dominant habitat type present throughout the project area now that golf course operations have no longer occurred since 2018.e The majority of the project site is dominated by ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and wild oat (*Avena* species).

The annual grassland habitat is intact and connected to adjacent open grassland habitat. This intact grassland supports multiple wildlife species including reptiles such as western fence lizard

(*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalis viridis*); mammals such as black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*); and birds such as burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*). Annual grassland also provides important foraging habitat for turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and CDFW Watch List species such as Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*).

Jurisdictional Wetland and Waters Resources

A Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Waters was performed by VNLC in 2019 for the entire former Delta View Golf Course and submitted to the Corps in 2021 with a Request for Jurisdictional Delineation (JD). In response to the JD request, a site visit was conducted with the Corps in April 2022 by the San Francisco office. During that visit it was determined by the Corps that there were potential isolated seasonal wetlands within Former Pond 9 that were not previously identified and that further delineation of these resources was necessary. In addition, a culverted vegetated swale was identified that was not evaluated in the 2019 study. Wetlands and aquatic resources on the site are shown on Figure 6.

A subsequent supplemental delineation of Former Pond 8, Former Pond 9, and the culverted vegetated swale was conducted by SBI biologists in May 2022. A routine wetland delineation was conducted in accordance with the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* and the 2008 *Arid West Regional Supplement (Version 2.0).* Former Pond 8 did not meet wetland vegetation criteria, therefore it is not a wetland and not Waters of the US or the State. A total of five isolated seasonal wetlands were identified on the floor of Former Pond 9 totaling 0.167 acre in area. An approximately 10-foot by 2-foot area of the culverted vegetated swale (0.001 acre) also was considered potentially jurisdictional waters.

Rare Plant Survey

VNLC conducted a rare plant survey in the project area on April 19, 2019. The survey focused on federally listed species, especially "no-take" species that are protected under the HCP/NCCP (VNLC 2020). The survey was scheduled during the peak blooming period (mid-to late-April) for all no-take plants with potential to occur within the study area, in order to maximize the potential to detect such species.

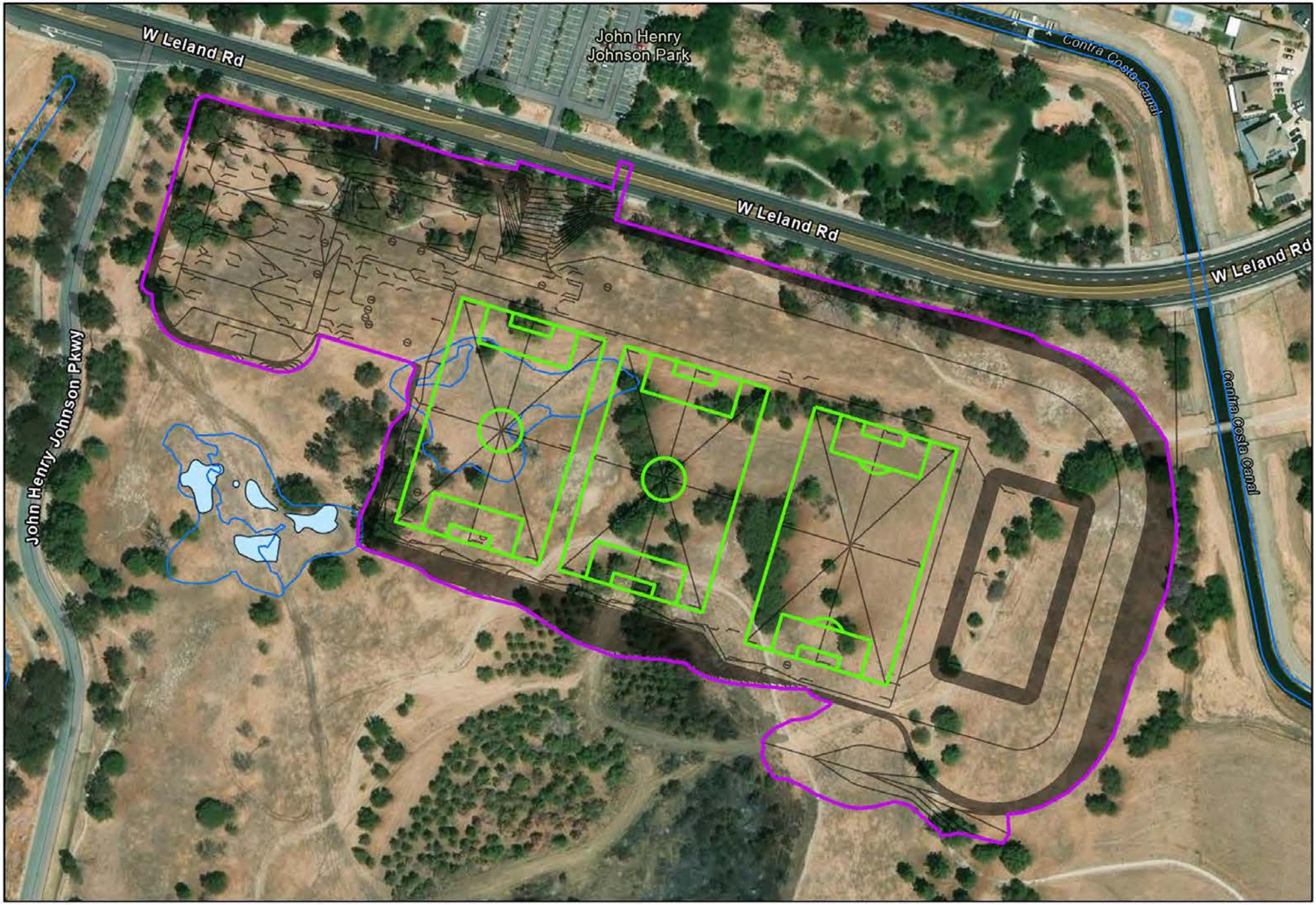


Figure 6. Aquatic Resources Map

City of Pittsburg
Premier Fields Project
Pittsburg, CA
June 2023

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Because a functional network of connected wildlands is essential to the continued support of California's diverse natural communities in the face of human development and climate change, in 2010 the California Department of Fish and Game, now the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) commissioned the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project (CEHCP) to identify large, relatively natural habitat blocks that support native biodiversity and areas essential for ecological connectivity between them. The CEHCP included a statewide Essential Habitat Connectivity Map. According to this map the project area does not overlap with Essential Habitat Connectivity areas mapped under the statewide effort but is located within a roughly triangular patch of approximately 27,000 acres of undeveloped land between the Diablo Range and the northernmost foothills of Bay Point. This large undeveloped area is bounded by relatively vast acreages of CEHCP Important Baylands on the north, CEHCP Diablo Range on the east and south, and CEHCP Mt. Diablo Creek Riparian Corridor on the west. At the local level, the HCP/NCCP was designed to ensure that habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors are identified and maintained as a *de facto* extension of the statewide mapping effort. The former golf course area is connected to the south by large parcels acres of undeveloped land that is accessible by and amenable to the diffusion and dispersal of many species, with approximately 3.6 aerial miles of distance between the two nearest commuter roads: Bailey Road and Kirker Pass Road.

Special Status Species

The following section describes the sensitive biological resources that may have a potential to occur within the project area based on the literature review and field survey results. Sensitive biological resources include habitats and/or individual plant and animal species that have special recognition by federal, state or local regulatory agencies. For purposes of this analysis, special-status animal species are defined as animals that are protected under the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts (CESA and FESA) or other regulations, and species that are considered rare by the scientific community. Special-status plant species are defined as plants that are protected under the CESA and FESA or listed as rare by CDFW and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Special-status species include:

- Animals and plants listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the CESA (Fish and Game Code §2050 et seq.; 14 CCR §670.1et seq.) or the FESA (50 CFR 17.11);
- Animals and plants that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the FESA (50 CFR 17; FR Vol. 64, No. 205, pages 57533-57547, October 25, 1999); and under the CESA (California Fish and Game Code §2068);
- Animals that meet the definition of endangered, rare, or threatened under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR §15380) that may include species not found on either State or Federal Endangered Species lists;
- Animals that are designated as "species of special concern" by CDFW;

- Animal species that are designated as “fully protected” under California (Fish and Game Code 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515);
- Animal species that are designated as “covered” species under the HCP/NCCP;
- Bat species that are designated on the Western Bat Working Group’s Regional Bat Species Priority Matrix as: “Red or High.” These species are considered to be “imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment.”
- Plants that are listed by CNPS Rare Plant Program as rank 1A – plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere, 1B – plants rare, threatened or endangered in California or elsewhere, 2A – plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere, 2B – plants rare, threatened or endangered in California by common elsewhere, 3 – plants about which more is needed and 4 – plants of limited distribution;
- Plants that are listed by the HCP/NCCP as “covered” or “no take” species;
- Sensitive Natural Communities – Natural Communities are identified by CDFW. State and Global rarity ranks are indicated Alliances and some Associations. Natural communities with State rarity ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities. A “?” indicates the State’s best estimate of the rank if it is known that insufficient samples over the full expected range but existing information points to this rank.

The complete list of wildlife and plant species with the potential to occur within the project area is provided in Appendix B. The results of the CNDDB search are shown graphically for plants and wildlife in Figures 4-2 in Figure 4-3, also in Appendix B.

Special Status Plants / Sensitive Natural Communities

A total of 74 plants were identified as occurring, or historically occurring, within Contra Costa County and surrounding environs. A CNPS four-quadrangle search listed 70 special-status plant species that are known to occur presently or historically within the general vicinity of the project area. The CNDDB search identified 47 plants, with some overlap. The CNPS East Bay Database of Rare and Unusual and Significant Plants of Alameda and Contra costa Counties was queried for Rank A plant species within all sites in Pittsburg, which generated 7 plants, with some overlap. By comparing geographic range and habitat preferences for each species with the geographic location, habitat types, and soil types found within the survey area, four special-status plant species were identified to have at least a moderate potential to occur in the project area, shown in Table 4-1 in Appendix B, and discussed below.

Special Status Plants

The below summary discusses the special status plant species with suitable habitat conditions and the potential to occur within the Project Area. Rare plant surveys were conducted in April 2019 by VNLC and they did not detect any special status plant species however a fall survey was not completed therefore all bloom periods were not captured.

Big tarplant (*Blepharizonia plumosa*); *CRPR 1B.1, HCP/NCCP Covered Species*. Big tarplant is an annual herb that is native and endemic to California. It occurs on dry slopes in grasslands below 1,640 feet (500 m) elevation, and blooms between July and November. It usually occurs on clay soils, which are present in the survey area. There are 53 known occurrences and 51 of those are presumed to be extant, although occurrences in the Honker Bay U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle (in which the project is located) are believed extirpated. The April 2019 rare plant survey as the survey was conducted outside of the bloom period.

Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*); *HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* Round-leaved filaree is an annual herb that is native to California and also occurs down to northern Mexico. It is the only plant in its genus. It occurs in open sites, grassland, scrub, vertic clay, and occasionally serpentine soils below 3,937 feet (1200 m) elevations, and blooms between March and July. It formerly was a CRPR species but surveys identified enough secure populations to remove it from the rare ranking. It remains a covered species under the HCP/NCCP.

Showy golden madia (*Madia radiata*); *CRPR 1B.1; HCP/NCCP Covered Species*. Showy madia grows in grasslands and oak woodlands on heavy clay soils. The species is typically found in openings rather than under closed canopy and blooms from March to May. It is a covered species under the HCP/NCCP. Although no populations of showy madia are currently known in the ECCC HCP/NCCP inventory area, suitable habitat is present.

Shining navarettia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp*. radians*); *CRPR 1B.2; HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* Adobe navarretia occurs in heavy clay soils of vernal pools and other low, seasonally moist areas in grasslands and appears to be restricted to areas with a vernally moist, summer-dry hydrologic regime. Adobe navarretia is an annual herb that blooms in April and May. The seasonal wetlands within the project area have the potential to support this species although it was not observed during May 2022 wetland delineation.

Sensitive Natural Communities

The CNDDB search yielded three Sensitive Natural Communities types within 5 miles of the project area. These include Coastal Brackish Marsh (State Rarity Rank S2.1), Serpentine Bunchgrass (State Rarity Rank S2.2), and Stabilized Interior Dunes (State Rarity Rank S1.1). Sensitive natural communities were not observed to occur within the Project Site during multiple site visits and reconnaissance surveys.

Special Status Wildlife

The below summary discusses the special status wildlife species with suitable habitat conditions and the potential to occur within the Project Area.

Amphibians

California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*); *FESA Threatened; CESA Threatened, HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* The central population of the California tiger salamander is listed as threatened under both federal (USFWS 2004) and California State endangered species legislation (FGC 2010). Critical habitat was designated in 2005 (USFWS 2005). The project is located outside of designated critical habitat for the species. The nearest critical habitat to the project area is Unit CV-18, located approximately 18 miles away to the south in Alameda County.

The project area is located within HCP/NCCP modeled suitable migration and refugia habitat for the California tiger salamander. Grassland with rodent burrows throughout the impact locations provide suitable upland habitat. A detention basin is located 0.14 miles (740 linear feet) upslope from the proposed RFG Processing Facility project site, livestock ponds and created wetlands are present surrounding the study area that may provide suitable breeding habitat although no suitable breeding habitat occurs within the study area. There are 19 CNDDB records of the California tiger salamander within five miles of the property; the closest record is 1.3 miles away where breeding was detected in a stock pond. The second is 1.4 miles away and documents 50 juveniles were observed in a mitigation pond on the Keller Canyon Landfill property in May 1995.

California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*); *FESA Threatened; CDFW Species of Special Concern, HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* The California red-legged frog is listed as federally threatened (USFWS 1996) and is considered a Species of Special Concern by CDFW. Critical habitat was designated in 2010 (USFWS 2010). The components of the proposed Project are not within any designated critical habitat. The nearest critical habitat is Unit CCS-2, located approximately eight miles to the south of the project area.

The project area is located within HCP/NCCP modeled potential migration and refugia habitat. Two ponds on the eastern part of the golf course could hold water long enough to support breeding based on the VNLC 2020 assessment. Reconnaissance level nighttime spotlight surveys at these ponds did not detect California red-legged frogs but did detect the non-native American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeiana*) and mosquito fish (*Gambusia* sp.) Grassland with rodent burrows, soils cracks, and adjacent seasonal wetlands provide suitable upland refugia habitat. There are 13 CNDDB records of the California red-legged frog within five miles of the property. Created wetlands within the neighboring Keller Canyon Landfill property have the closest CNDDB record; a juvenile was observed in 2000.

Birds

The former golf course includes open grassland that supports potential habitat for multiple special status grassland bird species. The discussion below focuses on the species that have the highest potential to have direct impacts to nesting habitat as a result of the proposed Project and is intended to be representative of similar species that could also be using the same habitats. In addition to the federal and State protections listed below, all species are protected by the federal

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code, which prohibit take of individuals (including active nests).

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); *Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; CDFW Fully Protected Species, HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* The project area is located within the HCP/NCCP modeled suitable habitat of the golden eagle. Grassland within the former golf course provides suitable foraging habitat. No large trees were observed that could supporting nesting in the project site, however, large trees in the project area could provide marginal nesting habitat. There is one CNDDB record of the Golden eagle within five miles of the property on the former Concord Naval Weapons Station (CNWS) where eagles have been seen foraging regularly during Audubon Christmas Bird Counts; habitat at the former CNWS is considered foraging/winter migration habitat.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*); *CDFW Species of Special Concern, HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* The project area is located within the HCP/NCCP modeled suitable habitat of burrowing owl. Burrows of suitable size to support the species (four inches or greater in diameter) were observed during reconnaissance level surveys. California ground squirrels were observed as well as active ground squirrel burrows. There are five CNDDB records of the burrowing owl within five miles of the property. The nearest record is approximately 1.3 miles away where an active burrow was observed in 1999 near the former CNWS. Although no burrowing owls were documented during surveys suitable habitat is present.

White tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*); *CDFW Fully Protected.* The project area includes suitable foraging habitat throughout. Trees in the project area and near the boundary with the PG&E property could support nesting. There is one CNDDB record of the white-tailed kite within five miles of the property (approximately 4.5 miles away). The observation is a nesting record from 1985.

Mammals

American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*); *CDFW Species of Special Concern.* The annual grassland in the project area and adjacent grasslands provide suitable habitat for American badger. Burrows of suitable size to accommodate the badger, with large soil aprons, large belly drags, and appropriate tracks, were not observed however badgers can move and create new dens quickly, especially throughout summer.

San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*); *ESA Endangered; CESA Threatened, HCP/NCCP Covered Species.* The project site is located within the HCP/NCCP modeled suitable core habitat of San Joaquin kit fox. Indications of use by San Joaquin kit fox – including large keyhole-shaped burrows, tracks, scat, prey remains, or fur were not observed during the reconnaissance surveys for the proposed Project. However, burrows of suitable size to accommodate the San Joaquin kit fox (greater than five inches in diameter for a minimum of one-foot underground) were observed within the project area and within the pipeline alignment. There are four CNDDB records of the

San Joaquin kit fox within five miles of the project site. The nearest record is from 1992 of a single foraging adult on East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) lands.

Bats

The project area includes grassland with trees and adjacent water sources (Contra Costa Canal, tributary to Willow Creek) that supports potential habitat for roosting and foraging bat species. Trees in the project area could support roosting.

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*); *CDFW Species of Special Concern.* Pallid bats have been detected on EBRPD lands as part of surveys conducted in Black Diamond Mines Regional Park (Riensche et. al. 2017) located within the five-mile radius of the project area.

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*); *CDFW Species of Special Concern.* There is one CNDDB record of a "bat(s) detected" within the five-mile radius in Antioch in 1998.

Regulatory Framework

The following discussion identifies federal, State, and local agencies and laws that could be applicable to the project with regards to biological resources. Wildlife and botanical resources are governed at the federal level by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and at the State level by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Waters and wetlands are governed by a more complicated network of agencies and laws, with agencies differing in their wetland definitions and their corresponding jurisdictional reaches. The Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB have varying jurisdiction over aquatic features in the study area.

Federal

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) that regulates discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the U.S. Guidelines for implementation are referred to as the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines that were developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with the Corps (40 C.F.R. Part 230). The Guidelines allow the discharge of fill materials into aquatic systems only if there is no practicable alternative that would have fewer adverse impacts.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), administered by the Corps, requires permits for all structures (e.g., riprap) and activities (e.g., dredging) within navigable waters of the U.S. Navigable waters are defined as those subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and susceptible to use as means of interstate transport or foreign commerce in their natural condition or by reasonable improvements. The Corps grants or denies permits based on the

effects of navigation. Many activities covered under this act are also covered under Section 404 of the CWA.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 United States Code [USC] 1531–1544) as amended protects plants, fish, and wildlife that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries). The FESA was preceded by the Endangered Species Preservation Act in 1966 which provided a means for listing native animal species as endangered and giving them limited protection.

Section 9 of the FESA prohibits the "take" of listed fish and wildlife, where "take" is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct" (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute prohibits removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any listed plant under federal jurisdiction and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any listed plant in knowing violation of state law (16 USC 1538).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC Sections 703–711) protects all migratory birds, including active nests and eggs. Birds protected under the MBTA include all native waterfowl, shorebirds, hawks, eagles, owls, doves, and other common native and migratory birds (e.g. ravens, crows, sparrows, swallows) including their body parts (e.g. feathers and plumes), active nests, and eggs. A complete list of protected species can be found in 50 CFR 10.13. Enforcement of the provisions of the federal MBTA is the responsibility of USFWS.

State of California

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDFW is empowered through provisions of the state Administrative Code to issue agreements for alteration of a river, stream, or lake where fish or wildlife resources may adversely be affected. Streams and rivers are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks. CDFW regulates wetlands the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream, or lake, or when wetlands provide habitat for special-status species.

Since 1999, CDFW has undertaken the classification and mapping of vegetation throughout the state as part of their Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP). Natural Communities are considered, along with plants and animals, part of the Natural Heritage Program's "conservation triad" of conservation significance. One purpose of the vegetation classification is to determine the level of rarity and imperilment of vegetation communities. Natural Communities have significance for conservation and CDFW directs that their presence be

considered in the environmental review process along with occurrences of special-status plants and animals.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act established the State Water Resources Control Board and its regional boards as the principal agencies for coordinating and controlling water quality in California. Specifically, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the State board to adopt, review, and revise policies for all waters of the State (including both surface and groundwaters) and directs the regional boards to develop regional Basin Plans.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that an applicant for a federal permit allowing activities that could result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. obtain a state certification that the discharge complies with other provisions of the CWA. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) administers the certification program within California.

Native Plant Protection Act of 1973 and California Rare Plant Ranks

The Native Plant Protection Act of 1973 (Fish and Game Code Sections 1900–1913) includes provisions that prohibit the taking of endangered or rare native plants. CDFW administers the Native Plant Protection Act of 1973 and generally regards as rare many plant species included on the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List jointly produced by CDFW and the CNPS.

California Endangered Species Act

Sections 2050–2098 of the California Fish and Game Code (the California Endangered Species Act [CESA]) prohibit the take of state-listed endangered and threatened species unless specifically authorized by the CDFW. The state definition of “take” is to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill a member of a listed species or attempt to do so. The CDFW administers the Act and authorizes take through permits or memorandums of understanding issued under Section 2081 of CESA, or through a consistency determination issued under section 2080.1. Section 2090 of CESA requires state agencies to comply with threatened and endangered species protection and recovery and to promote conservation of these species. Species that are formal candidates for listing under the Act are afforded the full protection of the Act.

Species of Special Concern

Species of Special Concern (SSC) is a category conferred by the CDFW to fish and wildlife species that (a) meet the state definition of threatened or endangered but have not been formally listed under the California Endangered Species Act; or (b) species that are considered at risk of qualifying for threatened or endangered status in the future based on current known threats.

Fully Protected Species

Fish and Game Code designates certain fish and wildlife species as "fully protected" under Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish). Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no permits may be issued for incidental take of these species.

Birds of Prey

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 et seq. states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird.

Local Plans and Policies

Tree Preservation Ordinance

Pittsburg Municipal Code (PMC) Title 18, Article XIX establishes the City's Tree Preservation and Protection ordinance, intended to promote the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of the residents of the city through the protection of specified trees located on private property within the city, and the establishment of standards for removal, maintenance, and planting of trees. In establishing these procedures and standards, it is the city's intent to encourage the preservation of trees. PMC section 18.84.835(F) defines a "protected tree" as any of the following:

1. A California native tree, as identified in the Calflora online database of wild California plants, that measures at least 50 inches in circumference (15.6 inches diameter) at four and one-half feet above grade, regardless of location or health; or
2. A tree of a species other than a California native that measures at least 50 inches in circumference at four and one-half feet above grade and is either on an undeveloped property, located on public property or within the right-of-way, or located on private property and is found to provide benefits to the subject property as well as neighboring properties, subject to determination by the city planner; or
3. A tree required to be planted, relocated, or preserved as a condition of approval of a tree removal permit or other discretionary permit, and/or as environmental mitigation for a discretionary permit.

East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan

The East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan / Natural Communities Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) covers about 175,000 acres in the East County. The plan establishes a coordinated, regional approach to conservation and regulation of endangered species. The plan

provides regional conservation and development guidelines to protect natural resources while improving and streamlining the permit process for endangered species and wetland regulations.

The project site is located within an urbanized area and developed for public use and recreation. The site is currently mapped as Urban and this category is intended to be as inclusive as possible to accommodate urban growth; it includes the construction and maintenance of typical urban facilities, public and private, consistent with local general plans and local, state, and federal laws. This category includes, but is not limited to the construction, maintenance, and use of the following facilities:

- Residential, commercial, and industrial facilities (e.g., homes, retail centers, office buildings, factories, warehouses).

- Public service facilities such as police stations, fire stations, hospitals, churches, public health centers, schools, administration centers, private airports, and community centers. Funeral and internment services such as mortuaries, crematoriums, mausoleums, and cemeteries are also included in this category.

- Recreational facilities such as neighborhood parks, golf courses, indoor and outdoor sports centers, racetracks, campgrounds, and trails.

- Transportation facilities including sidewalks, bikepaths, paved and unpaved roads, culverts, fords, bridges, and highways.

- Public and private utilities including transmission lines, telecommunications lines, and gas lines

Under the HCP/NCCP, the USFWS and the CDFW have provided regional permits to the Cities within the area and Contra Costa County. The proposed project will seek coverage, as deemed necessary to ensure compliance, under the HCP/NCCP through the Planning Survey Application Process.

Discussion

a) Permanent impacts would occur from construction of the sports fields, parking lot and ancillary utilities. One hundred and seventy-six trees were previously removed from the site. The project would remove two additional non-native trees. About 20 existing trees would be retained, mostly around the edges of the site. Lighting would be installed in both the parking lot and the sports field. Lighting would be directional, include sharp cut-offs, and aimed downward. All lighting fixtures would be certified Dark Sky Friendly as defined by the International Dark Sky Association. The luminaires would direct light downwards towards the field, which reduces glare. Lights would be operational from dusk to 10 PM. Photometric analysis conducted by Musco 2023 indicates that at the property line the

illumination from the site would average 0.01 foot-candles (fc) / 0.1 lux, with a maximum of 0.2 fc / 2.2 lux. Temporary impacts would occur associated with project site grading.

Special Status Plant Species

Rare plant surveys conducted by VNLC in April 2019 did not detect any of the HCP/NCCP no-take taxa, and did not detect three of the four species determined to have a potential to occur at the site. No other special-status plants were documented within the project area.

Big tarplant (*Blepharizonia plumosa*) (CRPR 1B.1) is a species covered by the HCP/NCCP. This species would not have been in bloom during the April 19, 2019 botanical survey, so its presence on the site cannot be ruled out.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Lighting

The effects of artificial light including light emitting diodes (LED) on wildlife species is well researched and documented. Artificial lighting and light pollution present potentially significant impacts to rare, threatened, endangered, nocturnal wildlife and migratory birds because light pollution impacts can disrupt routine behavior of species life cycles and degrade the quality of the environment utilized by species. Artificial lighting can reduce the number of individuals through a variety of ways including altering community structure and prey availability, changes in timing of foraging, breeding, and calling, result in changes in hormones, and changes in the ability and/or triggers to migrate. The effects of increased artificial lighting can affect many species including but not limited to: California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Pallid bat, and migratory birds, all species with the potential to occur within the proposed project area.

There is no standard methodology for evaluating lighting impacts on species and their habitats. Indirect impacts associated with lighting increases for the project could result in an up to 2.2 lux increase at the property boundary which is the equivalent illumination of deep twilight. Lighting could extend deep twilight conditions for an additional 2 hours during summer months and up to 5 hours during winter months. This additional light pollution could influence special status species behaviors during these hours but would result in a permanent change in wildlife use within the additional acreage impacted by light spillage.

California Red-Legged Frog and California Tiger Salamander

Project-related impacts could have effects on California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander upland habitat and on individuals present in the affected habitat. No impacts to breeding habitat for either species will occur as a result of project activities.

Seasonal wetlands in the former golf course Pond 9 will be avoided. Temporary impacts associated with construction related activities may injure or kill individuals by crushing occupied burrows or running over individuals. Individuals may become trapped in excavated areas, pipes or other equipment used for construction. Hazardous chemicals and substances during construction (oil, gasoline) may cause mortality in the event of spills or leaks.

Birds

The project area contains suitable nesting habitat for multiple special status bird species. Open grassland and tress within and adjacent to the Project Site provides suitable habitat for a variety of nesting raptors and birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If conducted during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), construction could have direct effects on special status and other bird species potentially nesting in open grassland and/or trees within the project area. Ground disturbance in the grassland and removal or trimming of the trees could result in destruction of active nests, including eggs, nestlings, or juveniles, and construction-related disturbance (e.g., equipment noise, presence of workers) could disrupt normal nesting behavior, resulting in nest abandonment and reproductive failure.

American Badger and San Joaquin Kit Fox

The project area provides suitable habitat for American badgers and San Joaquin kit fox. Construction could have direct effects if these animals are present in burrows within the affected habitat. Potential direct effects on individuals include mortality and injury. Construction-related ground disturbance (e.g., grading and excavation) and vehicle traffic may injure or kill individuals by crushing occupied dens/burrows/nests or running over individuals. Sound and vibration-related disruptions from construction activities may impair breeding, feeding, or sheltering behaviors.

Bats

Trees within the site provide potential suitable roosting habitat for special status bat species. Construction could have direct effects on roosting bats if they are present in any affected habitat. Removal and trimming of trees could destroy occupied roost sites, resulting in injury and mortality of adults and young.

Conclusion

Impacts to special status species listed above would be addressed through participation in the HCP/NCCP and implementation of avoidance and minimization measures. These **potentially significant** impacts would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level by implementation of the Mitigation Measures described below.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1.1. The City shall participate in and receive take coverage under the HCP/NCCP as deemed necessary to ensure compliance, and comply with all conditions of take coverage. Prior to the issuance of grading or construction permits for the project, the City shall submit an ECCC HCP/NCCP application and associated fee worksheet to the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy for review and approval.

The temporary and permanent impacts to grassland habitats including light spillage from artificial lighting will require both temporary and permanent impact fees as defined by the current HCP/NCCP fee schedule at the time of application. Additionally, avoidance and minimization measures as required by the HCP/NCCP will be implemented to minimize impacts to covered species and jurisdictional resources. The Certificate of Coverage will be issued to the City to confirm the fee has been received, that other HCP/NCCP requirements have been met or will be performed, and will authorize take of covered species. Participation in the HCP/NCCP will full satisfy requirements for addressing impacts to the California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2. The City shall adhere to the following avoidance and minimization measures:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2a. Burrowing Owl. To avoid and minimize impacts on burrowing owls and potential burrows the following measures shall be implemented.

Preconstruction Surveys: Prior to any ground disturbance related to covered activities, a USFWS/CDFW- approved biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey in areas identified in the planning surveys as having potential burrowing owl habitat. The surveys will establish the presence or absence of western burrowing owl and/or habitat features and evaluate use by owls in accordance with CDFW survey guidelines (California Department of Fish and Game 1995).

On the parcel where the activity is proposed, the biologist will survey the proposed disturbance footprint and a 500-foot radius from the perimeter of the proposed footprint to identify burrows and owls. Adjacent parcels under different land ownership will not be surveyed. Surveys should take place near sunrise or sunset in accordance with CDFW guidelines. All burrows or burrowing owls will be identified and mapped. Surveys will take place no more than 30 days prior to construction. During the breeding season (February 1– August 31), surveys will document whether burrowing owls are nesting in or directly adjacent to disturbance areas. During the nonbreeding season (September 1–January 31), surveys will document whether burrowing owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any disturbance area. Survey results will be valid only for the season (breeding or nonbreeding) during which the survey is conducted.

Avoidance and Minimization and Construction Monitoring: This measure incorporates avoidance and minimization guidelines from CDFW's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (California Department of Fish and Game 1995).

If burrowing owls are found during the breeding season (February 1 – August 31), the City will avoid all nest sites that could be disturbed by project construction during the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young. Avoidance will include establishment of a non-disturbance buffer zone (described below). Construction may occur during the breeding season if a qualified biologist monitors the nest and determines that the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation or that the juveniles from the occupied burrows have fledged. During the nonbreeding season (September 1 – January 31), the City should avoid the owls and the burrows they are using, if possible. Avoidance will include the establishment of a buffer zone (described below).

During the breeding season, buffer zones of at least 250 feet in which no construction activities can occur will be established around each occupied burrow (nest site). Buffer zones of 160 feet will be established around each burrow being used during the nonbreeding season. The buffers will be delineated by highly visible, temporary construction fencing.

If occupied burrows for burrowing owls are not avoided, passive relocation will be implemented. Owls should be excluded from burrows in the immediate impact zone and within a 160-foot buffer zone by installing one-way doors in burrow entrances. These doors should be in place for 48 hours prior to excavation. The project area should be monitored daily for 1 week to confirm that the owl has abandoned the burrow. Whenever possible, burrows should be excavated using hand tools and refilled to prevent reoccupation (California Department of Fish and Game 1995). Plastic tubing or a similar structure should be inserted in the tunnels during excavation to maintain an escape route for any owls inside the burrow.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2b. Golden Eagle. To avoid and minimize impacts on golden eagles the following measures shall be implemented.

Preconstruction Survey: Prior to implementation of covered activities, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey to establish whether nests of golden eagles are occupied (see Section 6.3.1, Planning Surveys). If nests are occupied, minimization requirements and construction monitoring will be required.

Avoidance and Minimization: Covered activities will be prohibited within 0.5 mile of active nests. Nests can be built and active at almost any time of the year, although mating and egg incubation occurs late January through August, with peak activity in March through July. If site-specific conditions or the nature of the covered activity (e.g., steep topography, dense vegetation, limited activities) indicate that a smaller buffer could be

appropriate or that a larger buffer should be implemented, the Implementing Entity will coordinate with CDFW/USFWS to determine the appropriate buffer size.

Construction Monitoring: Construction monitoring will focus on ensuring that no covered activities occur within the buffer zone established around an active nest. Although no known golden eagle nest sites occur within or near the ULL, covered activities inside and outside of the Preserve System have the potential to disturb golden eagle nest sites. Construction monitoring will ensure that direct effects to golden eagles are minimized.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2c. **Nesting and Migratory Birds.** To avoid and minimize impacts on nesting and migratory birds and to comply with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act pre-construction surveys will be conducted and construction avoidance measures will be implemented if necessary.

Preconstruction Survey: Riparian vegetation, grassland habitats and trees shall be surveyed prior to construction to evaluate nesting bird habitat. If work is scheduled to take place between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days of construction, covering a radius of 500 feet for non-listed raptors and 100 feet for non-listed passerines at all locations. Preconstruction surveys will need to be done in phases as work along the alignment will not be occurring concurrently.

Avoidance and Minimization: If an active bird nest is found within these buffers, species-specific measures shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and implemented to prevent abandonment of the active nest. If an active nest is present, a minimum exclusion buffer of 100 feet shall be maintained during construction, depending on the species and location. The perimeter of the nest setback zone shall be fenced or adequately demarcated with stakes and flagging at 20-foot intervals, and construction personnel and activities restricted from the area. A survey report by a qualified biologist verifying that no active nests are present, or that the young have fledged, shall be submitted prior to initiation of grading in the nest-setback zone. The qualified biologist shall serve as a biological monitor during those periods when construction activities occur near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests occur.

Mitigation Measure BIO.2d. **American Badger.** To avoid and minimize impacts on American badgers the following measures shall be implemented.
Preconstruction Survey: A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey, within the limits of proposed temporary and permanent impact in grassland and ruderal habitat, no less than 14 days before the beginning of ground disturbance or any activity likely to affect American badger.

Avoidance and Minimization: If potential dens are present, their disturbance and destruction shall be avoided. If potential dens are located within the proposed work area and cannot be avoided during construction, a qualified biologist shall determine if the dens

are occupied or were recently occupied using remote cameras or methodology coordinated with CDFW. If unoccupied, the qualified biologist shall collapse these dens by hand or shall request permission from CDFW to temporarily plug the burrow entrance with sandbags to prevent badgers from re-using them during construction. If occupied, the biologist shall consult with CDFW regarding best practices for encouraging the badger(s) to move to alternate dens outside the work areas.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2e. **San Joaquin Kit Fox.** To avoid and minimize impacts on San Joaquin kit fox the following measures shall be implemented.

Preconstruction Surveys: Prior to any ground disturbance related to covered activities, a USFWS/CDFW– approved biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey in areas that support suitable breeding or denning habitat for San Joaquin kit fox. The surveys will establish the presence or absence of San Joaquin kit foxes and/or suitable dens and evaluate use by kit foxes in accordance with USFWS survey guidelines (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1999).

Preconstruction surveys will be conducted within 30 days of ground disturbance. On the parcel where the activity is proposed, the biologist will survey the proposed disturbance footprint and a 250-foot radius from the perimeter of the proposed footprint to identify San Joaquin kit foxes and/or suitable dens. Adjacent parcels under different land ownership will not be surveyed. The status of all dens will be determined and mapped. Written results of preconstruction surveys will be submitted to USFWS within 5 working days after survey completion and before the start of ground disturbance. Concurrence is not required prior to initiation of covered activities.

If San Joaquin kit foxes and/or suitable dens are identified in the survey area, the measures described below will be implemented.

Avoidance and Minimization Requirements

If a San Joaquin kit fox den is discovered in the proposed development footprint, the den will be monitored for 3 days by a USFWS/CDFW– approved biologist using a tracking medium or an infrared beam camera to determine if the den is currently being used.
Unoccupied dens should be destroyed immediately to prevent subsequent use.
If a natal or pupping den is found, USFWS and CDFW will be notified immediately. The den will not be destroyed until the pups and adults have vacated and then only after further consultation with USFWS and CDFW.

If kit fox activity is observed at the den during the initial monitoring period, the den will be monitored for an additional 5 consecutive days from the time of the first observation to allow any resident animals to move to another den while den use is actively discouraged. For dens other than natal or pupping dens, use of the den can be discouraged by partially plugging the entrance with soil such that any resident animal can easily escape. Once the

den is determined to be unoccupied it may be excavated under the direction of the biologist. Alternatively, if the animal is still present after 5 or more consecutive days of plugging and monitoring, the den may have to be excavated when, in the judgment of a biologist, it is temporarily vacant (i.e., during the animal's normal foraging activities).

Construction Monitoring: If dens are identified in the survey area outside the proposed disturbance footprint, exclusion zones around each den entrance or cluster of entrances will be demarcated. The configuration of exclusion zones should be circular, with a radius measured outward from the den entrance(s). No covered activities will occur within the exclusion zones. Exclusion zone radii for potential dens will be at least 50 feet and will be demarcated with four to five flagged stakes. Exclusion zone radii for known dens will be at least 100 feet and will be demarcated with staking and flagging that encircles each den or cluster of dens but does not prevent access to the den by kit fox.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2f. **Special Status Bats.** To avoid and minimize impacts on roosting bats the following measures shall be implemented:

Focused Habitat Assessment: Prior to tree removal within the Project Site a habitat assessment shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist to determine if the subject trees have potential habitat;

Preconstruction Surveys: If the project does not avoid impacts to suitable habitat for special status bats, a preconstruction survey is required to determine whether the sites are occupied immediately prior to construction or whether they show signs of recent previous occupation. Preconstruction surveys are used to determine what avoidance and minimization requirements are triggered before construction and whether construction monitoring is necessary; and

Avoidance and Minimization: If the species is discovered or if evidence of recent prior occupation is established, construction will be scheduled such that it minimizes impacts on special status bats. Hibernation sites with evidence of prior occupation will be sealed before the hibernation season (November–March), and nursery sites will be sealed before the nursery season (April–August). If the site is occupied, then the action will occur either prior to or after the hibernation season for hibernacula and after August 15 for nursery colonies. Construction will not take place as long as the site is occupied.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3**. Special Status Plants.** Prior to issuance of a grading permit for the site, an updated rare plant survey shall be conducted. The surveys shall be appropriately timed to correspond with the blooming periods of the target species and shall cover all potentially suitable onsite habitats. If no special-status plant species are documented during the survey in the project development area, no further mitigation is required.

If any of the above HCP covered species occurs in the project development area, the project applicant shall notify the Implementing Entity of the construction schedule so as to allow the Implementing Entity the option to salvage the population(s) in accordance with HCP/NCCP Conservation Measure 3.10 (Plant Salvage when Impacts are Unavoidable). Additionally, the City shall confirm with the Implementing Entity that the take limits of the HCP for the species in question have not been breached.

If special-status species not covered by the HCP are observed, then future development plans shall be designed to avoid such species, to the maximum extent feasible. If special-status plants not covered by the HCP cannot be avoided, then a plant salvage and restoration plan shall be prepared and implemented. However, under no circumstance may any of the HCP/NCCP no-take plants be harmed, in the unlikely event that such species are found on the site. The plant salvage techniques to be implemented shall follow those outlined in HCP/NCCP Conservation Measure 3.10 (Plant Salvage when Impacts are Unavoidable), or equivalent. The plan shall also, at a minimum, include the following:

- Location of the mitigation/transplant site(s) (extent of the plants within and adjacent to project areas).
- Procedures for procuring plants, such as transplanting or collecting seed from plants to be impacted, including storage locations and methods to preserve the plants.
- Procedures for propagating collected seed, including storage methods.
- Quantity and species of plants to be planted or transplanted.
- Planting procedures, including the use of soil preparation and irrigation.
- Schedule and action plan to maintain and monitor the mitigation/transplant site for a minimum 3-year period.
- Reporting procedures, including the contents of annual progress reports.
- List of criteria (e.g., growth, plant cover, survivorship) by which to measure success of the plantings.
- Contingency measures to implement if the plantings are not successful (i.e., weed removal, supplemental plantings, etc.).

b) There is no riparian habitat on the site and no sensitive natural communities were observed on the site. Therefore, **no impact** would occur from the project.

c) A *Preliminary Aquatic Resources Delineation* was completed for the Project (Swaim Biological Inc. 2023). A portion of Former Pond 9 along with the seasonal wetland features identified within the pond bottom are located adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the sports fields, however, they would be completely avoided by project activities. The culverted vegetated swale would remain to continue capturing and delivering storm flows to the storm drain system. Therefore, direct or permanent impacts to these features would

be avoided. Project construction could result in erosion/ sedimentation effects to the pond. Mitigation Measure BIO-4, below, would reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant level**.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure BIO-4. The City shall flag and avoid the wetlands and ensure a minimum 10-foot buffer around the nearest wetland feature to the project boundary. The City shall install a silt barrier, such as a filter-fabric silt fence or other structure that is appropriate for the soil texture and slope, to eliminate any construction related sediments from entering the wetland. The barrier type and the location of the barrier shall be approved by a qualified biologist. The silt barrier shall be maintained on a regular basis and accumulated sediment shall be removed and disposed of in a location where it will not flow back into a wetland or stream. Barriers must also be firm enough to prevent side casts from flowing into the wetland.

d) Construction of the fields would remove grassland habitat that otherwise could be used for wildlife movement through the immediate area; however, this impact would be minimal due to the project site's proximity to existing residential development in the City of Pittsburg. Additionally, there is a substantial remaining undeveloped land available for continued wildlife movement through and around this area.

Construction of the fields would result in loss of approximately 18 acres of annual grassland habitat and impacts from light spillage. Loss of this grassland habitat will be mitigated through the HCP/NCCP through Mitigation Measure BIO-1.1.

Within the project area, disturbances associated with construction activities could cause temporary impacts to wildlife movements. Wildlife would have the ability to move around or avoid the construction work areas given the availability of open space within the adjacent properties. The disturbances associated to wildlife corridors would be temporary and limited to the construction timeframe of the project. The loss of grassland habitat within the project site occurs within and adjacent to existing development and will not substantially disrupt species movements or result in a significant loss of habitat. Therefore, the proposed construction would have a **less-than-significant** impact on species movements or migratory corridors.

e) The proposed project would not conflict with any local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources, including any policy or ordinance related to tree preservation. The proposed Project is subject to the City of Pittsburg Tree Protection and Preservation Ordinance. Two non-native trees that are not covered by the City's Tree Ordinance would be removed. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

f) The City would participate in the HCP/NCCP per MM-BIO-, as deemed necessary to ensure compliance, and therefore the activities will not conflict with the provisions of the adopted HCP/NCCP for East Contra Costa County.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?				X
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

Background

A Cultural Resources Evaluation was conducted for the site by Solano Archaeological Services (SAS 2023). A record search conducted through the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System indicated that no previously documented cultural resources were located within the APE but that three (two electrical transmission lines, and a segment of the Contra Costa Canal) were present within the 0.5-mi. search area. No previous cultural resources investigations have incorporated the current APE but 18 studies were conducted within the 0.5-mi. search area.

Further archival research and an intensive survey of the APE resulted in the documentation of a single historic-era resource, the Delta View Golf Course (SAS-001). The SAS survey noted that widespread traces of the former Delta View Golf Course remained within the APE but these consisted solely of the heavily graded landscape and golf cart paths. The course appears to have been built in two phases with the design of the initial nine holes being attributed to the famed Scottish golfer and golf course architect Alister MacKenzie. However, the original nine holes on Delta View do not appear on his list of credits. In addition, MacKenzie died in Santa Cruz in 1934, a full 13 years prior to the opening of the Pittsburg Golf and Country Club. Consequently, while the 1947 course may have been based on one of MacKenzie's designs, or at least inspired by his repertoire, it appears unlikely that MacKenzie had any direct hand in the design of any component of the Delta View Golf Course. A second set of nine holes may have been designed by noted architect Robert Muir Graves in 1991 although no corroborating evidence could be found to support this attribution by golfdigest.com (SAS 2023). Also, while Robert Muir Graves may have been a noted golf course architect, a simple expansion of an existing course is not a notable historical achievement, and the Delta View Golf Course does not even appear on his list of design credits in the available literature. Due to five years (the course closed in 2018) of vegetation growth, ground surface visibility was variable but generally minimal at an average of

approximately 10% within the APE. SAS recommended this resource not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing due to a lack of significant associations, characteristics, or data potential.

Discussion

a) Although the Pittsburg Golf and Country Club may have been a popular venue for golf enthusiasts during the 20th century, research does not suggest that the establishment of the original portion (the "back nine") of the course or the overall complete Delta View Golf Course is associated with any specific historically significant event. As such, SAS recommends SAS-001 not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing under Criterion A/4. Considering the date of Alister MacKenzie's death and the construction of the 1947 portion of the course, it does not appear that MacKenzie can be directly associated with the original nine holes. Also, while Robert Muir Graves may have been a noted golf course architect, a simple expansion of an existing course is not a notable historical achievement, and the Delta View Golf Course does not even appear on his list of design credits in the available literature. Consequently, due to a lack of association with historically significant individuals, SAS recommends SAS-001 not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing under Criterion B/2. The Pittsburg Golf and Country Club/Delta View Golf Course do not appear on any available list of course credited to either MacKenzie or Graves nor is the course a particularly early example or did it apparently retain any unusual or unique characteristics. Consequently, SAS recommends SAS-001 not eligible for NRHP/CRHR listing under Criterion C/3. In addition, while continued research might shed further light on the design of the Delta View Golf Course and those involved in its planning and construction, it is unlikely that any new data would elevate the course to a level of historical significance. Therefore, SAS recommends that the course's data potential has been largely exhausted by the current level of documentation and that SAS-001 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.Therefore, the project would have ***no impact*** on historical resources.

b) SAS' research indicates that the APE exhibits a low level of archaeological sensitivity due to the nature of the terrain, heavy disturbance from golf course construction, and the negative findings of a pedestrian survey. Consequently, it is unlikely that presently undocumented buried archaeological remains would be encountered within the APE as a result of Project ground disturbances. Since no significant cultural resources were identified in the APE, SAS recommends that the proposed Project would have no effect on historic properties per Section 106, and no impacts on historical resources per CEQA. The project would have ***no impact*** to archaeological resources (SAS 2023).

c) Although no prehistoric or historic-era human remains are known to exist on the project site, it is possible that presently undocumented human interments may be uncovered during grading. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CULT-1 would reduce this ***potentially significant impact*** to a ***less-than-significant*** level.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: Human Remains. Should buried, unforeseen archaeological deposits be encountered during any construction activity, work shall cease within a 50-ft. radius of the discovery. If a potentially significant discovery is made, it must be treated in accordance with 33 CFR 325, Appendix C which generally states that the lead federal agency (in this case the National Park Service) must be notified immediately of the find to ensure that mitigation and management recommendations are developed. In the event that human remains, or any associated funerary artifacts are discovered during construction, all work must cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), the Contra Costa County Sheriff/Coroner must also be contacted immediately. If the remains are deemed to be Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC, which will in turn appoint and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) to act as a tribal representative. The MLD will work with a qualified archaeologist to determine the proper treatment of the human remains and associated funerary objects. Construction activities will not resume until the human remains are exhumed and official notice to proceed is issued.

VI. Energy

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			**X**	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			**X**	

Discussion

a) The project would require short-term energy consumption of petroleum fuels (primarily gasoline and diesel fuel) by construction workers traveling to and from the project site, transportation of site and building materials, and equipment for on-site construction activities. Gasoline and diesel fuel would be the primary sources of energy for these activities except where electricity is available and feasible, thus electricity use during construction is considered to be minor.

Based on the CalEEMod modeling described in the air quality and GHG emissions sections of this Initial Study and standard fuel conversion factors, project construction activities would require approximately 31,500 gallons of diesel fuel and approximately 1,150 gallons of gasoline[3]. This increase in gasoline and diesel fuel consumption would be temporary, of relatively short duration, and would cease once project construction is completed. Therefore, project construction would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

The project would require long-term energy consumption of petroleum fuels (primarily gasoline) for motor vehicles and electricity for lighting. Based on the CalEEMod modeling described in the air quality and GHG emissions sections of this Initial Study and standard fuel conversion factors, mobile vehicles associated with project operational activities would consume approximately 32,500 gallons of gasoline annually[4]. The project is also estimated to require approximately 83,784 kWh of electricity for lighting (also based on

[3] Fuel usage is estimated using the CalEEMod output for CO_2, and a $kgCO_2$/gallon conversion factor, as cited in the *U.S. Energy Information Administration Carbon Dioxide Emissions Coefficients*, https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/co2_vol_mass.php

[4] Fuel usage is estimated using the CalEEMod output for CO_2, and a $kgCO_2$/gallon conversion factor, as cited in the *U.S. Energy Information Administration Carbon Dioxide Emissions Coefficients*, https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/co2_vol_mass.php

CalEEMod), which is minor and the electricity supplied to the project would comply with the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard, which requires increased renewable energy resources over time. With regard to transportation energy use, motor vehicles associated with operations would comply with all applicable regulations associated with vehicle efficiency and fuel economy. Therefore, the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during operation and this impact would be **less than significant**.

b) The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The project would comply with the current State of California building energy efficiency standards[5] and green building standards[6]. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

[5] The California Energy Commission (CEC) updates the Energy Code every three years. On August 11, 2021, the CEC adopted the 2022 Energy Code. In December, it was approved by the California Building Standards Commission for inclusion into the California Building Standards Code. The 2022 Energy Code encourages efficient electric heat pumps, establishes electric-ready requirements for new homes, expands solar photovoltaic and battery storage standards, strengthens ventilation standards, and more. Buildings whose permit applications are applied for on or after January 1, 2023, must comply with the 2022 Energy Code.

[6] The California Green Building Standards Code—Part 11, Title 24, California Code of Regulations—known as CALGreen, is the first-in-the-nation mandatory green building standards code developed to meet the state's GHG reduction goals. CALGreen includes regulations for energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, environmental quality, and more, and also includes mandators provisions for commercial, residential, and public-school buildings.

VII. Geology and Soils

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?		X		
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		X		
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial director indirect risks to life or property?		X		
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature?			X	

Background

BSK Associates (BSK) prepared a Geotechnical Investigation for the project (BSK 2023).[7] That study included a literature review and exploratory soil borings and percolation test holes, followed by laboratory testing. Relevant portions of the Geotechnical Investigation report are summarized below.

Soil and Geologic Conditions

The Site is located within the southeastern portion of the Honker Bay Quadrangle, approximately 2 miles south of the San Joaquin River, along the northeastern end of the low-lying Los Medanos Hills, which are part of the Diablo Range in the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province. The low-lying areas adjacent to the San Joaquin River are occupied by Holocene to Pleistocene deposits derived from the surrounding hills, while the Los Medanos Hills consist of Tertiary rocks (sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and tuff formations) exposed in narrow to wide linear outcrops that typically dip to the north or northeast and become younger to the northeast. These bedrock units form moderately steep slopes with narrow north-south trending valleys and drainages. Most of the hills in the Antioch-Pittsburg area have been subjected to extensive grading and development, significantly altering the topographic expression of the bedrock units.

The subsurface conditions encountered in the BKS borings generally consisted of fill, alluvial soils (interbedded clays and sands), and bedrock to the maximum depth of our explorations (approximately 46½ feet below ground surface (BGS)). The fill and alluvial soils generally consist of firm-to-hard lean and sandy lean clays, and medium-dense sand in the upper 10 feet BGS. Weak, highly weathered bedrock consisting of claystone and sandstone was as shallow as 2 feet BGS at higher elevations, but generally encountered beneath the alluvial soils at about 5 to 10 feet BGS.

Seismic Conditions

The Site is in a highly seismic area being near a few active faults. Faults in the project area include the Pittsburg-Kirby Hills fault zone, the Vaca Fault, and the Davis Fault. The site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and no mapped active fault traces are known to traverse the site. However, portions of the site are within a Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction. The nearest active, zoned faults include the Clayton Section of the Greenville Fault located approximately 3 miles southwest of the Site and the Concord Fault located approximately 8 miles west of the site. Since the site is near active faults, the Site would be subject to moderate to intense ground shaking due to a future significant seismic event along the active faults in the region surrounding the site during the design life of the project. (BSK 2023).

[7] BSK Associates, Inc., Geotechnical Investigation Report, Premier Fields, West Leland Road, Pittsburg, CA. March 17, 2023.

Discussion

a) i. Under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, the California Geological Survey (CDMG)/California Geologic Survey produced 1:24,000 scale maps showing all known active faults and defining zones within which special fault studies are required. Based on currently available published geologic information, the project site is not located within or near an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Therefore, BKS concluded that the potential for fault surface rupture on the campus is low.

ii. As previously discussed, the Site is not situated within a State-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone where site-specific studies addressing the potential for surface rupture are required, and no known active faults traverse the site. BKS considers the potential for fault-related ground surface rupture at the site to be low. However, as discussed in the setting section, above, the site is proximate to several active faults that are capable of producing significant ground shaking at the site. Therefore, BKS concluded that the site could be subjected to moderate to intense ground shaking from a future significant earthquake on the active faults in the region. This would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by incorporating pertinent seismic requirements of the 2022 California Building Code (CBC) in the design of the project. Because CBC conformance is required, it is considered part of the project, and no additional mitigation is required.

iii. Seismic ground shaking can induce settlement of unsaturated, loose, granular soils. Settlement occurs as the loose soil particles rearrange into a denser configuration when subjected to seismic ground shaking. Varying degrees of settlement can occur throughout a deposit, resulting in differential settlement of structures founded on such deposits.

Liquefaction is a condition where saturated, granular soils undergo a substantial loss of strength and deformation due to pore pressure increase, resulting from cyclic stress application induced by earthquakes. In the process, the soil acquires mobility sufficient to permit both horizontal and vertical movements if the soil is not confined. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are loose, clean, uniformly graded, silt and fine sand, as well as some lean clay deposits. In addition, after soil liquefies, dissipation of the excess pore pressures can produce volume changes within the liquefied soil layer, which can result in ground surface settlement.

Due to the composition and relatively density of the surficial soils, the absence of free groundwater in borings, and the presence of shallow bedrock at the site, BKS concluded that the potential for liquefaction to occur at the site is low. (BKS 2023)

Lateral spread is a potential hazard commonly associated with liquefaction where extensional ground cracking and settlement occur as a response to lateral migration of subsurface liquefiable material. These phenomena typically occur adjacent to free faces such as slopes and creek channels. Because BKS deems the liquefaction potential at the site to be low, they concluded that the potential for lateral spreading to occur at the site is also low.

Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant.**

iv. The proposed project would eliminate the existing slopes on the site and replacement with engineered fill slopes. Although BKS's limited slope stability analysis indicates that the planned 30-foot-high, 2H:1V cut slope should be stable, it is possible that adverse bedding conditions could be exposed on the proposed cut slope during grading, which if left unmitigated could lead to future instability of the cut slope. Therefore, the cut slope should be evaluated by a qualified geologist during grading operations in order to decide whether the cut slope should be over-excavated laterally and then be rebuilt as a fill slope. This **potentially significant** impact would be potentially to **less-than-significant** levels with implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, below.

b) Sandy soils on moderate slopes or clayey soils on steep slopes are susceptible to erosion when exposed to concentrated water runoff. The campus abuts the base of slopes along the northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern property lines. Additionally, a relatively short slope separates the upper and lower campus as the property "steps" down in elevation. These slopes appear to be well vegetated. Improvements that would be located near the base of these slopes should be protected from potential erosion and runoff from these slopes with v-ditches or other drainage systems. However, if grading were to occur during the rainy season, erosion could result from the site. Mitigation Measure GEO-1, below, would reduce this potential impact to **less than significant**.

c) See Items a.iii and a,iv, above. This impact would be **less than significant**.

d) Expansive soils would shrink and swell with fluctuations in moisture content and are capable of exerting significant expansion pressures on building foundations, interior floor slabs, and exterior flatwork. Based BKS's test results, the soils and bedrock at the site have a moderate-to-high expansion potential when exposed to cycles of moisture fluctuation. The BKS report includes recommendations to reduce the potential for movement due to shrinking and swelling of the surficial expansive soils. With implementation of those recommendations, as included in Mitigation GEO-1, below, this **potentially significant** impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

e) The proposed project would be served by the public sewer system and would not include any septic systems. Therefore, **no impact** would occur with respect to adequacy of site soils for septic systems.

f) A review of the University of California Berkeley's Berkeley Museum of Paleontology database (https://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu, accessed May 30 2023) did not identify any paleontological discoveries in the project area. The nearest locales where paleontological resources were identified in Pittsburg are in Mt. Diablo State Park, several miles south of the project site, and in different geological formations. Therefore, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure GEO-1. The project shall implement all site preparation, structural, drainage, and foundation design recommendations included in the BSK Geotechnical Investigation (BSK 2023).

VIII. Greenhouse Gas

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			**X**	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			**X**	

Background

This section describes construction and operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impacts associated with the proposed project and is consistent with the methods described in the BAAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2017). The BAAQMD adopted new GHG significance thresholds in April 2022, however, they do not apply to the proposed project since they were only developed for typical residential or commercial projects and general plan updates (BAAQMD 2022).

"Global warming" and "global climate change" are the terms used to describe the increase in the average temperature of the earth's near-surface air and oceans since the mid-20th century and its projected continuation. Warming of the climate system is now considered to be unequivocal, with global surface temperature increasing approximately 1.33 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) over the last 100 years. Continued warming is projected to increase global average temperature between 2 and 11°F over the next 100 years.

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as GHG because they capture heat radiated from the sun as it is reflected back into the atmosphere, much like a greenhouse does. The accumulation of GHG has been implicated as the driving force for global climate change. The primary GHG are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), ozone, and water vapor.

While the presence of the primary GHG in the atmosphere are naturally occurring, CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O are also emitted from human activities, accelerating the rate at which these compounds occur within earth's atmosphere. Emissions of CO_2 are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas methane results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices, coal mines, and landfills. Other GHG include hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, and are generated in certain industrial processes.

CO_2 is the reference gas for climate change because it is the predominant GHG emitted. The effect that each of the aforementioned gases can have on global warming is a combination of the mass of their emissions and their global warming potential (GWP). GWP indicates, on a pound-for-pound basis, how much a gas is predicted to contribute to global warming relative to how much warming would be predicted to be caused by the same mass of CO_2. CH_4 and N_2O are substantially more potent GHG than CO_2, with GWP of 28 and 265 times that of CO_2, respectively. (IPCC 2014).

In emissions inventories, GHG emissions are typically reported in terms of pounds or metric tons of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). CO_2e are calculated as the product of the mass emitted of a given GHG and its specific GWP. While CH_4 and N_2O have much higher GWP than CO_2, CO_2 is emitted in such vastly higher quantities that it accounts for the majority of GHG emissions in CO_2e.

Discussion

a, b) As discussed above, the BAAQMD adopted new GHG significance thresholds in April 2022, however, they do not apply to the proposed project since they were only developed for typical residential or commercial projects and general plan updates (BAAQMD 2022). The project's estimated 30-year amortized annual construction related GHG emissions would be approximately 10.7 metric tons of CO_2e (see Table GHG-1). There is no BAAQMD CEQA significance threshold for construction related GHG emissions. BAAQMD states that GHG emissions from construction represent a very small portion of a project's lifetime GHG emissions. GHG emissions from construction are a one-time release and would not pose a significant impact to the environment (BAAQMD 2022).

Table GHG-1. Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons)

Source	Annual CO_2e Metric Tons
Construction (30-year amortized)	10.7
Operations	
Area Sources	0.00
Energy	7.8
Mobile	290
Emergency Generator(s)	0.00
Solid Waste	0.5
Water	3.2
Total Emissions (Construction plus Operations)	**312.2**
Significance Threshold	660
Significant (Yes or No)?	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13, RCH Group, 2023
Notes: Assumes a project operational year of 2025. Mobile source emissions in 2030 would be reduced through an increase in the use of zero emission vehicles, turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of more stringent emissions control technology.

The BAAQMD previously developed a threshold of significance for project-level GHG emissions in response to Assembly Bill (AB) 32 of 1,100 metric tons of CO_2e per year. Senate Bill (SB) 32 requires that by 2030 statewide emissions be reduced by 40 percent beyond the 2020 reduction target set by AB 32; therefore, in the absence of applicable guidance from BAAQMD, the City assumes that in order to meet the reduction targets of SB 32, a proposed project would be required to reduce emissions by the year 2030 by an additional 40 percent beyond the emissions-reductions threshold set by AB 32. A proposed project would comply with SB 32 if the project's emissions in 2030 did not exceed 660 metric tons of CO_2e per year.

As shown in Table GHG-1, the project operational emissions would be approximately 312 metric tons of CO_2e per year. Thus, implementation of the project would result in emissions well below the 660 metric tons of CO_2e per year threshold of significance. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the emissions reduction targets of SB 32 and this impact would be **less than significant**.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			**X**	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			**X**	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			**X**	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				**X**
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area?				**X**
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			**X**	
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			**X**	

Discussion

a, b) Project construction activities may involve the use and transport of hazardous materials. These materials may include fuels, oils, mechanical fluids, and other chemicals used during construction. Transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials

during construction activities would be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Compliance would ensure that human health and the environment are not exposed to hazardous materials. In addition, the construction contractor would be required to implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan during construction activities to prevent contaminated runoff from leaving the project site. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur during construction activities.

Operations of the fields would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment from such activities and impacts would be **less than significant**.

c) As described under response to question IX a, above, the project operations would not involve the use of hazardous materials on campus, and construction use of such materials would be carefully implemented in compliance with all applicable regulations. The construction and demolition sites would be fenced and no student access would be permitted. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** potential to significantly affect children or adults at the school.

These would be removed intact such as not to generate any lead-based pain hazard to the public. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

d) A review of the Envirostor database (Cortese List) on May 23, 2023 indicated that there are no known hazardous waste sites within 1000 feet of the site. In addition, a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted for the site by Engeo[8]. The Phase I ESA included a review of local, state, tribal, and federal environmental record sources, standard historical sources, aerial photographs, fire insurance maps and physical setting sources. A reconnaissance of the Property was completed to review site use and current conditions to check for the storage, use, production, or disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous materials and to conduct written/oral interviews with persons knowledgeable about current and past site use.

The site reconnaissance and records review did not find documentation or physical evidence of soil, soil gas, or groundwater impairments associated with the use or past use of the Property. A review of regulatory databases maintained by county, State, tribal, and Federal agencies found no documentation of hazardous materials violations or discharge on the Property and did not identify contaminated facilities within the appropriate ASTM search distances that would reasonably be expected to impact the Property. Based on the findings of this assessment, no Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), no historical RECs, and no controlled RECs were identified for the Property. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

[8] ENGEO, Inc., Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Pittsburg Premier Fields, June 1, 2023.

e) The project site is not within two miles of an airport or within an airport land use plan area. Therefore, it would not present a hazard to air safety, and **no impact** would occur.

f) Construction and operation of the project are not expected to interfere with City of Pittsburg's emergency response because the work would be limited to the existing open space area and a temporary traffic control plan (TTCP) would be implemented during intersection construction pursuant to PMC Chapter 10.12 (Traffic Control Devices). The TTCP would identify provisions such as detour routes and limitations on lane closures, to ensure that vehicles would have evacuation routes and emergency responders' vehicles would have adequate access on the public right-of-way to respond to emergencies. Construction, including staging, would be limited to the project site, and traffic would not be substantially affected by the project. Access during operation would be maintained at adequate levels by the proposed new signalized intersection. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

g) The project is in a developed urban area, surrounded by other urban uses, and is mapped as being in "non-very high fire hazard zone"[9]. The proposed facility would replace open land containing trees, grasses and shrubs with a parking lot and irrigated manicured sports fields. Additionally, the project would include fire protection facilities (hydrants, water lines, etc.) as required by current codes. Smoking would not be permitted during construction, and all equipment would be required to be muffled and have spark arrestors, as applicable. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to wildfire hazards.

[9]https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/6660/fhszl_map7.pdf

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?		X		
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site; iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or iv) impede or redirect flood flows?		X		
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			X	
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X

Discussion

a, c, e) Project construction, operations and maintenance would have the potential to create additional sources of polluted runoff, for example, from sediment loading, from vehicle fluid leaks, and from application of cleaners, fertilizers, finishes or other chemicals. Construction work would be required to implement stormwater quality BMPs pursuant to a SWPPP that must be submitted to the RWQCB prior to construction for coverage under the State General

Permit for stormwater discharges from construction sites. Furthermore, for post-construction pollution prevention, the Applicant must provide a Stormwater Control Plan (SCP) in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Municipal Regional Permit (MRP) Provision C.3 and the Contra Costa County Stormwater C.3. Guidebook. The SCP must demonstrate that the project would comply with the MRP Provision C.3's stormwater treatment and flow-control requirements so as not to violate requirements of the MRP.

The Federal Clean Water Act and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act require that large urban areas discharging stormwater into the San Francisco Bay or the Pacific Ocean have an NPDES permit to prevent harmful pollutants from being dumped or washed by stormwater runoff, into the stormwater system, then discharged into local waterbodies.

During construction activities, there would be a potential for surface water to carry sediment from on-site erosion and small quantities of pollutants into the City's stormwater system, which ultimately discharges to San Francisco Bay Delta. Small quantities of pollutants may enter the storm drainage system, potentially degrading water quality.

The project site is currently undeveloped. The project would increase impervious surfaces on the site by about 75,000 square feet (1.7 acres) of the 806,000 sq. ft (18 acre) site. The increased runoff from increased impervious surfaces would be detained/infiltrated by the proposed 15 infiltration and detention basins, as shown in the project storm-water plan, which have been sized to comply with the County's C.3 Technical Guidance document. The remainder of the site is new landscaping consisting of parking planters, bio-planters, and recreational grass fields. The majority of all the landscaped areas would be either self-retaining or self-treating and would require little stormwater quality treatment. The new paved areas would drain to surface inlets and will be piped to an onsite bioretention planter that would collect and treat the stormwater to meet Contra Costa County's treatment and hydromodification requirements. This plan would assure that post-project peak runoff would not exceed current levels. Therefore, impacts to peak runoff would be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the requirements described above, as well as Mitigation Measures HYD-1 and HYD-2, below, would reduce water quality impacts to a **less-than-significant** level.

c) The Project area includes drainages that recharge the Pittsburg Plain Ground Water Basin (Department of Water Resources Basin 2-4), which encompasses 18 square miles and extends approximately 10 miles along the southern shoreline of Suisun Bay between Port Chicago and the City of Antioch. The basin boundaries extend into the drainages beneath the Site. The project would include natural turf fields and detention facilities that would infiltrate runoff into this basin. (BSK 2023)

The project would consume about 24 acre-feet of water/year, primarily for irrigation. In the short term (first few years) this would be potable water. In the longer term, as supplies

of recycled water are made available to the project area, the potable water use would be replaced with recycled water, which would not adversely affect water supplies.

As such, it would not conflict with any groundwater management plan, and **no impact** would result.

d) The project site is on a slope well above the Bay and not adjacent to any creeks or streams. The project site is not mapped within a FEMA 100-year or 500-year flood zone[10]; therefore, large scale flooding does not present a significant risk to the project. Therefore, the project would not be subject to flood hazards from that source. As discussed above, the project;' stormwater management plan would assure that it would not increase peak flood flows from the site. The impact would be **less than significant**.

Seiche and tsunamis are short duration, earthquake-generated water waves in large, enclosed bodies of water and the open ocean, respectively. The extent and severity of a seiche or tsunami would be dependent upon ground motions and fault offset from nearby active faults. The project site is well inland and upland, and is not located in a tsunami hazard zone. Therefore, seiche and tsunami events are not likely to impose significant risk of inundation at the site. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to future occupants of the project from these hazards, and **no impact** would occur. Mudflows and other slope instability impacts are addressed in the Geology section of this document.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits for the proposed Project, the project engineers shall prepare an SWPPP, which shall identify pollution prevention measures and practices to prevent polluted runoff from leaving the project site.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: The City shall maintain in perpetuity the Stormwater Management Plan (90% Plan set Figure C-70). The City shall make changes or modifications to the Plan measures as needed to ensure peak performance. The City shall be responsible for costs incurred in operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing any stormwater quality improvements and features. The City shall conduct inspection and maintenance activities and complete annual reports on the adequacy and condition of the SMP.

[10] https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd accessed May 23, 2023.

XI. Land Use and Planning

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				**X**
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				**X**
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				**X**

Discussion

a) The proposed project would be on open space lands surrounded on three sides by other open space and parks land, and on one side by open space and then residential lands uses. As detailed in this document, the project would not significantly adversely affect any of these uses. In addition, the project would not divide any residential communities or create conflicts between uses or divide an established community. Therefore, it would have **no impact**.

b) The proposed project would be on a site designated "Park" in the City's General Plan and "Open Space" in the City's zoning map. The site was developed as a public Golf Course which served the local community and the former Pittsburg's Delta View Golf Course first opened for play in 1930 as a 9-hole course. The proposed sports fields would be consistent with previous land uses and the existing General Plan and Zoning designations, and would therefore have **no impact** on plan conformance.

c) The project site is located within the boundaries of the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). As detailed in the Biological Resources section of this document, the proposed project would participate in, and be consistent with, that HCP. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any habitat plans and there would be **no impact**.

XII. Mineral Resources

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				**X**
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				**X**

Discussion

a, b) The project site a former golf course in an urban area and is not identified in the City of Pittsburg's 2020 General Plan as a site containing mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance. Therefore, the project would not have any impacts on mineral resources. The project site does not contain any known mineral deposits or mineral extraction operations. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

Would the Project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			**X**	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			**X**	
c) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				**X**

Background

RCH Group, Inc. (RCH) performed noise monitoring at the project site on May 26, 2023. The following analysis details the results of the noise monitoring and potential noise impacts from the project.

Noise Descriptors

Noise can be defined as unwanted sound. It is commonly measured with an instrument called a sound level meter. The sound level meter captures the sound with a microphone and converts it into a number called a sound level. Sound levels are expressed in units of decibels.

To correlate the microphone signal to a level that corresponds to the way humans perceive noise, the A-weighting filter is used. A-weighting de-emphasizes low-frequency and very high-frequency sound in a manner similar to human hearing. The use of A-weighting is required by most local General Plans as well as federal and state noise regulations (e.g. Caltrans, EPA, OSHA and HUD). The abbreviation dBA is sometimes used when the A-weighted sound level is reported.

Several time-averaged scales represent noise environments and consequences of human activities. The most commonly used noise descriptors are the equivalent A–weighted sound level

over a given time period (Leq)[11]; average day–night 24-hour average sound level (Ldn)[12] with a nighttime increase of 10 dB to account for sensitivity to noise during the nighttime; and community noise equivalent level (CNEL)[13], also a 24-hour average that includes both an evening and a nighttime sensitivity weighting. Table NOISE-1 identifies decibel levels for common sounds heard in the environment. With regard to increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur (Caltrans, 1998a):

- Under controlled conditions in an acoustics laboratory, the trained healthy human ear is able to discern changes in sound levels of 1 dB;
- Outside of such controlled conditions, the trained ear can detect changes of 2 dB in normal environmental noise;
- It is widely accepted that the average healthy ear, however, can barely perceive noise levels changes of 3 dB;
- A change in level of 5 dB is a readily perceptible increase in noise level; and
- A 10-dB change is recognized as twice as loud as the original source.

Table NOISE-1. Typical Noise Levels

Noise Level (dB)	Outdoor Activity	Indoor Activity
90+	Gas lawn mower at 3 feet, jet flyover at 1,000 feet	Rock Band
80-90	Diesel truck at 50 feet	Loud television at 3 feet
70-80	Gas lawn mower at 100 feet, noisy urban area	Garbage disposal at 3 feet, vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
60-70	Commercial area	
40-60	Quiet urban daytime, traffic at 300 feet	Large business office, dishwasher next room
20-40	Quiet rural, suburban nighttime	Concert hall (background), library, bedroom at night
10-20		Broadcast / recording studio
0	Lowest threshold of human hearing	Lowest threshold of human hearing
SOURCE: Modified from Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement, 1998a		

Vibration

Vibration is an oscillatory motion which can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. The peak particle velocity (PPV) is the descriptor used in monitoring of construction vibration.

[11]The Equivalent Sound Level (Leq) is a single value of a constant sound level for the same measurement period duration, which has sound energy equal to the time–varying sound energy in the measurement period.

[12]Ldn is the day–night average sound level that is equal to the 24-hour A-weighted equivalent sound level with a 10-decibel penalty applied to night between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

[13]CNEL is the average A-weighted noise level during a 24-hour day, obtained by addition of 5 decibels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., and an addition of a 10–decibel penalty in the night between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Noise Attenuation

Stationary point sources of noise, including construction equipment, attenuate (lessen) at a rate of 6 to 7.5 dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on ground absorption. Soft sites attenuate at 7.5 dB per doubling because they have an absorptive ground surface such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees. Hard sites have reflective surfaces (e.g., parking lots or smooth bodies of water) and therefore have less attenuation (6.0 dB per doubling). A street or roadway with moving vehicles (known as a "line" source), would typically attenuate at a lower rate, approximately 3 to 4.5 dB each time the distance doubles from the source, that also depends on ground absorption (Caltrans, 1998b). Physical barriers located between a noise source and the noise receptor, such as berms or sound walls, would increase the attenuation that occurs by distance alone.

City of Pittsburg 2020 General Plan

The City of Pittsburg 2020 General Plan Noise Element (Chapter 12) outlines a comprehensive program of achieving acceptable noise levels throughout Pittsburg and ensures compliance with State noise requirements. The Noise Element indicates that the significant sources of noise in Pittsburg include major transportation corridors, such as State Route (SR) 4 and arterial roadways. The following policy is relevant to this project.

> **Policy 12-P-9:** Limit generation of loud noises on construction sites adjacent to existing development to normal business hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

City of Pittsburg Municipal Code

The City of Pittsburg has established noise performance standards and permissible hours for construction activities in the Municipal Code. These provisions are summarized below:

Per §9.44(J), the operation of pile drivers, hammers, and similar equipment is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. In addition to these specific requirements set forth in Chapter 9.44 of the Municipal Code, development projects are required to meet the more restrictive standards stated above in General Plan Policy 12-P-9, which limits all loud noise-generating construction activities to between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Per §18.82.040(B), no construction event or activity occurring on any site adjoining a lot located in an R, residential PD or GQ district shall generate loud noises in excess of 65 decibels measured at the property line, except between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Sensitive Receptors

The City of Pittsburg 2020 General Plan Noise Element (Chapter 12) identifies noise-sensitive uses as residences, schools, churches, and hospitals. There are no churches or hospitals within 1,000 feet of the project site. There is one school (Royal Oaks Academy) approximately 700 feet north of the project site. The nearest residences are located on Montevideo Drive and are located approximately 270 feet west of the western property line of the project site. Construction activities could occur as close as 330 feet from the nearest residence on Montevideo Drive.

Existing Noise Environment

To quantify existing ambient noise levels, this noise study included four short-term (10-minute) noise measurements in and around the project site. Table NOISE-2 summarizes the locations and results of the noise measurements. Figure 7 shows the measurement locations. Based on observations from the short-term measurements, the main sources of noise in and around the project site included noise from fire trucks leaving the nearby fire station, traffic on West Leland Road, nearby yardwork, and wind. Noise from traffic on John Henry Johnson Parkway was minimal.

Table NOISE-2. Existing Noise Levels

Location	Time Period	Noise Levels (dB)	Noise Sources
Site 1: Backyard of home nearest to West Leland Road, approximately 50 feet south from centerline of the road.	Friday May 26, 2023 12:12 p.m. to 12:22 p.m.	5-minute Leq's: 62, 61	Traffic on West Leland Road was up to 73 dB. Nearby yardwork was up to 60 dB.
Site 2: Backyard of homes adjacent to John Henry Johnson Parkway.	Friday May 26, 2023 12:22 p.m. to 12:32 p.m.	5-minute Leq's: 54, 60	Fire truck leaving the station with sirens on was 77 dB. Traffic on West Leland Road was up to 66 dB.
Site 3: Eastern boundary of the project site.	Friday May 26, 2023 12:44 p.m. to 12:54 p.m.	5-minute Leq's: 56, 63	Fire truck passby with sirens on along West Leland Road was 86 dB. Traffic on West Leland Road was up to 60 dB. Wind 43 dB.
Site 4: Northern boundary of the project site.	Friday May 26, 2023 1:00 p.m. to 1:10 p.m.	5-minute Leq's: 62, 59	Traffic on West Leland was up to 68 dB. Wind 48 dB.
Source: RCH Group, 2023			

Figure 7. Noise Measurement Locations

Discussion

a) ***Construction Noise Impacts***.

Construction would result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project. Noise levels generated by construction equipment would vary greatly depending upon factors such as the type and specific model of the equipment, the operation being performed, the condition of the equipment and the prevailing wind direction.

Construction activities would occur approximately 330 feet away from the nearest residence on Montevideo Drive. The maximum noise levels at 50 feet and 330 feet for various types of construction equipment that could be used during construction are provided in Table NOISE-3.

Construction would occur only within the allowable hours outlined in General Plan Policy 12-P-9 and hours outlined in City of Pittsburg Municipal Code §9.44(J), described above. Project construction noise would not exceed standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance. Therefore, proposed project construction impacts would be **less than significant.**

Table NOISE-3. Typical Noise Levels from Construction Equipment (Lmax)

Construction Equipment	Noise Level (dB, Lmax at 50 feet)	Noise Level (dB, Lmax at 330 feet)
Dump Truck	76	56
Air Compressor	78	58
Backhoe	78	58
Dozer	82	62
Excavator	81	61
Flat Bed Truck	74	54
Grader	85	65
Generator	81	61
Roller	80	60
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	80	60
Concrete Mixer Truck	79	59
Jackhammer	89	69
Front End Loader	79	59

Notes:
1. An attenuation rate of 7.5 per doubling of distance was used to convert the FHWA construction equipment noise levels at 50 feet to the noise levels at 330 feet.
L_{max} = maximum sound level
SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide, 2006.

Operational Noise Impacts

Parking Lot Noise Impacts

Parking lot activity noise would include car doors closing, occasional car alarms, and car engines starting. Maximum noise levels from parking lots can generate noise levels of 50-60 dB, Lmax at 50 feet (Illingworth and Rodkin, 2018). The nearest parking lot boundary is approximately 330 feet east of the nearest residential property line. At this distance, parking lot noise would attenuate to approximately 30-40 dB, Lmax. This noise level would be negligible and would not exceed existing traffic noise on West Leland Road (see Table NOI-2, sites 1 and 2).

Traffic Noise Impacts

A doubling of sound energy (e.g., noise from doubling the volume of traffic on a road) results in a 3 dB increase in sound, which would be a barely perceptible change. According to Figure 12-2 of the General Plan, the residential areas west of the project site would be within the 65 and 70+ dB, CNEL contours from traffic noise generated by West Leland Road. Existing Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volumes on West Leland Road are around 13,000 (both directions combined) (Sandis, 2023). The project site would generate 214 daily trips and 1,215 weekend trips. This would represent at most a 10% increase over the existing ADT volumes on West Leland Road, which would result in a negligible increase in traffic noise at

the nearest residential areas (west of the project site). Traffic on John Henry Johnson Parkway was far lower than on West Leland Road, and the project would not add to that traffic.

Ballfield Use Noise Impacts

Once operational, the project site would be used for soccer, lacrosse, and football games and practices from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Per §18.82.040(B), as described in the Noise Background (above), no construction event or activity occurring on any site adjoining a lot located in an R, residential PD or GQ district shall generate loud noises in excess of 65 decibels measured at the property line, except between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Any field use noise exceeding 65 dB at the nearest residential property line to the west between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. could be potentially significant. Soccer, lacrosse, and football game noise (without the use of Public Address [PA] systems, marching bands, and stadium noise) would consist of noise from players, coaches, spectators, and whistles. These games could generate noise levels of up to 72 dB, Lmax at 150 feet (RGD Acoustics, 2021). The current site plan shows the boundary of the nearest ballfield would be approximately 800 feet east of the nearest residential property line. At this distance, noise from games would attenuate to approximately 54 dB, Lmax. Further, noise occurring on the ballfields further east of the nearest field boundary would be well below this noise level and would not be noticeable above existing traffic noise. Therefore, noise from field use would not exceed the 65dB noise-level limit established in §18.82.040(B) of the Municipal Code and this impact would be a **less-than-significant impact.**

b) Construction activities have the potential to result in varying degrees of temporary ground vibration, depending on the specific construction equipment used and operations involved. In most cases, vibration induced by typical construction equipment does not result in adverse effects on people or structures (Caltrans, 2013). Vibrational effects from typical construction activities are only a concern within 25 feet of existing structures (Caltrans, 2002). There are no structures within 25 feet of the proposed construction site. Therefore, vibration would be a **less-than-significant impact.**

c) The project site is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or within 2 miles of a public use airport. The nearest airport is Buchanan Field Airport (the nearest runway of which is approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the project site). Therefore, the project would have **no impact** from airport noise.

XIV. Population and Housing

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				**X**
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				**X**

Discussion

a) The proposed recreational fields project would not directly or indirectly increase population growth because no new housing or permanent jobs are proposed as part of the project. The project site and surrounding areas are developed with urban land uses and no extensions of roads or other infrastructure would be required that would indirectly induce growth. Employment associated with project construction would likely come from the local work force, and would be small in number and limited in duration. Therefore, the project would not induce new development on nearby lands, and **no impact** would occur.

b) The project site is open space with no housing. Therefore, proposed project would not displace existing housing or people, so there would be **no impact**.

XV. Public Services

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

Discussion

a) The site is located within the service area of the contra Costa County Fire Protection District (ConFire). The project would be within 0.6 miles driving distance of ConFire Station 87, located at 800 West Leland Road. Generally, depending on the service demands, properties located within a 1.5-mile radius of a fire station can experience emergency response times of five minutes or less. This standard is consistent with fire response service goals as identified in the City's General Plan (Public Facilities Element, Policy 11-P-26). The project is unlikely to result in fire hazards, but could slightly increase the need for emergency medical services from the Fire Department. This would not result in the need for any expansions of ConFire facilities or staff. Therefore, the project would have **a less-than-significant impact** to fire protection services.

b) The Project could incrementally increase police service demands as a result of security-related service calls to the data center buildings or calls for service made by data center employees. The Project would have on-site security measures including private security staff, perimeter fencing and cameras that would limit the incremental demand increase for police services. The incremental demand that could occur would be offset by the Applicant's commitment to annex the Site into a community services district with associated development fees for operational costs of police protection. The Project's potential incremental demand increase is not anticipated to result in a need for construction of new police facilities or alterations of any such facilities. Therefore, **no impact** would occur to police services.

c) The proposed project is construction of sports fields. It would not increase the population or otherwise increase demands for school services. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on schools.

d) As described above, the proposed project would not result in an increase in residents and therefore, would not increase demand for any parks facilities. The proposed sports fields would be available for public use. For this reason, the project would be expected to have **no adverse impact** on recreational facilities, and, rather would have a beneficial effect.

e) No other public facilities would be required by the proposed project. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on other facilities.

XVI. Recreation

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				**X**
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				**X**

Discussion

a) As described in response to question d) under Public Services, above, the project would have no adverse effects on parks and other recreational facilities. It would have a beneficial effect of providing additional recreational facilities in the City of Pittsburg. Therefore, the project would not cause physical deterioration of any recreational facility to occur or be accelerated, and **no impact** would occur.

b) The project includes construction of three new soccer/football fields at the site at the site, which are evaluated by topic in this document. The project would not require the construction or expansion of other recreational facilities that could adversely affect the environment. **No impacts** would occur that are not already addressed elsewhere in this IS.

XVII. Transportation/Traffic

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit roadways, pedestrian and bicycle facilities?			**X**	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) (vehicle Miles traveled)?			**X**	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				**X**
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?				**X**

Discussion

a) Construction traffic would not conflict with program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit roadways, pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Long-term project operations were studied by Sandis[14] to determine if improvements were required to meet City transportation policies (Sandis 2022). Sandis recommended a signalized intersection design to address pedestrian safety issues as well as meet the City's traffic Level-of-Service goals. This signalized intersection has been incorporated into the proposed project. Therefore, the project would have **a less-than-significant impact** with respect to any such plan or policy, or underlying circulation systems.

b) With SB 743, most development projects need to provide a VMT analysis to determine traffic impacts. However, there are several exceptions. These include locally serving public facilities such as parks.

With the passage of Senate Bill SB 743 in 2013 and full implementation on July 1, 2020, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) became the main metric to evaluate transportation impacts of proposed development projects. Traffic LOS and parking deficiencies are no longer considered significant impacts in CEQA analysis. CEQA Guidelines 15064.3 establishes VMT, the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project, as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts on motorized travel. As the City of Pittsburg currently does not have formally adopted established significance thresholds, the recently adopted guidance of the Contra Costa Transportation Authority (CCTA) has been utilized for

[14] SANDIS, Pittsburg Premier Fields Draft Traffic Assessment, 2022.

this project. These screening criteria and significance standards, which are consistent with OPR guidance, include projects that consist of Local-Serving Uses, which can generally be presumed to have a less-than-significant impact absent substantial evidence to the contrary, since these types of projects will primarily draw users and customers from a relatively small geographic area that will lead to short-distance trips and trips that are linked to other destinations.

The project, the construction of three soccer fields, is a local serving use designed for use by the local community for recreational purposes. The hosting of large scale regionally attended tournaments at the site is not anticipated. New housing or employment would not be created on site by the development of the proposed project. As a local serving use, the project meets the established VMT screening criteria of the CCTA and OPR. As such, the VMT impact of the project would be **less than significant**.

c, d) The proposed project would not introduce new design features or other changes that are incompatible with the existing transportation infrastructure or otherwise would adversely affect emergency access, and it would not create any traffic hazards. The new parking lot would have a driveway onto West Leland Road, however, with the proposed signalized intersection, it would not affect safety on that roadway. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project cause a significant adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource defined in Public Resource Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or			**X**	
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1. In applying criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			**X**	

Background

As discussed in the Cultural Resources section, portions of the site were graded at the time of construction of the Delta View Golf Course (approximately 1978). The project site also is developed and surrounded by urban land uses and not near any streams or other areas where Native American habitation are likely to have occurred. There is no undisturbed land on or near the site.

Discussion

a) i., ii. On behalf of the City and the NPS, Solano Archaeological Services (SAS) contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via an emailed letter on May 22, 2023, to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of appropriate Native American tribal contacts for the proposed Project. As of this report, the NAHC has yet to respond to

the SAS request. When a reply is received, SAS will contact any suggested tribal representatives and forward requests for formal Section 106 consultation to the NPS, and requests under AB-52 to the City. On June 13, 2023, the City sent formal notice requesting consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), and Public Resources Codes Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2. to the following tribes:

- Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
- Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
- Nashville Enterprise MiwokMaidu-Nishinam Tribe
- Guidiville Indian Rancheria
- North Valley Yokuts Tribe
- Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- The Ohlone Indian Tribe
- Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
- Tule River Indian Tribe
- Wilton Rancheria
- Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation

Any responses from these tribes will be incorporated into the Final IS.

The site has already been graded and was the location of a golf course facility, impacts to culturally sensitive sites would be unlikely. Additionally, Mitigation Measures CULT-1 and CULT -2, in the Cultural Resources section would address impacts on any unknown cultural resources and would assure that any potential tribal cultural resource impacts would be reduced to **less than significant**.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			**X**	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			**X**	
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			**X**	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			**X**	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				**X**

Background

Pittsburg Water, an agency of the City of Pittsburg, provides water distribution and sanitary sewer collection services to the City. According to the City's recently adopted 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (2020 UWMP)[15], potable water supply in Pittsburg is provided by the Contra Costa Water Agency (about 7,700 acre-feet/year (AFY) as well as local groundwater managed by Pittsburg Water; (about 1500 AFY). Recycled water supplies about 110 AFY, and, according to the 2020 UWMP, is projected to increase to about 310 AFY by 2025. In normal and single-dry water-supply years, the City's supply would exceed demand by 1349 AFY (2020 UWMP, Tables 7-2 and 7-3). As shown on the 2020 UWMP, Table 7-5, with conservation efforts and the City would have adequate water supplies in the 5-year drought. The 2020 UWMP includes water shortage contingency plans (Table 8-2).

[15] AKEL Engineering Group, City of Pittsburg 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, September 2021.

Sewage treatment is provided by the Delta Diablo Sanitation District. Delta Diablo provides wastewater conveyance and treatment services for approximately 214,000 customers in the cities of Antioch and Pittsburg, and the unincorporated community of Bay Point. As part of their core mission to protect public health and the environment, Delta Diablo treats approximately 13 million gallons of wastewater each day.

The City of Pittsburg's Curbside Recycling Program and Garbage Collection Service are provided in partnership with Mt. Diablo Resource Recovery, who would provide waste pick-up to the site and transports non-recyclable wastes to a transfer station for landfilling.

Discussion

a, b) The project would increase water demand by 24 AFY. This would be about 0.2% of the City's total water use and supplies. Dry-year supplies would be adequate through 4 consecutive dry years, beyond which the project would result in a minor shortfall (about 20 AFY Citywide demand in excess of Citywide supply). The project would include reclaimed water lines and eventually would be served by recycled water, which would eliminate any water supply impacts. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** with respect to water supplies or associated facilities.

Peak stormwater generated on the site would increase due the increase in impervious surfaces from the project (primarily due to the parking area's impervious surfaces). This impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level by the proposed on-site stormwater infiltration and detention facilities.

Wastewater facilities are addressed in item c, below.

c) The quantity of sewage generated from project restroom use would be minimal. The restrooms would be connected to the existing sewer lines in John Henry Johnson Parkway to a main in West Leland Road, which have adequate capacity (Funderburg, pers. com. 2023). These facilities would discharge to the City's existing sewer system for treatment at Delta Diablo's treatment plant. Because of the minimal, if any, increase in sewage anticipated to be generated by the project, any impacts are expected to be **less than significant**

d, e) The field construction and operations would generate small amounts of solid wastes (earthen cuts and fill would be balanced on-site, and recycling receptacles would be placed near the bathroom building). The Project would be required to comply with all relevant statutes and regulations, and the Project as proposed would not conflict with any statute or regulation. Therefore, the project would have **a less-than-significant** on solid waste generation or disposal, and **no impact** with respect to regulatory compliance. .

XX. Wildfire Hazards

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the Project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			**X**	
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?			**X**	
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				**X**
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?			**X**	

Discussion

a) As described in Response IX(f), above, the project would be required to include a construction traffic control plan, and operational traffic would not impair emergency response to the facility or along project access roadways. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant impact** to emergency response or evacuation plans.

b) The Project Site is entirely within a Local Responsibility Area designated as a Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2007 and 2009). In addition, the proposed irrigated fields and parking area would not exacerbate any fire hazards that would expose occupants to wildfire smoke or other wildfire hazards. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to these wildfire hazards.

c) The project is in an urbanized area with existing and proposed fire hydrants, and would not require any additional fire protection infrastructure or fuel breaks. Therefore the project would have **no impact** with respect to infrastructure or fuel breaks.

d) Because of the low wildfire hazards of the project site and area, the proposed grading of the site, and the minimal development of structures proposed by the project, it would not expose people or structures to post-fire land instability or runoff issues. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to these wildfire hazards.

IV. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact
a) Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		**X**		
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects)?			**X**	
c) Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			**X**	

a) Compliance with the mitigation measures for the unearthing of any unknown cultural resources would ensure all potential impacts associated with cultural resources would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level. Similarly, impacts to nesting bird habitat would be mitigated to a **less-than-significant** level with participation and compliance with the East County HCP requirements for biological resources measures, as described in the Biological Resources section.

b) According to the City's Current Project Pipeline website[16], an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation have been prepared for a Technology Park and Data Center to be located on about 101 acres of the former Delta View Golf Course property. The project would have about 4.5 million square feet of development. The project is currently in process (Funderburg, pers. com. 2023). The Stoneman Park Subdivision, consisting of 342 single-family houses, has been proposed for construction south of the Delta View Golf Couse property, but is currently on hold (Funderburg, pers. com. 2023). A 40,000 sq. ft. indoor recreation project, Discovery Homes Dream Courts, is proposed directly north of the project site, within John Henry Johnson Park.

[16] https://www.pittsburgca.gov/services/community-development/planning/current-project-pipeline Accessed May 24, 2023.

Project construction would be limited to the site and adjacent intersection, and would not contribute substantially to cumulative construction impacts. Similarly, as described in this document, Project operational impacts to traffic, air quality, noise, biological resources, water supply, and aesthetics would be minimal. The site is located within an urbanized area and surrounded by urban uses. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute substantially to any cumulative impacts associated with development in the project area and the impact would be **less than significant**.

c) The proposed project would not increase long-term air pollutant emissions and greenhouse gasses because it would not add any net new workers or residents. The project's noise impacts also would be **less than significant** with the incorporated mitigation measures. The project's hazards to human health and safety would **be less than significant**, as described in Section VIII of this Initial Study.

V. REFERENCES

Bay Area Air Quality Management District BAAQMD *2017 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy (CAP/RCPS)*, April 19, 2017.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *Justification Report: CEQA Thresholds for Evaluating the Significance of Climate Impacts From Land Use Projects and Plans*, April 2022, https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa-thresholds-2022/justification-report-pdf.pdf?la=en

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, April 2023, https://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/updated-ceqa-guidelines

California Air Pollution Officers Association (CAPCOA), *California Emissions Estimator Model User's Guide*, May 2022, http://www.caleemod.com/

California Air Resources Board (CARB), California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, November 2017 https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf

California Air Resources Board (CARB), 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality, November 2022 https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp_1.pdf

California Air Resources Board, *Emissions Trends Report 2000-2019 (2021 Edition)*, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/ghg-inventory-data

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2010. *Report to the Fish and Game Commission: A status review of the California tiger salamander (Ambystoma californiense)*. Nongame Wildlife Program Report 2010-4. January 11, 2010.

California Department of Fish and Game and California Department of Transportation. 2010. *California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California.*

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. *California Natural Diversity Database* query June 2023.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control, http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report?global_id=41820008 Accessed May 24, 2023.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2013. *Technical Noise Supplement.*

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 1998a. *Technical Noise Supplement.*

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) 1998b. *Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol for New Highway Construction and Reconstruction Project.*

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) 2002. *Transportation Related Earthborne Vibrations.*

California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Rare Plant Program. 2023. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition). Database query for the Honker Bay, Antioch North, Clayton and Antioch South U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles.* Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 2023]

City of Pittsburg, *2020 General Plan,* Chapter 12, Noise Element. 2010.

DeSante, D.F., E.D. Ruhlen, and R. Scalf. 2007. The distribution and relative abundance of burrowing owls in California during 1991–1993: Evidence for a declining population and thoughts on its conservation. Pages 1–41 in Barclay, J.H., K.W. Hunting, J.L. Lincer, J. Linthicum, and T.A. Roberts (Eds.). 2007. Proceedings of the California Burrowing Owl Symposium, November 2003. Bird Populations Monographs No. 1. The Institute for Bird Populations and Albion Environmental, Inc. Point Reyes Station, CA, vii + 197 pp.

Dunk, J.R. and R.J. Cooper. 1994. Territory-size regulation in black-shouldered kites. Auk 111(3): 588-595.

Dunk, J.R. 1995. White-tailed Kite (Elanus leucurus). In The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/178.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), 2006. *Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide*.

Ford, L.D., P.A. Van Hoorn, D.R. Rao, H.J. Scott, P.C. Trenham, and J.W. Bartolome. 2013. *Managing Rangelands to Benefit California Red-legged Frogs and California Tiger Salamanders. Livermore, California*: Alameda County Resource Conservation District.

Gorman, L.R., D.K. Rosenberg, N.A. Ronan, K.L. Haley, J.A. Gervais, and V. Franke. 2003. *Estimation of reproductive rates of burrowing owls*. J. Wildl. Manage. 67:493-500.

Illingworth and Rodkin. 2018. *Noise and Vibration Assessment for Shoe Palace Expansion Project, Morgan Hill, CA.*

IPCC, *2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/05/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full_wcover.pdf

Jennings, M. R. 1988. *Natural history and decline of native ranids in California*. pp. 61- 72 In: H. F. DeLisle, P. R. Brown, B. Kaufman, and B. M. McGurty (editors), Proceedings of the conference on California herpetology. Southwestern Herpetologists Society, Special Publication (4).

Jennings, M.R., and M.P. Hayes. 1994. *Amphibian and reptile subspecies of special concern in California.* California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division, Rancho Cordova, CA. iii+255 pp.

Jones & Stokes. 2007. *Final East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural*

Community Conservation Plan. http://www.co.contra-costa.ca.us/depart/cd/water/hcp/archive/final-hcp- rev/final_hcp_nccp.html

McGrew, J. C. 1979. Vulpes macrotis. Mammalian Species 123:1-6.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*, February 2015.

Regional Quality Control Board (RWQCB). 2007. Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the San Francisco Bay Basin. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/basin_planning.html

Riensche, David L., Angela Pai, Cat Taylor, Jessica Sheppard, Sarah K. Riensche, and Rebekah E. Riensche. 2017. Bat Distribution and Abundance in the East Bay Regional Park District

Rosier, Jeff R., Noelle A. Ronan, Daniel K Rosenberg. 2006. Post Breeding Dispersal of Burrowing Owls in an Extensive California Grassland

RGD Acoustics. 2021. *Noise Impact Assessment for Highlands High School Sports Complex.*

Sandis. 2023. *Pittsburg Premier Fields Draft Traffic Assessment.*

Solano Archaeological Services, 2023. *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report, Pittsburgh Premier Fields Project, City of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California.* Prepared for Grassetti Environmental Consulting, Inc., June 2, 2023.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1973. *Legal Compilation: Statutes and Legislative History, Executive Orders, Regulations, Guidelines and Reports.*

Shaffer, H.B., R.N. Fisher, and S.E. Stanley. 1993. Status report: the California tiger salamander (Ambystoma californiense). Final Report for the California Department of Fish and Game. 36 pp.

Skonieczny, M.F. and J. R. Dunk. 1997. Hunting synchrony in white-tailed kites. J. Raptor Res. 31(1): 79-81.

Stebbins, R.C. 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Third edition. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, NY. 533 pp.

Storer, T. 1925. A synopsis of the amphibia of California. University of California Publications in Zoology 27:1 – 342.

Trenham, P. 1998. Radiotracking information. University of California, Davis, CA.

Trenham, P.C., H.B. Shaffer, W.D. Koenig, and M.R. Stromberg. 2000. Life history and demographic variation in the California tiger salamander (Ambystoma californiense). Copeia. 2:365-377.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1997. Ten-meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1998. Recovery plan for upland species of the San Joaquin Valley, California. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1

_____. 1967. Native Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species. Federal Register 67(2756):4001.

[March 10, 1967].

_____. 1996. Endangered and Threatened wildlife and plants; final determination of Threatened status for the California red-legged frog, proposed rule. Federal Register 61:25813 – 25833.

_____. 2002. Recovery plan for the California red-legged frog (Rana aurora draytonii). U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon. viii + 173 pp.

_____. 2004. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Threatened Status for the California Tiger Salamander; and Special Rule Exemption for Existing Routine Ranching Activities; Final Rule. 69 FR 47212 47248. August 4, 2004.

_____. 2005. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander, Central Population; Final Rule, Federal Register. 70:49380-49458.

_____. 2010. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Red-Legged Frog; Final Rule, Federal Register. 75:12815-12864

_____. 2023. Environmental Conservation Online System, IPaC database query

Vollmar Natural Lands Consulting. 2019. Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Waters Pittsburg Technology Park Master Plan, City of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California

Vollmar Natural Lands Consulting. 2020 Biological Evaluation Report for the Pittsburg Technology Park Project

Williams, DF (1986) Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California, American Badger. California Department of Fish and Game, Administrative Report. Sacramento, CA.

Xerces. 2018. A Petition to the State of California Fish and Game Commission to List Four Bumble Bees as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act, October 16, 2018.

VI. REPORT PREPARERS

City of Pittsburg

John Funderburg, Assistant Director of Planning
John Samuelson, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Bruce Zaeni, Special Projects Manager, City of Pittsburg
Jolan Longway, Development Manager/Clean Water Program Coordinator
Sara Bellafronte, Assistant to the City Manager

Grassetti Environmental Consulting

Richard Grassetti, Principal
Richard Denney, Graphics

RCH Group, Inc.

Paul Miller, RCH Group, Principal
Dan Jones, RCH Group, Air Quality Specialist
Luis Rosa, RCH Group, Noise Specialist

Solano Archaeological Services

Jason Coleman, Principal Archaeologist

Swaim Biological

Leslie Koenig, Principal Biologist

APPENDIX A: AIR QUALITY AND GREENHOUSE GAS CALCULATIONS

Supporting Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations

CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.13

- Summary Report (6 pages)
- Detailed Report (47 pages)

Pittsburg Ballfield Summary Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Pittsburg Ballfield
Construction Start Date	10/2/2023
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	City of Pittsburg
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.60
Precipitation (days)	13.8
Location	749 W Leland Rd, Pittsburg, CA 94565, USA
County	Contra Costa
City	Pittsburg
Air District	Bay Area AQMD
Air Basin	San Francisco Bay Area
TAZ	1339
EDFZ	1
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.13

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

City Park	18.7	Acre	18.7	0.00	264,436	264,436	—	—
Parking Lot	95.6	1000sqft	2.20	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.41	3.71	36.0	33.7	0.05	1.60	19.8	21.4	1.47	10.1	11.6	—	5,453	5,453	0.22	0.05	0.66	5,474
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.51	3.80	37.4	32.2	0.06	1.59	9.37	11.0	1.47	3.69	5.16	—	6,766	6,766	0.27	0.06	0.02	6,791
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.81	0.70	6.49	6.39	0.01	0.29	2.72	3.01	0.27	1.39	1.66	—	1,065	1,065	0.04	0.01	0.06	1,069
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.15	0.13	1.18	1.17	< 0.005	0.05	0.50	0.55	0.05	0.25	0.30	—	176	176	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	177

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.75	4.64	2.79	28.8	0.06	0.04	2.09	2.13	0.04	0.37	0.41	0.87	6,306	6,306	0.41	0.27	23.9	6,421
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.47	4.34	3.29	28.1	0.06	0.04	2.09	2.13	0.04	0.37	0.41	0.87	5,886	5,887	0.47	0.30	0.62	5,989
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.30	1.39	0.90	7.81	0.02	0.01	0.61	0.63	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.87	1,790	1,791	0.20	0.09	3.03	1,824
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.24	0.25	0.17	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	0.14	296	296	0.03	0.01	0.50	302

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	1	0	0	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	1	1	1	2
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

7. Health and Equity Details

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	47.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	68.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

APPENDIX B: SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES INFORMATION

APPENDIX B: SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLES AND MAPS

Appendix B. All CEQA Plant and Animal Species Evaluated with Potential to Occur on the Site

Scientific Name**	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		FESA	CESA	CDFW	CNPS		
Invertebrates							
Apodemia mormo langei	Lange's metalmark butterfly	FE				Riverbank sand dunes; host is *Eriogonum latifolium ssp. auriculatum*. Associated with Antioch Dunes.	**Not Expected.** No habitat suitable to support the species is present. Host plant is not expected to occur. One record is within 5-miles.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumblebee		SCE			Grassland and scrub habitats with wildflower foraging habitat; occurs at relatively warm and dry sites, including the inner Coast Range of California and margins of the Mojave Desert.	**Not expected.** While suitable habitat is present and the Project location is within the historical range of the species, it is not within the known contemporary range of the species (Xerces 2018). No known records within 5-miles of the project location.
Bombus occidentalis occidentalis	western bumble bee		SCE			Wet/moist meadows with abundant floral resources, roadside areas, and other areas containing forage species preferred by bumble bees (USFS, 2018).	**Not expected.** Current California populations are mostly restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada, though there have been few observations of the species on the northern California coast (Xerces 2018). May occur in grassland and scrub areas and forest openings. The Project location is not within the known contemporary range of the species (Xerces 2018). Two historic records are within 5-miles.
Danaus plexippus	Monarch butterfly	FC				Obligate host plant is milkweed (Asclepias spp.). Long-distance migration. Overwinter along the California coast.	**Not expected.** Obligate host plant is not known from Project location. Suitable overwintering sites are also not present.
Crustaceans							

Branchinecta conservatio	Conservancy fairy shrimp	FE				Found in vernal pools that form in depressions in grassland habitats and ditches in the Central Valley, Solano, and Sacramento counties.	**Not Expected.** Species constricted to playa pools in the Central Valley. Outside of known range and known populations.
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT				Usually associated with vernal pools but can also be found in association with other ephemeral habitats including alkali pools, seasonal drainages, stock ponds, vernal swales, rock outcrops, and artificially created ephemeral habitats (e.g. roadside ditches and depressions in firebreaks).	**Not Expected.** Vernal pool complexes not observed. Former golf course ponds and culverted vegetated swale likely do not provide suitable habitat.
Lepidurus packardi	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE				Occur in ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands.	**Not Expected.** Vernal pool complexes not observed. Former golf course ponds and culverted vegetated swale likely do not provide suitable habitat. No known records within 5-miles of the project location.
Fishes							
Acipenser medirostris	green sturgeon (southern DPS)	FT				Anadromous. Typically occur in marine waters. In summer, enter bays and brackish estuaries to feed. Spawn in cool, deep swift flowing rivers over gravel and cobble bottoms.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. There is one CNDDB record from San Pablo Bay within 5-miles of the project location.
Archoplites interruptus	Sacramento perch		SSC			Native to California, usually found in warm reservoirs and ponds where summer temperature range form 18-28°C.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. No known records within 5-miles of the project location.
Hypomesus transpacificus	Delta smelt	FT	SE			Endemic to California; occurs only in the brackish and freshwaters of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Exhibits seasonal migration within the estuary, moving upstream before spawning.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. No known records within 5-miles of the project location.

Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	Steelhead	FT				Anadromous. Tributary streams to Suisun Marsh including Suisun Creek; Green Valley Creek; and an unnamed tributary to Cordelia Slough (commonly referred to as Red Top Creek). Adults need access to natal streams; eggs and fry need cool water with adequate dissolved oxygen; clean gravel; juveniles migrate out to the ocean.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. There is one CNDDB record from the Delta within 5-miles of the project location.
Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	FT	ST			Pelagic estuarine fish found in the San Francisco Bay Delta.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. There are four CNDDB records from the Delta within 5-miles of the project location.
Amphibians							
Ambystoma californiense	California tiger salamander	FT	ST			Ponds and vernal pools in grassland; and oak woodland. Needs underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, utilizes agricultural lands for refugia and dispersal between breeding sites.	**Potential to Occur.** Grassland with rodent burrows provide suitable upland habitat. Suitable breeding habitat is present within dispersal distance (1.3 miles) to the project location. There are 19 CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location; the closest being approximately 1.3 miles south, consisting of a stock pond within grazed rangelands. The site is mapped as HCP / NCCP suitable migration and aestivation habitat for the species.
Rana boylii	Foothill yellow-legged frog (West/Central Coast Clade)		SE	SSC		Rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands	**No potential.** No suitable habitat for the species. There are no CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT		SSC		Requires slow moving or still water for juvenile development. Occurs in freshwater marshes; stock ponds; and riparian habitats. May aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	**Potential to Occur.** Grassland with rodent burrows provide suitable upland habitat. Suitable breeding habitat may be present at the former golf course ponds, as some of these features have been determined to be seasonal wetlands. There are 13 CNDDB records

							within 5-miles of the project location; the closest approximately 0.6 miles southwest in created perennial wetlands. The site is mapped as HCP / NCCP suitable migration and aestivation habitat.
Reptiles							
Actinemys marmorata	western pond turtle			SSC		Permanent and intermittent freshwater aquatic habitats including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, and vernal pools. Prefers habitats with abundant basking sites, underwater refugia, and standing or slow moving water. Nesting sites are on sandy banks and bars or in fields or sunny spots up to a few hundred meters from water.	**Not Expected.** Aquatic features within and adjacent to project location provide marginally suitable habitat to support the species. There are four CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location; the closest 3.6 miles northeast at a permanent stormwater pond on the shoreline of New York Slough.
Anniella pulchra	Northern California legless lizard (aka Silvery legless lizard in HCP / NCCP)			SSC		Occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat (no loose, sandy soils) present to support the species. One historic record in Antioch within 5-miles of the project location. The site is not mapped by the HCP / NCCP as suitable habitat.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake			SSC		Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	**Unlikely to Occur.** Grassland is marginally suitable for the species, but the site lacks scrub habitat, rocky washes and chaparral. The project location is outside of the known range of the species.

Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus	Alameda whipsnake	FT	ST			Chaparral; northern coastal sage scrub; coastal sage; and grassland communities.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat (scrub, chaparral) present to support the species. The site is not within or adjacent to suitable core habitat. There are four CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location, all within more suitable East Bay Regional Park District lands to the south. The site is not mapped as HCP / NCCP core habitat or dispersal habitat.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard			SSC		Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat present to support the species, as the site lacks loose, sand soil and rock outcrops. There are no CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location.
Thamnophis gigas	giant gartersnake	FT	FT			Associated with aquatic habitats. Often occurs in or near agricultural wetlands and other waterways such as irrigation and drainage canals; sloughs; ponds; small lakes; low gradient streams; rice fields; freshwater marshes; and adjacent uplands in the Central Valley.	**Not Expected.** Aquatic features within and adjacent to project location do not provide suitable habitat to support the species. There are no CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location.
Birds							
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird		ST			Emergent wetlands; grasslands; and agricultural fields. Breeds near fresh water; preferably in emergent wetlands in cattails or tules; but also in thickets of willow; wild rose; blackberry; or tall herbaceous species.	**Potential to occur (foraging), Not expected (nesting).** Foraging habitat is present in the grasslands. No suitable nesting habitat present.
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow			SSC		Breeds and forages in extensive meadows, fallow fields, and pastures.	**Potential to occur (nesting and foraging).** Grassland throughout and adjacent to the project impact locations

							provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle			FP		Open to semi-open country; in prairies; tundra; open coniferous forest and barren areas; especially in hilly or mountainous regions. Typically nest on cliffs, steep escarpments, trees or in human-made structures, including windmills, observation towers, nesting platforms, and electrical transmission towers in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas.	**Potential to occur (nesting and foraging).** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present adjacent to the project area.
Asio flammeus	short-eared owl			SSC		Requires dense vegetation; tall grasses, brush, ditches, and wetlands are used for resting and roosting cover. Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches, and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting. Occurrence strongly tied to concentrations of microtine rodent prey.	**Potential to occur (foraging), Not expected (nesting).** Suitable open foraging habitat is present, nesting habitat not present.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl			SSC		Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands with low-growing vegetation and on the margins of disturbed/developed habitats. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Potential to occur (nesting and foraging).** Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present. Ground squirrel burrows of appropriate size for nesting observed. Five records within 5-miles.
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk			WL		An uncommon winter resident at low elevation grasslands throughout California. They frequent grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, and the periphery of pinyon-juniper habitats searching for prey from low flights over open areas.	**Potential to occur (foraging).** Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present. Ground squirrel burrows of appropriate size for nesting observed. One record within 5-miles.

Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk		ST			Nests in scattered trees or along riparian systems adjacent to agricultural fields or pastures; which are their primary foraging areas. Preferred nest trees are valley oak; cottonwood; willow; sycamore; and walnut.	**Potential to Occur (nesting and foraging).** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present throughout the project area. Project is outside of HCP / NCCP modeled habitat. Species range is actively expanding with nesting being documented in developed settings.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail			SSC		Shallow marshes, and wet meadows; in winter, drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite			FP		Open grasslands; meadows; or marshes for foraging close to isolated; dense topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Potential to Occur (nesting and foraging).** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present throughout the project area.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	saltmarsh common yellowthroat		ST			Tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay; primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Prefers marshes close to the water (bay or river); large; away from urban areas; and saline to brackish with a high proportion of Salicornia; Scripus maritime; Juncus; and Typha.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike			SSC		Open country with short vegetation: pastures with fence rows, old orchards, mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, agricultural fields, riparian areas, and open woodlands.	**Potential to Occur (nesting and foraging).** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present in shrubs and trees in the area.

Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail		ST	FP		Tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay; primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Prefers marshes close to the water (bay or river); large; away from urban areas; and saline to brackish with a high proportion of Salicornia; Scripus maritime; Juncus; and Typha.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Melospiza melodia mailliardi	Song sparrow ("Modesto" population)			SSC		Permanent resident, central lower basin of Central Valley from Colusa south to Stanislaus County and east of Suisun marshes. Nests and forages in fresh-water marshes and riparian thickets. Requires dense vegetation for nesting sites, song perches, and cover for refuge from predators.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Melospiza melodia maxillaris	Suisun song sparrow			SSC		Permanent resident, tidal marshes surrounding Suisun Bay, from vicinity of confluence of Sac and SJ rivers west to Carquinez Straits. Nests and forages in tidal marshes only. Requires dense vegetation for nesting sites, song perches, and cover for refuge from predators.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail	FE	SE	FP		Salt-water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.

Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	FE	SE	FP		Abandoned salt ponds and along estuarine shores in San Francisco Bay. Feeds primarily in shallow estuaries or lagoons where small fish are abundant. Nests on barren to sparsely vegetated site near water; usually on sandy or gravelly substrate.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present.
Mammals							
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat			SSC		Frequently associated with desert areas but also occur in coniferous forests, non-coniferous woodlands, brushy terrain, rocky canyons, open farm land, and coast redwoods. Common roost sites are rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, caves, mines, hollow trees, and bridges.	**Potential to Occur.** Potential roost sites are present in crevices in trees within the project area. Potential foraging habitat is also present.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat			SSC		Found in pine forests and arid desert scrub, almost always near hibernation caves and mines, or near roosting areas. Prefer large open areas for roosting.	**Not Expected.** The project location lacks suitable roosting sites; no large caves or mines present. No rock outcrops present. There are no CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location.
Lasiurus blossevillii	western red bat			SSC		Prefers edges or habitat mosaics that have trees for roosting and open areas for foraging. Roosts primarily in trees, less often in shrubs. Roost sites often are in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. Requires water.	**Potential to Occur.** Potential roost sites are present in crevices in trees within the project area. Potential foraging habitat is also present. No records of the species occur within 5-miles of the project location.
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco Dusky-footed woodrat			SSC		Oak and conifer woodlands; scrub communities; riparian habitats. Prefers forest habitats with moderate canopy, year-round greenery, a brushy understory, and suitable nestbuilding materials. Well-developed understory at base of a single	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present. No records of the species occur within 5-miles of the project location.

						evergreen may be suitable for a single individual.	
Reithrodontomys raviventris	Salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE	SE	FP		Salt and brackish marshes of San Francisco; San Pablo; and Suisun Bay. Pickleweed is primary habitat. Requires upland areas for flood escape.	**No potential.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present. There are 10 CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location, but all occurrences are within saltwater marsh habitat along Suisun Bay and the Delta.
Taxidea taxus	American badger			SSC		Open areas; plains and prairies; farmland and woodland edges. Occur primarily in grasslands, parklands, farms, and other treeless areas with friable soil and a supply of rodent prey. Constructs deep burrows for the pursuit of prey and for sleeping.	**Potential to Occur.** Open grassland habitat present with burrows. There are no CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location.
Vulpes macrotis mutica	San Joaquin kit fox	FE	ST			Grasslands and scrublands and agricultural mosaics of row crops; irrigated pastures; orchards; vineyards; and grazed annual grasslands.	**Unlikely to Occur.** Open grassland habitat is present, but with steep slopes. There are 3 CNDDB records within 5-miles of the project location. These three records are from the early 1990's and there are no known, more recent observation of San Joaquin kit fox in the area. Habitat quality is low and the project location represents the northern most extent of the species.
Plants							

Amsinckia grandiflora	large-flowered fiddleneck	FE	SE		1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation 270 to 550 meters (885 to 1805 feet).	**Not Expected.** Natural populations presumed extinct in Contra Costa County. Grassy slopes presumed not steep enough. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Androsace elongate ssp. acuta	California androsace				4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation 150 to 1305 meters (490 to 4280 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal suitable habitat present. Closest extant recent record on Mt. Diablo at much higher elevation.
Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss				4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Damp rock and soil on outcrops, usually on roadcuts. Roadsides (usually).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Arabis blepharophylla	coast rockcress				4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Arctostaphylos auriculata	Mt. Diablo manzanita				1B.3	Chaparral (sandstone), cismontane woodland. Elevation 135 to 650 meters (445 to 2135 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. laevigata	Contra Costa manzanita				1B.2	Chaparral (rocky). Elevation 430 to 1100 meters (1410 to 3610 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Typical elevation range exceeds that of the Project location.

Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch				1B.2	Occurs in playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), vernal pools. Alkaline soils. Elevation 1 to 60 meters (5 to 195 feet).	**Not Expected.** Marginal grassland habitat present, but not adobe clay or alkaline soils. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Atriplex coronata var. coronata	crownscale				4.2	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline soils, clay soils often. 1 to 590 meters (5 to1935 feet).	**Not Expected.** Typical microhabitat (alkaline) not present.
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale				1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline, clay. Elevation 1 to 320 meters (5 to 1050 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Blepharizonia plumosa	big tarplant				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, usually in clay soils. Elevations between 30 to 505 meters (100 to 1655 feet).	**Potential to Occur.** Suitable habitat present. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia				4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Burned areas, disturbed areas, sometimes loam or sandy soils. Elevation 10 to 1220 meters (35 to 4005 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
California macrophylla	round-leaved filaree					Foothill woodland, valley grassland, scrub, open sites. Vertic clay, occasionally serpentine. Elevation below 1200 meters (3937 feet).	**Potential to Occur.** Suitable habitat present. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.

Calochortus pulchellus	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern				1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation 30 to 840 meters (100 to 2755 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat present, although traditionally inhabits wooded slopes with a northern aspect. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Campanula exigua	chaparral harebell				1B.2	Chaparral (rocky, usually serpentine). Elevation 275 to 1250 meters (900 to 4100 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Chloropyron molle ssp. molle	soft salty bird's-beak	FE	CR		1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	**Not Expected.** No marsh or swamp habitat present to support the species.
Cicuta maculata var. bolanderi	Bolander's water-hemlock				2B.1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, coastal, freshwater).	**Not Expected.** No marsh or swamp habitat present to support the species.
Collomia diversifolia	serpentine collomia				4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Soil sometime gravelly, rocky, or serpentine.	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory				4.2	Chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay, seeps, serpentinite. Elevation 30 to 740 meters (100 t0 2430 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat with other microhabitats not present.
Cordylanthus nidularius	Mt. Diablo bird's-beak		CR		1B.1	Chaparral (serpentinite). Elevation 600 to 800 meters (1970 to 2625 feet).	**Not Expected.** No chaparral or serpentine soils present. Outside elevational range.
Cryptantha hooveri	Hoover's cryptantha				1A	Inland dunes, valley and foothill grassland (sandy). Elevation 9 to 150 meters (30 to 490 feet).	**Not Expected.** Species is presumed extinct. No sandy grasslands present.
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius	Hospital Canyon larkspur				1B.2	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland (mesic), coastal scrub. Elevation 195 to 1095 meters (640 to 3595 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.

Delphinium recurvatum	Recurved larkspur				1B.2	Alkali grassland, alkali wetland.	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia				2B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools. Elevation 1 to 445 meters (5 to 1460 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Grasslands present are not mesic.
Eleocharis parvula	small spikerush				4.3	Marshes and swamps. Elevation 1 to 3020 meters (5 to 9910 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Eriastrum ertterae	Lime Ridge eriastrum		CC		1B.1	Chaparral (edges openings), sometimes semi-alkaline, alkaline, sandy soils. Elevation 200 to 290 meters (655 to 950 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Eriogonum nudum var. psychicola	Antioch dunes buckwheat				1B.1	Inland dunes. Elevation 0 to 20 meters (0 to 65 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Eriogonum truncatum	Mt. Diablo buckwheat				1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy soils. Elevation 3 to 350 meters (10 to 1150 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat (sandy grasslands) present to support the species. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. bahiiforme	bay buckwheat				4.2	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky, often serpentine. Elevation 700 to 2200 meters (2295 to 7220 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat or serpentine soils present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Eriophyllum jepsonii	Jepson's woolly sunflower				4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes serpentine soils. Elevation 200 to 1025 meters (655 to 3365 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle				1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, clay soils. Elevation 3 to 300 meters (10 to 985 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Grasslands present however, species typically occurs in moist clay soil. Grassland lacks mesic requirements for the species.

Erysimum capitatum var. angustatum	Contra Costa wallflower	FE	CE		1B.1	Inland dunes. Elevation 3 to 20 meters (10 to 65 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat to support the species.
Erythranthe inconspicua	small-flowered monkeyflower				4.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Mesic. Elevation 274 to 760 meters (900 to 2495 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Eschscholzia rhombipetala	diamond-petaled California poppy				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline, clay). Elevation 0 to 975 meters (0 to 3200 feet).	**Not Expected.** Marginal grassland habitat present, but no alkaline soils. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale				1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland; typically occurs in alkali grassland and alkali meadow, or on the margins of alkali scrub. It occurs on clay soils, often in areas of high alkalinity. Elevations below 835 meters (2740 feet).	**Not Expected.** Marginal grassland habitat present, but no alkaline soils. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells				4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay, sometimes serpentine soils. Elevation 10 to 1555 meters (35 to 5100 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat present, but no serpentine or clay soils.
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary				1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Often on serpentine.	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat present, but no serpentine soils.
Galium andrewsii ssp. gatense	phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw				4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky, serpentine soils. Elevation 150 to 1450 meters (490 to 4755 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat to support the species.
Grimmia torenii	Toren's grimmia				1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Boulders, rock walls, carbonate, openings, rocky, volcanic. Elevation 325 to 1160 meters (1065 to 3805 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat to support the species. Outside elevational range.

Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella				1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Azonal soil, often partial shade, usually on rocky soil. Elevation 60 to 1300 meters (195 to 4265 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat with other microhabitats not present. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Hesperevax caulescens	hogwallow starfish				4.2	Sometimes alkaline soil, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, clay), vernal pools (shallow). Elevations below 505 meters (1655 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Grassland present but not in association with other microhabitat features. No extant records occur within 5-miles of the project location.
Hesperolinon breweri	Brewer's western flax				1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Usually on serpentine. Elevation 30 to 945 meters (100 to 3100 feet).	**Not Expected.** Grassland present but not in association with serpentine soils. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	FE			1B.1	Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic. Elevation 0 to 470 meters (0 to 1540 feet).	**Not Expected.** Grassland present, but no mesic microhabitat requirements present. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Lasthenia microglossa	small-ray goldlfields				CNPS East Bay A2	Chaparral, grassland, wetland, shaded woodland slopes. Streambanks. Elevations below 3281 feet.	**Not Expected.** Marginal grassland habitat present. Closest records within 5-miles are historic, or in more suitable preserve lands.
Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii	Delta tule pea				1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Elevation 0 to 5 meters (0 to 15 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat suitable to support this species is present. Outside elevational range.
Leptosiphon ambiguus	serpentine leptosiphon				4.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Usually serpentine. Elevation 120 to 1130 meters (395 to 3710 feet).	**Not Expected.** Grassland present, but no serpentine microhabitat present. Outside elevational range.

Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flowered leptosiphon				4.2	Cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Usually sandy. Elevation 5 to 1220 meters (15 to 4005 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Grassland present, but no sandy microhabitat present.
Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis		CR		1B.1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater), riparian scrub. Elevation 0 to 10 meters (0 to 35 feet).	**Not Expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Lilium rubescens	redwood lily				4.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Sometimes roadsides, serpentine. Elevation 30 to 1910 meters (100 to 6265 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. No records in Contra Costa county.
Limosella australis	Delta mudwort				2B.1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater), riparian scrub. Usually mud banks, streambanks. Elevation 0 to 3 meters (0 to 10 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Lomatium caruifolium var. caruifolium	caraway-leaved lomatium				CNPS East Bay A2	Grassland, vernal pools, wet clay depressions. Elevations between 197 to 1969 feet.	**Not expected.** No habitat (no wet areas or wetlands) present to support the species.
Lupinus albifrons var. abramsii	Abrams' lupine				3.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes serpentine soils. Elevation 125 to 2000 meters (410 to 6560 feet).	**Not expected.** Grassland present, but no serpentine soils present. Outside elevational range.
Madia radiata	showy golden madia				1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation 25 to 1215 meters (80 to 3985 feet).	**Potential to Occur.** Suitable habitat present. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.

Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow				1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Elevation 10 to 760 meters (35 to 2495 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Microseris sylvatica	sylvan microseris				4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Rarely on serpentine. Elevation 45 to 1500 meters (150 to 4920 feet).	**Unlikely to Occur.** Marginal grassland habitat with other microhabitats not present.
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads				1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest (openings), chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest (openings), valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine. Elevation 100 to 1200 meters (330 to 3935 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or serpentine soils present to support the species.
Navarretia gowenii	Lime Ridge navarretia				1B.1	Chaparral. Elevation 180 to 305 meters (590 to 1000 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Navarretia heterandra	Tehama navarretia				4.3	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), vernal pools. Elevation 30 to 1010 meters (100 to 3315 feet).	**Not expected.** Grassland present, but no mesic microhabitat requirements present.
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians	shining navarretia				1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Sometimes clay. Elevation 65 to 1000 meters (215 to 3280 feet).	**Potential to Occur.** Suitable habitat present. ECCC HCP / NCCP Covered plant.
Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii	Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	FE	CE		1B.1	Inland dunes. Elevation 0 to 30 meters (0 to 100 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Phacelia phacelioides	Mt. Diablo phacelia				1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Rocky soils. Elevation 500 to 1370 meters (1640 to 4495 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.

Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid				4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 3 to 915 meters (10 to 3000 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Plagiobothrys hystriculus	bearded popcornflower				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), vernal pools (margins). Often vernal swales. Elevation 0 to 274 meters (o to 900 feet).	**Not expected.** No mesic grassland, vernal pools, or vernal swales present to support the species.
Ranunculus lobbii	Lobb's aquatic buttercup				4.2	Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic. Elevation 15 to 470 meters (50 to 1540 feet).	**Not expected.** Species is an aquatic annual herb. No habitat present to support the species.
Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle		CR		1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Rocky, scree, talus. Elevation 620 to 1175 meters (2035 to 3855 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat, or microhabitat, present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort				2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes alkaline. Elevation 15 to 800 meters (50 to 2625 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat, or microhabitat, present to support the species.
Senecio hydrophiloides	sweet marsh ragwort				4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevation 0 to 2800 meters (0 to 9185 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or mesic conditions present to support the species.
Sidalcea keckii	Keck's checkerbloom	FE			1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay and serpentine soils. Elevation 75 to 650 meters (245 to 2135 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or mesic conditions present to support the species. No records in Contra Costa county.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus	most beautiful jewelflower				1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine soils. Elevation 95 to 1000 meters (310 to 3280 feet).	**Not expected.** No serpentine soils present. Outside elevational range.

Streptanthus hispidus	Mt. Diablo jewelflower				1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Rocky. Elevation 365 to 1200 meters (1200 to 3935 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or rocky soils present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	northern slender pondweed				2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater). Elevation 300 to 2150 meters (985 to 7055 feet).	**Not expected.** Species is aquatic**.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster				1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater). Elevation 0 to 3 meters (0 to 10 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella				1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Elevation 10 to 100 meters (35 to 330 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Tropidocarpum capparideum	caper-fruited tropidocarpum				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills). Elevation 1 to 455 meters (5 to 1495 feet).	**Not expected.** No extant records in Contra Costa County. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum				2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 215 to 1400 meters (705 to 4595 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.

*Status:
Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) Designations: (FE) Federally Endangered, (FT) Federally Threatened, (FPE) Federally Proposed for listing as Endangered, (FPT) Federally Proposed for listing as Threatened, (FPD) Federally proposed for delisting, (FC) Federal candidate species
California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Designations: (SE) State Endangered, (ST) State Threatened, (SCE) Candidate Endangered, (SCT) Candidate Threatened, (SR) State Rare.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations: (SSC) Species of Special Concern, (FP) Fully Protected Species
California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank: (1A) Presumed extinct in California; (1B) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; (2) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; (3) More information is needed; (4) Limited distribution, watch list
Threat Rank: 0.1 Seriously threatened in California (more than 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); 0.2 Fairly threatened in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat); 0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Species list developed from CNDDB Records, IPaC species list, East Contra Costa County HCP / NCCP, and CNPS Rare Plant Inventory.

Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle		CR		1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Rocky, scree, talus. Elevation 620 to 1175 meters (2035 to 3855 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat, or microhabitat, present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort				2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes alkaline. Elevation 15 to 800 meters (50 to 2625 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat, or microhabitat, present to support the species.
Senecio hydrophiloides	sweet marsh ragwort				4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Mesic. Elevation 0 to 2800 meters (0 to 9185 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or mesic conditions present to support the species.
Sidalcea keckii	Keck's checkerbloom	FE			1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay and serpentine soils. Elevation 75 to 650 meters (245 to 2135 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or mesic conditions present to support the species. No records in Contra Costa county.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus	most beautiful jewelflower				1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine soils. Elevation 95 to 1000 meters (310 to 3280 feet).	**Not expected.** No serpentine soils present. Outside elevational range.
Streptanthus hispidus	Mt. Diablo jewelflower				1B.3	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Rocky. Elevation 365 to 1200 meters (1200 to 3935 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat or rocky soils present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina	northern slender pondweed				2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater). Elevation 300 to 2150 meters (985 to 7055 feet).	**Not expected.** Species is aquatic**.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.
Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster				1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater). Elevation 0 to 3 meters (0 to 10 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species. Outside elevational range.

Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella				1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Elevation 10 to 100 meters (35 to 330 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.
Tropidocarpum capparideum	caper-fruited tropidocarpum				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline hills). Elevation 1 to 455 meters (5 to 1495 feet).	**Not expected.** No extant records in Contra Costa county. ECCC HCP / NCCP No-Take plant.
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum				2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 215 to 1400 meters (705 to 4595 feet).	**Not expected.** No habitat present to support the species.

*Status:
Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) Designations: (FE) Federally Endangered, (FT) Federally Threatened, (FPE) Federally Proposed for listing as Endangered, (FPT) Federally Proposed for listing as Threatened, (FPD) Federally proposed for delisting, (FC) Federal candidate species
California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Designations: (SE) State Endangered, (ST) State Threatened, (SCE) Candidate Endangered, (SCT) Candidate Threatened, (SR) State Rare.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations: (SSC) Species of Special Concern, (FP) Fully Protected Species
California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank: (1A) Presumed extinct in California; (1B) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; (2) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; (3) More information is needed; (4) Limited distribution, watch list
Threat Rank: 0.1 Seriously threatened in California (more than 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); 0.2 Fairly threatened in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat); 0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**Species list developed from CNDDB Records, IPaC species list, East Contra Costa County HCP / NCCP, and CNPS Rare Plant Inventory.

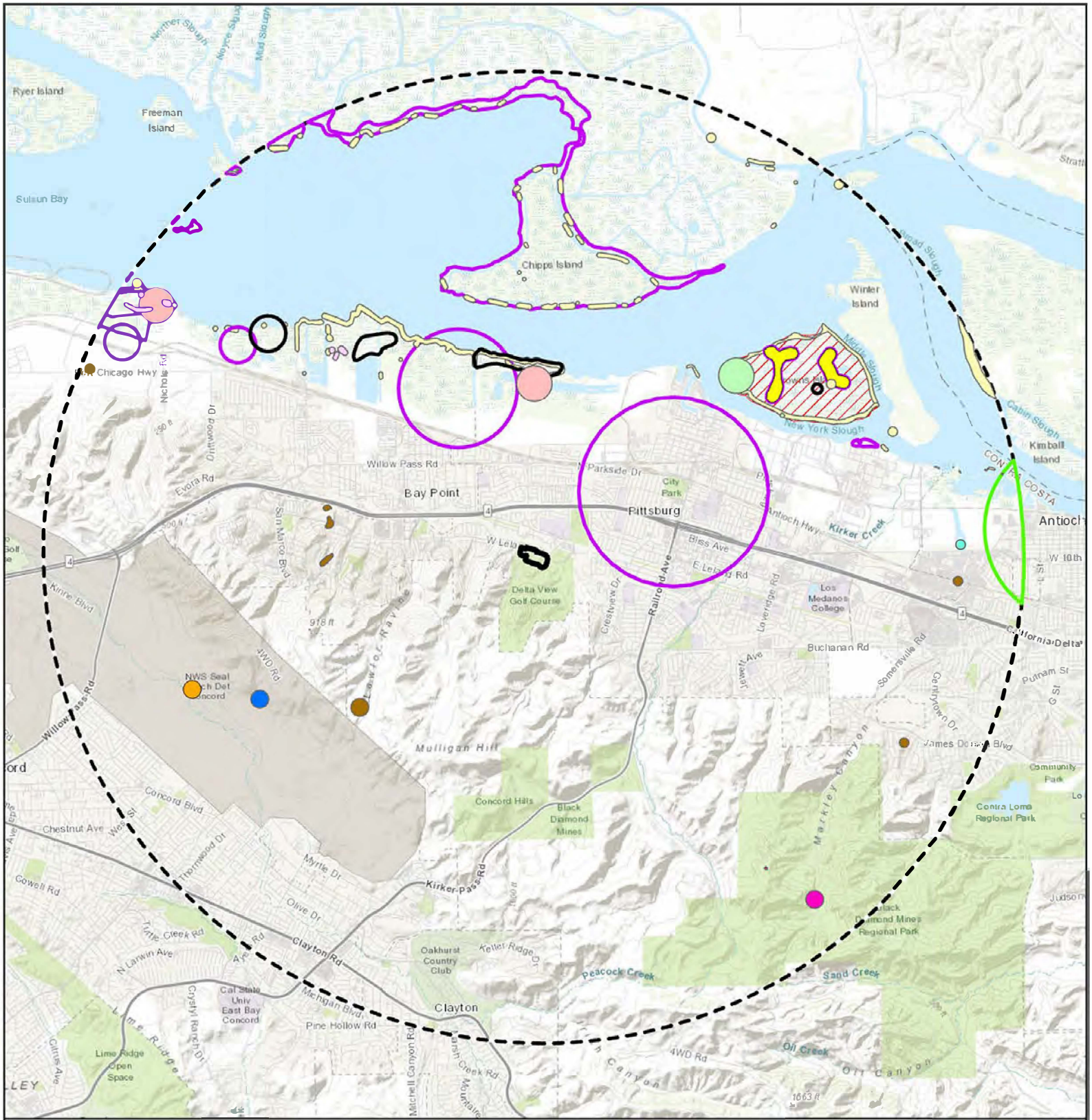


Figure 4-2 CNDDB Occurrences within Five Miles of the Project Area - Plants and Birds

City of Pittsburg
Premier Fields Project
Pittsburg, CA
June 2023

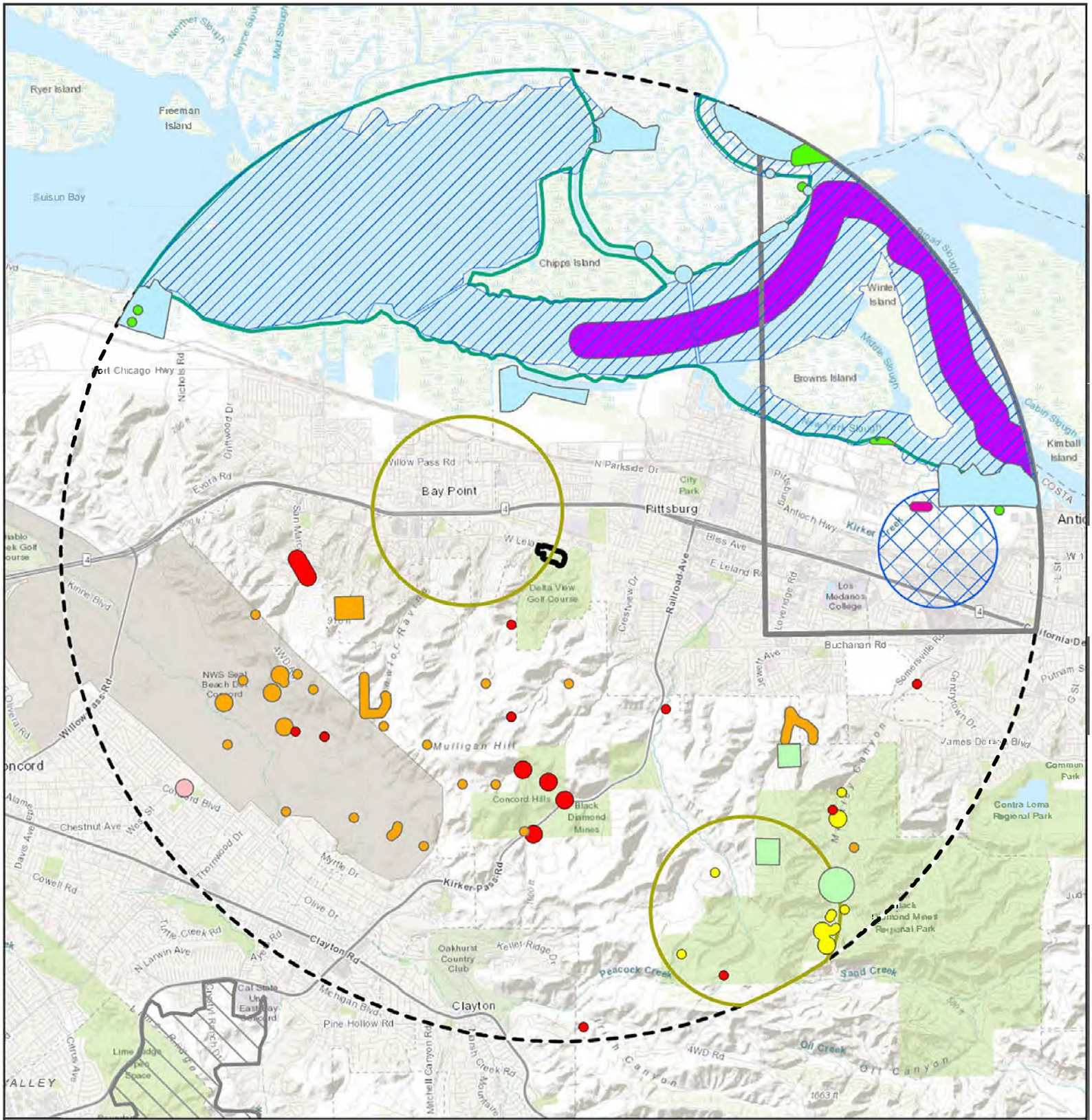


Figure 4-3 - CNDDB Occurrences within Five Miles of the Project Area - Reptiles, Amphibians, Mammals, Fish and Invertebrates

City of Pittsburg
Premier Fields Project
Pittsburg, CA
June 2023

APPENDIX C: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

(To be added in Final IS/MND)