DRAFT

INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

MESA VERDE HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM LIGHTING AND TRACK AND TENNIS COURT REFURBISHING

CITRUS HEIGHTS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

April 2022

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MESA VERDE HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM LIGHTING AND TRACK AND TENNIS COURT REFURBISHING

CITRUS HEIGHTS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

San Juan Unified School District
3738 Walnut Avenue
Carmichael, CA 95608

Prepared by:

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Sacramento, CA 95811
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April 2022

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

µg/m^3	micrograms per cubic meter
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ASC	Accredited Standards Committee
BMP	Best Management Practices
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association
CARB	California Air Resources Control Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
Dbh	Diameter at breast height
District	San Juan Unified School District
DPM	Diesel particulate matt$_{er}$
DSA	Division of the State Architect
EIR	Environmental impact report
EV	Electric vehicle
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HCP	Habitat conservation plan
kV	Kilovolt
LOS	Level of service
LRA	Local responsibility area
MRZ	Mineral resource zone
MT	Metric ton
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural community conservation plan
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM_{10}	Particulate matter diameter 10 microns
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter diameter 2.5 microns
Ppm	Parts per million
Ppv	Peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD2	Very Low Density Residential

ROG	Reactive organic gases
SB	Senate bill
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SO_x	Sulfur oxide
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
WDRs	Waste discharge requirements

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:**
   Mesa Verde High School Stadium Lighting and Track and Tennis Court Refurbishing

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**
   San Juan Unified School District
   3738 Walnut Avenue
   Carmichael, CA 95608

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**
   Joshua Jacobsen, 916-944-9899

4. **Project Location:**
   Mesa Verde High School
   7501 Carriage Drive
   Citrus Heights, CA 95621

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**
   N/A

6. **General Plan Designation:**
   Public

7. **Zoning:**
   Very Low Density Residential (RD2)

8. **Description of Project:**
   San Juan Unified School District (District) proposes to install new stadium lighting at the Mesa Verde High School stadium and to refurbish the track and tennis courts on the school campus.

   The project site consist of the northwestern and southwestern portions of the existing Mesa Verde High School campus, which contains an outdoor track, spaces for outdoor track and field events such as discus and shotput, and natural grass in the center of the track oval for football and soccer. Six existing tennis courts area located at the southern edge of the school campus.

   Stadium Lights
   The project includes the installation of four 90-foot light standards to illuminate the football/soccer stadium.

   Track and Tennis Court Refurbishing
   The project consists of refurbishing the existing outdoor track and tennis courts, which would include the following:

- Replacement of the existing track with a new surface and widening the track to 9 lanes;
- Conversion of the existing natural grass to a synthetic turf football/soccer field inside the oval;
- Replacement of the existing underground drainage system around the track;
- Installation of new surfaces for track and field event areas, including discus, shotput, high jump, long jump, and pole vault;
- Construction of a new restroom/concession building (approximately 1,000 square feet);
- Installation of a new ticket booth and an equipment storage area;
- Installation of a new scoreboard and removal of an existing scoreboard at the opposite end of the field;
- Resurface the existing six tennis courts and installation of new nets; and
- Improve accessibility per Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements.

The new facilities would be designed to meet all requirements of the Division of the State Architect (DSA). Underground utility improvements consisting of adding short segments (up to 450 feet) of additional underground sewer, water, and electrical lines to service the new restroom/concession building would be performed in coordination with local utility service providers.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The proposed project is located on the Mesa Verde High School campus in Citrus Heights, California. The school is surrounded by Low Density and Medium Density Residential uses. The existing track/stadium is surrounded by Medium Density Residential to the north, Low Density Residential to the west, and campus ball fields to the south and east. The existing tennis courts are surrounded by campus ball fields and hard top to the west, north, and east, and Low Density Residential to the south.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):

- California Department of Education
- Division of the State Architect
- City of Citrus Heights Planning Department (Tree Permit Application)

PROJECT MAP

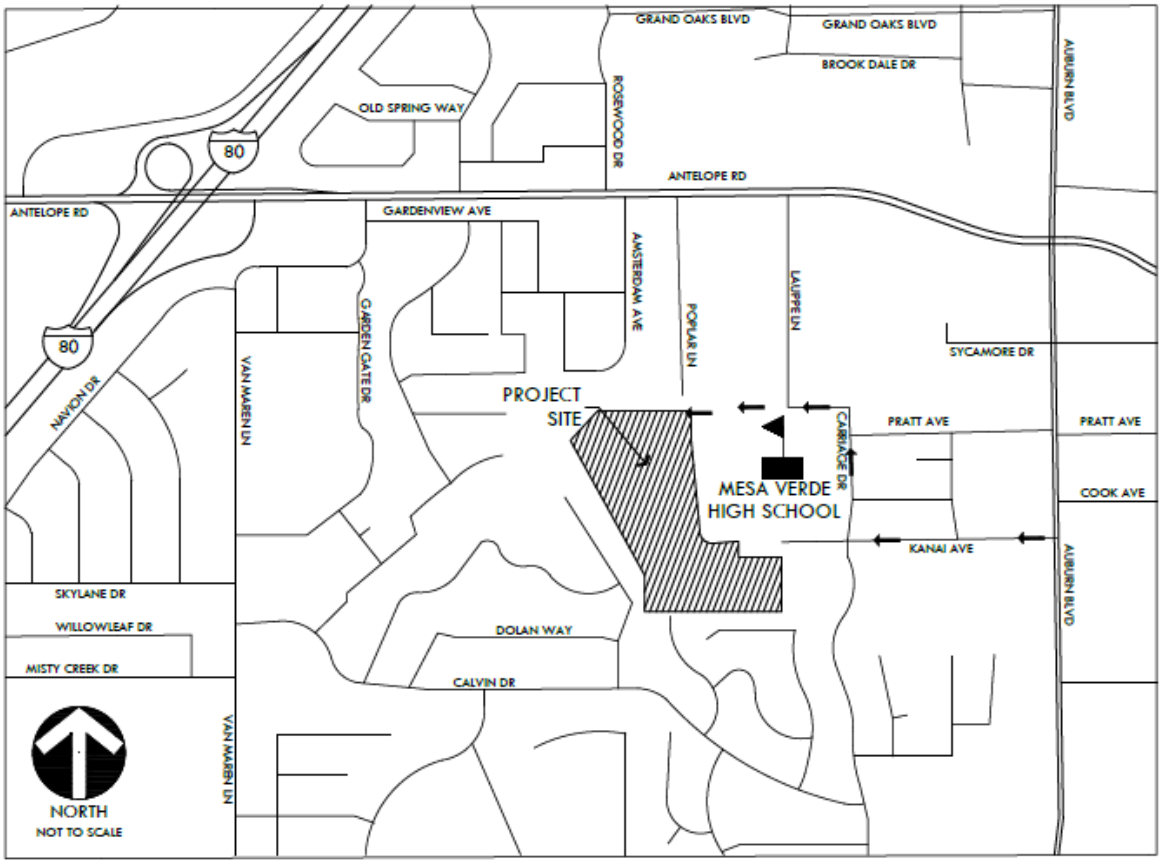

Figure 1: **Project Location**

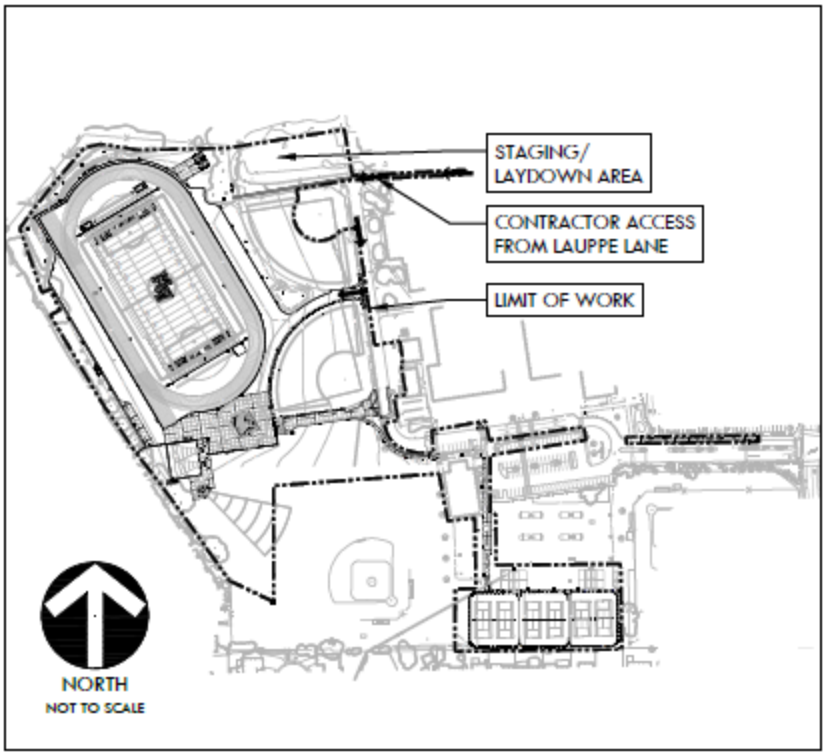

Figure 2: **Proposed Project**

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resource Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

The District requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission in March 2022. Pursuant to AB 52, the District contacted the tribal representatives on the list on March 8, 2022. To date, the District has received no responses from tribal representatives. In the event that the tribal representatives express interest in the project and/or the project area, the District will coordinate with the tribes to address any concerns.

2.0 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 in Chapter 3.0.

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

2.1 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.

☐ 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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

4/21/22
Date

Special Requirements under the State School Facility Program

In addition to the CEQA Guidelines, primary and secondary public schools have several additional requirements established by the California Code of Regulations and California Education Code. Table 1 identifies the specific health and safety requirements for a state-funded new school or a state-funded addition to an existing school site. These health and safety requirements are outlined in the California Department of Education (CDE) School Site Selection and Approval Guide. The analyses and response is included under the relevant section identified in the table below.

Table 1: Special Requirements for School Site Selection and Approval

Topic	Environmental Code	Environmental Checklist
Air Quality		
Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the School?	PRC § 21151.8(a)(1)(D); Ed. Code§ 17213(c)(2)(C)	Section 3.3 Air Quality, Question (e)
Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and non-permitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?	PRC § 21151.8 (a)(2); Ed. Code § 17213 (b)	Section 3.3 Air Quality, Question (f)
Geology and Soils		
Does the site contain an active earthquake fault or fault trace, or is the site located within the boundaries of any special studies zone or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in the safety element of the local general plan?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(f); Ed. Code, § 17212	Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, Question (a)(i)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to moderate to high liquefaction?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(i)	Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, Question (a)(iii)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on a site subject to landslides?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(i)	Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, Question (a)(iv)
Would the project involve the construction, reconstruction, or relocation of any school building on the trace of a geological fault along which surface rupture can reasonably be expected to occur within the life of the school building?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(f); Ed. Code § 17212	Section 3.7 Geology and Soils, Question (a)(i)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective powerline easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50-133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a 220-230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500-550 kV line?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(c)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (h)
Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(h)	Section 3.9 Hazards and

underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?		Hazardous Materials, Question (i)
Is the proposed school site situated within 2,000 feet of a significant disposal of hazardous waste?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(t)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (d)
Does the proposed school site contain one or more pipelines, situated underground or aboveground, which carry hazardous substances, acutely hazardous materials, or hazardous wastes, unless the pipeline is a natural gas line that is used only to supply natural gas to that school or neighborhood?	PRC § 21151.8 (a)(1)(C)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (i)
Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? *(Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)*	Ed. Code § 17215.5 (a)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (j)
Does the project site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?	PRC § 21151.8 (a)(1)(A)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (k)
Is the project site a hazardous substance release site identified by the state Department of Health Services in a current list adopted pursuant to §25356 for removal or remedial action pursuant to Chapter 6.8 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code?	PRC § 21151.8 (a)(1)(B)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (d)
If prepared, has the risk assessment been performed with a focus on children's health posed by a hazardous materials release or threatened release, or the presence of naturally occurring hazardous materials on the school site?	Ed. Code § 17210.1 (a)(3)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (c)
If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children's health, with an ample margin of safety?	Ed. Code § 17210.1 (a)(4)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (l)
Is the proposed school site within two miles, measured by airline, of that point on an airport runway or potential runway included in an airport master plan that is nearest to the site? *(Does not apply to school sites acquired prior to January 1,1966.)*	Ed. Code § 17215 (a)&(b)	Section 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Question (e)
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Is the project site subject to flooding or dam inundation?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(g); Ed. Code § 17212;	Section 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality, Question (d)
Land Use and Planning		
Would the proposed school conflict with any existing or proposed land uses, such that a potential health or safety risk to students would be created?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(m)	Section 3.11 Land Use and Planning, Question(b)

Noise		
Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the education program?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(e)	Section 3.13 Noise, Question (d)
Public Services		
Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(o)	Section 3.15 Public Services, Question (f)
Transportation		
Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(d)	Section 3.17 Transportation, Question (e)
Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(k)	Section 3.17 Transportation, Question (f)
Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?	CCR, Title 5 § 14010(l)	Section 3.17 Transportation, Question (g)

3.0 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

3.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. In non-urbanized 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 a 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.1.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial effect on a scenic vista?

The proposed project area is located on the Mesa Verde High School campus, which is in a residential area. According to the City of Citrus Heights General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR; 2011), "There are limited areas in Citrus Heights that provide scenic vistas – they are long-range views of the Sierra Nevada range, which are generally blocked by development and vegetation." No scenic vistas are visible from the project site nor would the project obstruct views of the Sierra Nevada range. Development of the proposed project would have no impact on a scenic vista.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

According to the California Department of Transportation, there are no officially designated or eligible state scenic highways located within the City of Citrus Heights. The project site has been previously developed as part of the existing high school campus. The project is devoid of rock outcroppings and historic structures. Though, trees are located within the project area, the nearest Eligible State Scenic Highway is State Route 49 in Placer County, which is approximately 20.0 miles northeast of the proposed project (Esri 2017). Therefore, project construction and operation would have no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

c. In non-urbanized areas, would the project 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 a 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?

Views of the project area from publicly accessible vantage points (i.e., Carriage Drive and Cessna Drive) currently include the tennis courts (Carriage Drive) and the football field/track (Cessna Drive). Views of the surrounding areas contain residences and schools in the foreground and trees in the middle ground and background. The proposed project includes the installation of 4 light standards (90 feet high). Although the proposed project would introduce new features that would be visible from publicly accessible vantage points, construction and operation of the proposed project would be consistent with the visual character of the Mesa Verde High School campus. While the proposed light standards would be visible from offsite locations, the light standards would be largely obstructed by trees and residential structures from various public vantage points. Installation of the proposed light standards and relocation of the scoreboard would not degrade the visual quality of the site or surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Existing sources of nighttime lighting near the project site includes lighting from residences to the west and south of the project site, streetlights installed along Carriage Drive, and lighting from the Mesa Verde High School campus. Existing sources of glare are relatively limited and would consist of headlights striking residential or school windows.

Construction of the project would take approximately eight months to complete and would occur Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Because construction activities would cease at 5:00 p.m., the use of temporary lighting sources during construction would not be required.

Once installed, new lighting would facilitate nighttime use of the football, soccer, and track field. Nighttime use of fields could occur five days per week, and hours of operation would be until 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. District-controlled timers would be installed and programmed to shut off the lights at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays (when seasonally needed).

Musco Lighting conducted a photometric study for the project to determine projected light levels emanating from the project area. The purpose of the study was to determine potential nighttime lighting impacts associated with project lighting and spillover to nearby residential properties. According to the study, proposed light fixtures would generate a maximum 48 maintained horizontal foot-candles of light when lights would be in use for football games. When lights are in use for soccer games, the maximum maintained horizontal foot-candles would be 41.9, and when lights are in use for track and field meets, the maximum maintained horizontal foot-candles would be 35. Along the west side of the project area, the maximum vertical foot-candles of light at the property line would be 1.37 with the average horizontal foot-candles being 0.19 (Musco 2021; Appendix A). The average light levels along the perimeter of the athletic fields would be relatively low, and the use of the field lights would be controlled by timers and lights would be shut off at 10:00 p.m. In addition, the lights would be fully shielded and downward directed to minimize light spillover onto adjacent properties for focus lighting onto athletic fields. Use of timers and downward directing of lighting would also reduce opportunities for sky glow and unnecessary illumination of nighttime skies. Therefore, project lighting and glare impacts would be less than significant and would not adversely affect existing nighttime and daytime views in the area.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

The project area has been developed as a football and track field. The project area is currently designated Urban and Built-up Land on the 2018 Sacramento County Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (DOC 2018).The proposed project would not convert Important Farmland to non-agricultural use.

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The proposed project area is zoned Very Low Density Residential (RD2). The site is not actively used for agricultural use. Likewise, the project area is not under a Williamson Act Contract. There would be no conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.

c. Would the project 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))?

The project site is surrounded by residential and school-related uses. The site's existing zoning "Very Low Density Residential" does not support the definitions provided by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 42526 for timberland, PRC Section 12220(g) for forestland, or Government Code Section 51104(g) for timberland zoned for production. Therefore, no impacts related to the conversion of timberlands or forest land would occur.

d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?

As discussed in the response 3.2.1(c), the project site is surrounded by residential and school-related uses. Implementation of the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

e. Would the project 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?

As discussed in responses 3.2.1(a) and (c), the project site supports high school campus athletic fields. No forest land is located within the project site or the vicinity of the project site. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in changes to the environment that, due to its location or nature, could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or converting forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the School?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and non-permitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The City of Citrus Heights is located within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB encompasses eleven counties including all of Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties, the westernmost portion of Placer County and the northeastern half of Solano County. The SVAB is the northern half of California's Great Valley and is bordered on three sides (west, north, and east) by mountain ranges, with peaks in the eastern range above 9,000 feet. The SVAB is bounded by the North Coast Ranges on the west and Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east.

Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These

ambient air quality standards represent safe levels of contaminants that avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant.

The federal and State ambient air quality standards are summarized in Table 2 for important pollutants. The federal and State ambient standards were developed independently and differ in some cases. In general, the California standards are more stringent. This is particularly true for ozone, particulate matter with diameter 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$), and particulate matter with diameter 10 microns (PM_{10}). The U.S. EPA signed a final rule for the federal ozone eight-hour standard of 0.070 parts per million (ppm) on October 1, 2015, and was effective as of December 28, 2015 (equivalent to the California state ambient air quality eight-hour standard for ozone).

Table 2: Federal and State Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary Standard	State Standard
Ozone	1-Hour 8-Hour	--	0.09 ppm 0.070 ppm
Carbon Monoxide	8-Hour 1-Hour	9.0 ppm 35.0 ppm	9.0 ppm 20.0 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual 1-Hour	0.053 ppm 0.100 ppm	0.03 ppm 0.18 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual 24-Hour 1-Hour	0.03 ppm 0.14 ppm 0.075 ppm	-- 0.04 ppm 0.25 ppm
PM_{10}	Annual 24-Hour	-- 150 µg/m^3	20 µg/m^3 50 µg/m^3
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual 24-Hour	12 µg/m^3 35 µg/m^3	12 µg/m^3 --
Lead	30-Day Avg. 3-Month Avg.	-- 0.15 µg/m^3	1.5 µg/m^3 --

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2019.
Notes: ppm = parts per million, µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

In accordance with the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), the CARB is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified with respect to applicable standards. An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the applicable standard in that area. A “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the applicable standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. An “unclassified” designation signifies that the data do not support either an attainment or nonattainment status. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

Sacramento County has a state designation of Nonattainment for ozone and PM_{10}, and a state designation of either Unclassified or Attainment for all other criteria pollutants. Sacramento County has a national designation of Nonattainment for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ and a national designation of either Attainment or Unclassified for all other criteria pollutants. Table 3 presents the state and national attainment status for Sacramento County.

Table 3: State and National Attainment Status (Sacramento County)

Criteria Pollutants	State Designations	National Designations
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	N/A
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	N/A
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	N/A

Note: N/A = no federal standard

The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) provides project-level thresholds of significance for: PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$, and the precursors to ozone, which are reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The current thresholds are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance for Criteria Pollutants of Concern

Pollutant	Thresholds of Significance	
	Construction	Operations
ROG	None	65 pounds/day
NO_x	85 pounds/day	65 pounds/day
PM_{10}	80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year[1]	80 pounds/day and 14.6 tons/year[1]
$PM_{2.5}$	82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year[1]	82 pounds/day and 15 tons/year[1]

Source: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District 2020
Notes: [1] With the application of all feasible Best Available Control Technology/Best Management Practices

Potential air quality impacts associated with short-term construction and long-term operations were evaluated in accordance with SMAQMD-recommended and the CARB-approved methodologies. Construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants were compared with the applicable thresholds of significance (described below) to determine potential impacts. SMAQMD's significance thresholds are used to determine whether the project would result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment, and also serve a proxy to determine the potential for the project to conflict with or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality plan.

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2020.4.0, was used to estimate construction emissions for the proposed project. For purposes of this CalEEMod analysis, the construction schedule was estimated to be 8 months, starting in spring 2022. Default assumptions (e.g., construction fleet activities) from CalEEMod were used. Appendix B contains CalEEMod output worksheets. Results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Construction Emissions

	Emissions (lbs/day)					
	CO	**NO_x**	**ROC**	**SO_x**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Year 2022	8.36	8.96	4.53	0.02	1.66	0.92
Year 2023	0.03	0.02	1.20	0.0003	0.003	0.001
SMAQMD Significance Threshold	N/A	85.0	N/A	N/A	80.0	82.0
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Compiled by SSS, Inc. (2022).
CO = carbon monoxide
N/A = Not Applicable
NO_x = nitrogen oxides
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ROC = reactive organic compounds
SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SO_x = sulfur oxides
Lbs/day = pounds per day

As shown in Table 5, construction emissions associated with the proposed project would be less than significant. Although the proposed project would not exceed the SMAQMD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants, SMAQMD advises that projects incorporate best management practices, regardless of whether emissions would be above the applicable thresholds. The construction best management practices that are recommended by the SMAQMD are included in **Mitigation Measure AIR-1**.

CalEEMod was also used to estimate long-term operational emissions, as well as emissions associated with area and energy sources (i.e., natural gas combustion, landscape maintenance, periodic architectural coating, and consumer products).
Model results are shown in Table 6. Appendix B contains model output worksheets.

As shown in Table 6, project-related long-term air emissions would occur primarily from vehicle trips associated with the proposed project (i.e., mobile source emissions). Project-related long-term air emissions would also occur from the use of landscape equipment and from the use of consumer products (i.e., area sources).

Table 6: Project Operation Emissions

	Emissions (tons/year)					
	CO	**NO_x**	**ROC**	**SO_x**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Energy Source Emissions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Area Source Emissions	0.0	0.0	0.82	0.0	0.0	0.0
SMAQMD Mobile Source Significance Threshold	N/A	25.0	25.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No
SMAQMD All Source Significance Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5	15
Exceed Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Compiled by SSS, Inc. (2022).
CO = carbon monoxide
N/A = Not Applicable
NO_x = nitrogen oxides
PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size
$PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size
ROC = reactive organic compounds
SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SO_x = sulfur oxides
tons/yr = tons per year

The results shown in Table 6 indicate the project would not exceed the significance criteria for annual PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. The SMAQMD does not have significance thresholds for CO, NO_x, ROG, or sulfur oxides (SO_x); however, as indicated in Table 6, the proposed project is not expected to generate substantial CO, NO_x, ROC, or SO_x emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Air pollution by its nature is largely a cumulative impact. No single project is sufficient in size, by itself, to result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be cumulatively considerable, resulting in significant adverse air quality impacts to the region's existing air quality conditions. The proposed project would not, by itself, result in any air pollutant emissions exceeding SMAQMD's significance thresholds as discussed above. Individually, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is in nonattainment. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact.

c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

During construction, diesel equipment would be operating. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is known to the State of California as a toxic air contaminant (TAC). The risks associated with exposure to substances with carcinogenic effects are typically evaluated based on a lifetime of chronic exposure, which is defined in the California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association (CAPCOA's) Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Risk Assessment Guidelines as 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year, for 70 years. DPM would be emitted during the short term of construction assumed for the proposed project from heavy equipment used in the construction process. Because diesel exhaust particulate matter is considered carcinogenic, long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions has the potential to result in adverse health impacts. Due to the short-term nature of project construction, impacts from exposure to diesel exhaust emissions during construction would be less than significant.

d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The CEQA guidelines indicate that a significant impact would occur if the proposed project would create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Construction of the proposed project would emit diesel exhaust and volatile organic compounds, which are objectionable to some; however, emissions will disperse rapidly from the project site and the activity would be temporary. Impacts due to objectionable odors would be less than significant.

e. Is the boundary of the proposed school site within 500 feet of the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or busy traffic corridor? If yes, would the project create an air quality health risk due to the placement of the School?

Busy traffic corridors are defined as 100,000 vehicles per day in an urban area as defined by the California Department of Education. The nearest highway is Interstate 80, which is located approximately 2,900 feet northwest of the proposed project area. Auburn Boulevard, which moves 23,475 vehicles per day (Citrus Heights 2015), is located approximately 1,300 feet east of the existing school campus. This impact would be less than significant.

f. Would the project create an air quality hazard due to the placement of a school within one-quarter mile of: (a) permitted and non-permitted facilities identified by the jurisdictional air quality control board or air pollution control district; (b) freeways and other busy traffic corridors; (c) large agricultural operations; and/or (d) a rail yard, which might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous material, substances, or waste?

Within one-quarter mile of the proposed project area are residential and school-related uses. These uses would not create an air quality hazard for the proposed project. As discussed in response 3.3 (e), the nearest highway is approximately 2,900 feet (0.55 mile) from the proposed project area; however, the proposed project would install lighting in the football/track stadium and would refurbish the existing tennis courts. The proposed project would not cite a new school facility at the proposed project site. And no agricultural operations are located within 0.25 mile of the proposed school site. The project area is located approximately 1.4 mile southeast of the existing Union Pacific line. This impact would be less than significant.

3.3.2 Mitigation Measures

- **Mitigation Measure AIR-1**: The construction contractor shall implement the following measures during construction activities to reduce air pollutant emissions:
    - Water all active construction sites at least three times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
    - Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transportation soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
    - Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
    - Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).

- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting off equipment when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrance to the site.
- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled
- Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449 and 2449.1]
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determine to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.4.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The project site has been developed for recreational use as a football, soccer, and track field and tennis courts. A search of the California Department of Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Citrus Heights 7.5-minute quadrangle identified 21 occurrences of special-status plant and animal species. However, no suitable habitat is present within the proposed project area to support the special-status species. No native habitat is present on or adjacent to the project site. Because of the surrounding built environment, no mammals other than raccoons, domestic dogs and cats occur in the area, nor do any reptilian species.

Common native and non-native bird species may find shelter and nesting opportunities within the trees on and adjacent to the project site. Therefore, implementation of **Mitigation**

Measure BIO-1 would reduce impacts to nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to a less-than-significant level.

With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations.

b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Review of the National Wetlands Inventory indicates there are no surface waters on the project site. The nearest surface water is Cripple Creek, which is located approximately 250 feet north of the proposed project. Cripple Creek is located at a lower elevation than the project site. Therefore, in order to reduce potential construction-related sediment from entering the channel, **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** would be implemented. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, direct or indirect impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities would be reduced to less than significant.

c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Review of the National Wetlands Inventory indicates no wetlands are mapped on the project site. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means are anticipated as a result of project activities.

d. Would the project 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?

The project site has been developed for recreational use as a football, soccer, and track field and tennis courts and is surrounded by fencing of varying types. The project site does not contain wildlife travel routes, such as a riparian strip, ridgeline, drainage, or wildlife crossings, such as a tunnel, culvert, or underpass.

No established resident or migratory wildlife corridors occur within the project site. Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with or impede: (1) the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, (2) established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or (3) the use of wildlife nursery sites.

e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

A total of nine native interior live oak trees (*Quercus lobata*) are within the project site (AECOM 2021). Interior live oak trees with a diameter at breast height (dbh) measuring 6 inches or greater are considered protected trees under the City of Citrus Heights Tree

Preservation and Protection Ordinance. Of the interior live oak trees inventoried on the project site, four would be removed. All interior live oaks to be removed are located in a row along the south side of the tennis courts. Other tree species documented during the survey and that would be removed by the project include two non-native mimosa trees (*Albizia julibrissin*) along the south side of the tennis courts, and one small non-native London plane tree (*Platanus x. hispanica*) near the north side of the track. These three other trees that would be removed are less than 19 inches in diameter and, therefore, do not meet the City's criteria as a protected tree.

Removal of protected trees would result in a significant impact; however, with the implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-3** and **BIO-4**, this impact would be reduced to less than significant.

f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

As discussed in the City of Citrus Heights General Plan Update and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (2011), no adopted or planned habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural community conservation plan (NCCP) covers the City. For this reason, there would be no conflicts between the proposed project and any HCP or NCCP.

3.4.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Tree removal and construction activities shall be scheduled to commence prior to the beginning of nesting activity (March 1) or after fledging (August 15). If this is infeasible, the District shall retain a biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys between March 1 and August 15 in potential nesting habitat to identify nest sites. Surveys should be conducted within one week of tree removal and the start of construction to identify active nests prior to the initiation of construction activities. If an active raptor nest is observed within 350 feet of the project site, the District shall contact California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for guidance and/or establish a 350-foot buffer around the nest tree. If a passerine bird nest is observed within 100 feet of the project site, the District shall contact CDFW for guidance and/or establish a 100-foot buffer around the nest tree. If construction activities cannot be prohibited within the established buffers until young have fledged, District consultation with CDFW shall be conducted for a reduced buffer zone based on nesting phenology, site conditions, and recommendation(s) of a biological monitor. The District shall prohibit construction activities in the buffer zone until the young have fledged.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: The construction contractor shall install erosion control measures and implement Best Management Practices adjacent to Cripple Creek to prevent sediment from entering the drainage. Erosion control measures shall include, but are not limited to, use of hay bales, silt fences, and straw wattles.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: In accordance with Section 106.39.030 and Section 106.39.040 of the City Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, the District shall file a Tree Permit

Application with a $30 filing fee to the City of Citrus Heights Planning Division. An application for a Tree Permit involving a discretionary project is to be included as part of the application for the discretionary project; an application for a Tree permit not associated with a discretionary project is to be filed with the Department separately. Said application shall contain:

1. Application form and filing fee;
2. An Arborist's Report containing the following minimum information:
    a. Botanical name of trees by number;
    b. Common name of trees by number;
    c. Location of trees by number;
    d. Diameter at 54 inches above ground, by tree number;
    e. Protected zone radius by tree number (measure longest radius);
    f. Condition (structure and vigor) by tree number;
    g. Construction impacts; and
    h. Arborist's recommendations, by tree number, and preservation measures for each tree not being removed.
3. Site Plan, with the following information:
    a. The location of existing and proposed features and structures of the site; and
    b. The exact location of the base and protected zone for each protected tree with the areas of the site subject to grading, other construction or alteration of the ground surface.
        i. The radius of the protected zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter in inches, converted to feet. (For example, the radius of the protected zone of a tree with a trunk diameter of six inches is six feet.)

Trees subject to the Tree Permit Application shall be removed upon approval of the application by the City of Citrus Heights Planning Department and in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-1.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: In accordance with Section 106.39.060 of the City's Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, the City may condition any Tree Permit involving the removal of a protected tree upon the replacement of trees in kind. The replacement requirement is calculated based upon an inch for an inch replacement of the diameter of the removed trees where a 15-gallon tree (i.e., nursery stock in a #15 container) will replace one inch diameter of the removed tree; a 24-inch box tree will replace two inches, and a 36-inch box tree will replace three inches. The replacement trees must have a combined diameter equivalent not less than the total diameter of the trees removed. Thus, the four (4) protected native oak trees to be removed for site demolition and construction purposes shall be replaced with enough quantity of specimen trees (i.e., 15-gallon, 24-inch box or 36-inch box sizes) for a total combined replacement diameter equal to the total combined diameter of

protected trees removed. The following measures shall be implemented to meet tree replacement and protection requirements:

- The four (4) protected native oak trees to be removed by the project accumulate 73 inches DBH; therefore, a total of at least 25 36-inch box, 37 24-inch box, or 73 15-gallon size specimen replacement trees shall be planted on site and incorporated into the project's landscape plan.
- Selected tree species shall be appropriate to the site and consider the post-construction environment (e.g., shading from buildings). A minimum of 50 percent of the replacement requirement shall be met by native oaks. Up to 50 percent may be met by non-native species.
- Tree planting shall comply with current ISA and ANSI A300[1] planting standards.
- Canopy or root pruning of any retained trees to accommodate construction and/or access shall be conducted according to ISA and ANSI A300 tree pruning standards.
- All trees identified for retention on site and any other non-native landscape trees to be retained shall be protected from construction-related impacts pursuant to Section 106.39.050 of the Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance - Standard Policies and Procedures for Approved Work (City of Citrus Heights 2020). Every reasonable effort shall be made to avoid creating conditions adverse to the tree's health. The natural ground within the driplines of protected trees shall remain as undisturbed as possible.

The City may determine that the remedies described above are not feasible or desirable and may require instead payment of a cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining the required number of 15-gallon trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining a 15-gallon oak tree shall be set by Council resolution. The cash contribution would be deposited into the Tree Mitigation Fund.

[1] ANSI A300 standards are the generally accepted industry standards for tree care practices. They are voluntary industry consensus standards developed by the Tree Care Industry Association and written by a committee called the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) A300, whose mission is to develop consensus performance standards based on current research and sound practice for writing specifications to manage trees, shrubs, and other woody plants.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.5.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

The original campus buildings at Mesa Verde High School were constructed in 1974 with modernizations in 1993 and 2004 and additions in 2008-2010. Based on the age of the buildings and modernization activities, the campus does not constitute a historical resource. Furthermore, the project site is composed of turf grass, as existing track, and existing tennis courts; therefore, none of the existing buildings would be affected. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

The project site and surrounding lands have been heavily disturbed by previous grading activity and are underlain by a variable thickness of artificial fill or disturbed soil typical of a developed area. Therefore, the potential for the site to contain archaeological resources is considered to be low.

However, unknown or unrecorded resources may potentially be revealed during construction activities associated with the light standard installation and the installation of the pre-fabricated buildings. This may occur if ground disturbance activities penetrate deeper than previous work performed. California PRC protects archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites with a wide variety of state policies and regulations in conjunction with the CEQA. Furthermore, all construction activities must comply with PRC Section 21083.2-21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and 15126.4(b) which address the protection of archaeological and historical resources. This impact would be less than significant.

c. Would the project disturb any humans remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The project site and surrounding area has been mass graded. During previous ground disturbance activities, no human remains were identified or recorded onsite. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, during precise grading or construction activities,

the project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097.98. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 identify the required procedures to follow in the unlikely discovery of human remains. PRC Section 5097.98 stipulates the notification process during the discovery of Native American human remains, descendants, disposition of human remains, and associated artifacts. Therefore, adherence to all applicable codes and regulations would result in a less-than-significant impact.

3.6 ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.6.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation?

The proposed project would not have a direct or cumulative impact, or create wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction or operation of the proposed project. Also, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The only energy consumed would be through fossil fuels (gasoline and diesel operated equipment) during construction-related activities and operation of the light standards proposed at the sports field/stadium. The proposed lighting, lighting control systems, and concession stand would be in compliance with requirements of the current California Energy Commission efficiency standards for non-residential buildings. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Title 24 is designed to provide certainty and uniformity throughout California while ensuring that the efficient and non-wasteful consumption of energy is carried out through design features. Adherence to Title 24 is deemed necessary to ensure that no significant impacts occur from the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The proposed lighting, lighting control systems, and concession stand would be in compliance with requirements of the current California Energy Commission efficiency standards for non-residential buildings. This impact would be less than significant.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.7.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project 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.

The project site is not within a designated State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in the Community Health chapter of the City of Citrus Heights General Plan. The closest active fault mapped by the California Division of Mines and Geology is the Foothills Fault Zone approximately 15 miles northeast of the project site. Therefore, impacts to the project area from rupture of a known earthquake fault would be less than significant.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

The project area is located in a seismic zone which is sufficiently far from known faults and consists primarily of a stable geological formation. The nearest fault is in the Foothills Fault, which is located approximately 15 miles northeast of the project area. Therefore, the impact due to ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

According to the Chapter 4, Community Health of the City of Citrus Heights General Plan, there are no Seismic Hazard Zones (landslides and liquefaction) delineated by the State Geologist within the city limits. The California Office of Emergency Services MyHazards web viewer indicates that the project area is not located in an area requiring liquefaction investigation. This impact would be less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

The proposed project is situated on relatively flat topography, and there are no geologic landforms on or near the site that could result in a landslide event. Therefore, there is no risk of landslides within or near the project area.

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The proposed project involves the installation of 4 light standards and refurbishing the existing tennis courts. The project would require minimal ground disturbance; and therefore, the potential for soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

c. Would the project 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?

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey, the project area is entirely underlain by Urban land – Xerarents – Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes. The soils within the project area are well-drained soils with a low to high shrink-swell potential. Project features (i.e., light standards) would be installed/constructed on relatively level, stable soils and would not result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. This impact would be less than significant.

d. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey, the project area is entirely underlain by Urban land – Xerarents – Fiddyment complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes. The soils within the project area are well-drained soils with a low to high shrink-swell potential. As noted in the *Geotechnical Engineering & Geological Hazards Report* prepared for the Mesa Verde High School Outdoor Learning Facilities Project (Terracon Consultants, Inc., 2020), it

is anticipated that the on-site soils would provide suitable support for underground utilities and piping that may be installed. Any soft and/or unsuitable material encountered at the bottom of excavations would be removed and be replaced with an adequate bedding material. With the replacement of unsuitable soils during excavation, this impact would be less than significant.

e. Would the project 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 waste water?

The project would not include installation of septic tanks. The proposed restroom would connect to the existing sewer line. Therefore, the capability of the soils to support the operation of such tanks does not need to be evaluated. No impact would occur in association with construction and operation of the project.

f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

According to the City of Citrus Heights General Plan Update and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Final EIR, the project area is underlain by the Turlock Lake Rock Formation. Paleontological resources have been recorded in areas underlain by the Turlock Lake Formation in the valley; therefore, the potential exists that paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a less-than-significant level.

3.7.1 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: During construction, if paleontological resources are encountered, all ground-disturbing activities shall be redirected within 50 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist can be contacted to evaluate the find and make recommendations. If found to be significant and proposed project activities cannot avoid the paleontological resources, a paleontological evaluation and monitoring plan, shall be implemented. Adverse impacts to paleontological resources shall be mitigated, which may include monitoring, data recovery and analysis, a final report, and the accession of all fossil material to a paleontological repository. Upon completion of project ground-disturbing activities, a report documenting methods, findings, and recommendations shall be prepared and submitted to the paleontological repository.

3.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases that absorb infrared radiation in the atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that contributes to regulating the Earth's temperature. Global climate change concerns are focused on whether human activities are leading to an enhancement of the greenhouse effect. Principal GHGs include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor. Climate change is affecting California: average temperatures have increased, leading to more extreme hot days and fewer cold nights; shifts in the water cycle have been observed, with less winter precipitation falling as snow, and both snowmelt and rainwater running off earlier in the year; sea levels have risen; and wildland fires are becoming more frequent and intense due to dry seasons that start earlier and end later.

The effect each GHG has on climate change is measured as a combination of the mass of its emissions and the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere, known as its global warming potential, which varies among GHGs. Total GHG emissions are expressed as a function of how much warming would be caused by the same mass of carbon dioxide (CO_2). Thus, GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e).

Addressing GHG generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. Governor's Office of Planning and Research's Guidance does not include a quantitative threshold of significance to use for assessing a proposed project's GHG emissions under CEQA. Moreover, CARB has not established such a threshold or recommended a method for setting a threshold for proposed development-level analysis.

In April 2020, SMAQMD adopted an update to their land development project operational GHG threshold, which requires a project to demonstrate consistency with CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors adopted the updated GHG threshold in December 2020. SMAQMD's technical support document, "Greenhouse Gas Thresholds for Sacramento County", identifies operational measures that should be applied to a project to demonstrate consistency. All projects must implement Tier

1 BMPs to demonstrate consistency with the Climate Change Scoping Plan. After implementation of Tier 1 BMPs, project emissions are compared to the operational land use screening levels table (equivalent to 1,100 metric tons [MT] of CO2e per year). If a project's operational emissions are less than or equal to 1,100 MT CO2e per year after implementation of Tier 1 BMPs, the project will result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution and has no further action. Tier 1 Best Management Practices include the following:

- BMP 1 – no natural gas: projects shall be designed and constructed without natural gas infrastructure.
- BMP 2 – electric vehicle (EV) Ready: projects shall meet the current CALGreen Tier 2 standards.
    - EV Capable requires the installation of "raceway" (the enclosed conduit that forms the physical pathway for electrical wiring to protect it from damage) and adequate panel capacity to accommodate future installation of a dedicated branch circuit and charging station(s)
    - EV Ready requires all EV Capable improvements plus installation of dedicated branch circuit(s) (electrical pre-wiring), circuit breakers, and other electrical components, including a receptacle (240- volt outlet) or blank cover needed to support future installation of one or more charging stations

Projects that implement BMP 1 and BMP 2 can use the screening criteria for operation emissions. Projects that do not exceed 1,100 metric tons CO_2e are then screened out of further requirements. For projects that exceed 1,100 metric tons CO_2e per year, then compliance with BMP 3 is also required:

- BMP 3 – Reduce applicable project VMT by 15% residential and 15% worker relative to Sacramento County targets, and no net increase in retail VMT. In areas with above-average existing VMT, commit to provide electrical capacity for 100% electric vehicles.

Therefore, this assessment uses SMAQMD's GHG construction and operational emissions thresholds of 1,100 metric tons per year to evaluate whether the project would generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would result in GHG emissions that are primarily associated with use of off-road construction equipment and off-site sources including haul trucks, vendor trucks, and worker vehicles. CalEEMod was used to calculate the annual GHG emissions based on the construction scenario as analyzed in Section 3.3, Air Quality. It was assumed that construction would begin in 2022. Emissions from on-site and off-site sources are combined for the purposes of this analysis and are presented below in Table 7.

Table 7: Estimated Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	CO_2e
	Metric Tons per Year			
2022	266.95	0.06	0.00	269.76
2023	0.87	0.00005	0.00	0.87
			Total Project Emissions	**270.63**
			SMAQMD GHG Emissions	1,100
			Threshold Exceeded?	No

Source: School Site Solutions (2022)
Notes: CO_2 = carbon dioxide; CH_4 = methane; N_2O = nitrous oxide; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalent.

As shown in Table 7, total construction GHG emissions would be approximately 271 metric tons CO_2e as a result of construction-related activities. Construction GHG emissions are a one-time release and are typically considered separate from operational emissions, as global climate change is inherently a cumulative effect that occurs over a long period of time and is quantified on a yearly basis. As previously discussed, the SMAQMD identifies a GHG emission threshold for construction-related emissions of 1,100 metric tons CO_2e per year. Table 7 indicates that the project would not exceed the SMAQMD GHG threshold. Therefore, the project's construction-related GHG emissions would represent a less than significant impact.

Operation

Following the completion of construction activities, the project would generate new GHG emissions from mobile sources related to light standard maintenance (vehicle trips) and energy sources (electricity consumption). Based on the CalEEMod results mobile source emissions and energy source emissions would be negligible and the proposed project would not exceed the SMAQMD GHG threshold of 1,100 metric tons CO_2e per year. Therefore, the project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment and this would represent a cumulatively less than significant GHG impact.

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The Scoping Plan, approved by CARB in 2008 (CARB 2008) and updated in 2014 and 2017, provides a framework for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions and requires CARB and other state agencies to adopt regulations and other initiatives to reduce GHGs. The Scoping Plan is not directly applicable to specific projects, nor is it intended to be used for project-level evaluations. Relatedly, in the Final Statement of Reasons for the Amendments to the CEQA Guidelines, the California Natural Resources Agency observed that "the [Scoping Plan] may not be appropriate for use in determining the significance of individual projects because it is conceptual at this stage and relies on the future development of regulations to implement the strategies identified in the Scoping Plan" (CARB 2008). However, under the Scoping Plan there are several state regulatory measures aimed at the identification and reduction of GHG emissions. CARB and other state agencies have adopted many of the measures identified in the Scoping Plan. Most of these measures focus on area source emissions (e.g., energy usage, high Global Warming

Potential GHGs in consumer products) and changes to the vehicle fleet (i.e., hybrid, electric, and more fuel-efficient vehicles) and associated fuels (e.g., low-carbon fuel standard), among others. The project would comply with all applicable regulations adopted in furtherance of the Scoping Plan to the extent required by law.

Regarding consistency with post-2020 statewide targets, specifically Senate Bill 32 (goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030) and Executive Order S-3-05 (goal of reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050), there are no established protocols or thresholds of significance for that future-year analysis. However, CARB forecasts that compliance with the current Scoping Plan puts the state on a trajectory of meeting these long-term GHG goals, although the specific path to compliance is unknown. The Scoping Plan Second Update reaffirms that the state is on the path toward achieving the 2050 objective of reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 after the adoption of Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197 in 2016.

As discussed previously, the project would generate minimal short-term GHG emissions and long-term operational GHG emissions. Operational GHG emissions would be considerably less than the CAPCOA GHG emissions threshold of 900 MT CO_2e per year and as such, construction and operation of the project would not conflict with the state's trajectory toward future GHG reductions. With respect to future GHG targets under Senate Bill 32 and Executive Order S-3-05, CARB has also made clear its legal interpretation that it has the requisite authority to adopt whatever regulations are necessary, beyond the AB 32 horizon year of 2020, to meet the reduction targets in 2030 and in 2050. This legal interpretation by an expert agency provides evidence that future regulations will be adopted to continue the state on its trajectory toward meeting these future GHG targets. Based on the preceding considerations, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted to reduce the emissions of GHGs, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h. Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective powerline easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50-133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a 220-230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500-550 kV line?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i. Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
j. Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? *(Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)*	☐	☐	☒	☐
k. Does the project site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
l. If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children's health, with an ample margin of safety?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.9.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Construction of the proposed project would require the transport and use of small quantities of hazardous materials in the form of gasoline, diesel, and oil. There is the potential for small leaks due to refueling of construction equipment; however, implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in construction specification plans would reduce the potential for accidental release of construction-related fuels and other hazardous materials. These BMPs would prevent, minimize, or remedy storm water contamination from spills or leaks, control the amount of runoff from the site, and require proper disposal and handling of hazardous materials.

As discussed in the Hazardous Materials Survey Final Report (Entek Consulting Group 2020), a total of 13 bulk samples were collected of all the materials considered to be "suspect" for asbestos content that were observed during the investigation. Some of those samples contained multiple layers which were individually analyzed to determine their asbestos content. Of the 13 samples, asbestos content was not detected. If any areas would be disturbed by the proposed project, are suspected to contain asbestos, and have not been tested, samples would be taken and tested prior to demolition/removal.

As discussed in the Hazardous Materials Survey Final Report (Entek Consulting Group 2020), a total of 7 bulk samples were collected of all the materials considered to be "suspect" for lead that were observed during the investigation. Three paint samples exceeded the threshold for lead content. Because the project would be required to comply with Cal/OSHA and their regulations for disturbance of paints/coatings or materials determined to be lead-based paint, this impact would be less than significant.

Any on-site storage, transport, or use of hazardous materials during the operation of the proposed project would comply with local, state, and federal regulatory requirements.

Therefore, impacts associated with a potential hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

b. Would the project 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?

Construction of the proposed project would require the transport and use of small quantities of hazardous materials in the form of gasoline, diesel, and oil. There is the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials; however, implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in construction specification plans would reduce the potential for accidental release of construction-related fuels and other hazardous materials. These BMPs would prevent, minimize, or remedy storm water contamination from spills or leaks, control

the amount of runoff from the site, and require proper disposal and handling of hazardous materials.

Any on-site storage, transport, or use of hazardous materials during the operation of the proposed project would comply with local, state, and federal regulatory requirements.

Therefore, impacts associated with a potential hazard to the public or the environment due to accidental release of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The proposed project would include the storage, transport, and use of fuels and other hazardous materials commonly associated with construction activities. All chemical transport, storage, and use would comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); California hazardous waste control law; and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. With the required regulation compliance, potential impacts from the storage, transport, and use of fuels and other hazardous materials to the public or the environment would be less than significant.

d. Would the project 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?

According to the Department of Toxic Substances Envirostor website, the proposed project is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites nor are there any listed sites within 1,000 feet of the proposed project area. There is no impact associated hazardous materials listings.

e. Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?

The nearest airport to the project area is Sacramento McClellan Airport, which is more than 5 miles southwest of the project area. There would be no impact associated with proximity to a public airport and/or exposure of people residing or working in the area to noise from the airport.

f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City of Citrus Heights General Plan includes Policies and Actions that would require adequate emergency response and evacuation routes within the planning area; would ensure that response plans and evacuation routes are implemented as necessary during an emergency; and would regulate and direct proper storage of flammable and explosive

materials. The proposed project would include transport of construction equipment during the mobilization phase; however, the volume of equipment is not anticipated to result in significant congestion on roads that serve as emergency response and evacuation routes. Additionally, as discussed in Response 3.9.1(a), the transport of construction solvents would regulated and properly stored. The proposed project would not introduce new traffic-inducing uses that would result in congested roadways nor would operation of the project require the use of hazardous materials; therefore, the proposed project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) developed Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) for State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). The project site is located in an LRA area with a non-fire hazard designation. Therefore, the project would not result in exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss injury or death as a result of wildland fire hazards.

h. Is the property line of the proposed school site less than the following distances from the edge of respective powerline easements: (1) 100 feet of a 50-133 kV line; (2) 150 feet of a220-230 kV line; or (3) 350 feet of a 500-550 kV line?

Pursuant to CCR, Title 5, Section 14010(c), the property line for a new school site shall not be the following minimum distances from the edge of a high-voltage power line easement: 100 feet for 50-133 kilovolt (kV) lines; 150 feet for 220-230 kV lines; and 350 feet for 500-550 kV lines. Local utility lines are located along the southern border of the project site near the existing tennis courts; however, these lines would remain and would not be affected by the proposed project. This impact would be less than significant.

i. Is the proposed school site located near an aboveground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of an easement of an aboveground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard to the site?

Based on an online records search (NPMS 2022), no high-pressure gas or oil pipelines occur within 1,500 feet of the project site. The project site does not contain an aboveground water tank. For these reasons, construction and operation of the project would result in a less than significant impact with regard to safety hazards.

j. Is the school site in an area designated in a city, county, or city and county general plan for agricultural use and zoned for agricultural production, and if so, do neighboring agricultural uses have the potential to result in any public health and safety issues that may affect the pupils and employees at the school site? (Does not apply to school sites approved by CDE prior to January 1, 1997.)

The project site is designated as Public on the City of Citrus Heights General Plan Land Use Map. Parcels surrounding the project site are designated as Low Density and Medium Density Residential uses. This impact would be less than significant.

k. Does the project site contain a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site and, if so, have the wastes been removed?

According to the Department of Toxic Substances Envirostor website, the proposed project is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites nor are there any listed sites within 1,000 feet of the proposed project area. There is no impact associated hazardous materials listings.

l. If a response action is necessary and proposed as part of this project, has it been developed to be protective of children's health, with an ample margin of safety?

As discussed in Response 3.9.1(k), the proposed project is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites. No response action is necessary. No impact would result from the need for a response action.

3.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 offsite;	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.10.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Development of a property may result in two types of water quality impacts: (1) short-term impacts due to construction related discharges; and (2) long-term impacts from operation or changes in site runoff characteristics. Runoff may carry on-site surface pollutants to water bodies such as lakes, streams, and rivers that ultimately drain to the ocean. Projects that increase urban runoff may indirectly increase local and regional flooding intensity and erosion.

As required by the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit (No. 2012-0006-DWQ) for stormwater discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, the District must develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent construction pollutants from contacting stormwater, with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The District would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit because

project-related construction activities would result in soil disturbances of at least 1 acre of total land area. **Mitigation Measure HYD-1** requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP to comply with the Construction General Permit requirements. With implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-1, the project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (WDRs) during the construction period, and impacts would be less than significant.

The project would not increase the intensity of use from that presently found on-site. Project operation would not alter the runoff presently leaving the site. Therefore, potential violations of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements would be less than significant during project operation.

b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

The proposed project does not propose the installation of any water wells that would directly extract groundwater. Additionally, the increase in impervious surface cover that would occur with the proposed project would be negligible and would not reduce the amount of water percolating down into the ground. Therefore, impacts to groundwater supplies or recharge would be less than significant.

c. Would the project 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;

The proposed project is situated on relatively flat topography. Construction of the proposed project would require minimal ground disturbance associated with installation of the light standards and improvements within the project area. Impacts associated with erosion or siltation would be less than significant.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;

The proposed project would increase the impervious surface at the project site at the bases of the proposed light standards. The increase in impervious surface would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite. No impact would occur.

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

The project site is located on the grounds of the existing school campus that is served by a developed stormwater drainage system. Flood control in the vicinity is provided by a network of box culverts, underground storm drainpipes, and open channels. No substantial changes to the existing drainage pattern of the area are proposed, and no streams, rivers, or drainage channels that contribute runoff to the local drainage network would be impacted by the project. No impact would occur.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

The project is located in an area of minimal flood hazard. The project would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows; therefore, no impact would occur.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The proposed project site is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency designated 100-year or 500-year floodplain. In addition, the project site is generally level and is not immediately adjacent to any hillsides. As such, the risk from flooding would be low. Furthermore, no enclosed bodies of water are in close enough proximity that would create a potential risk for seiche or a tsunami at the project site. Therefore, there would be no impact related to potential hazards from inundation from flood, tsunami, or seiche.

e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Pollutants of concern during construction include sediment, trash, petroleum products, concrete waste (dry and wet), sanitary waste, and chemicals. Each of these pollutants on its own or in combination with other pollutants can have a detrimental effect on water quality. During construction activities, excavated soil would be exposed, and there would be an increased potential for soil erosion and sedimentation compared to existing conditions. In addition, chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products (such as paints, solvents, and fuels), and concrete-related waste may be spilled or leaked during construction. These pollutants may percolate to shallow groundwater from construction activities. However, required compliance with State and local regulations regarding stormwater and dewatering during construction would ensure that the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts to water quality during construction.

During operation of the proposed project, stormwater runoff would drain into the City's drainage system. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. This impact is considered less than significant.

3.10.2 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the District shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies best management practices (BMPs) with the intent of keeping all products of erosion from moving offsite. The SWPPP shall include a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed man-made facilities, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the project site. Additional the SWPPP shall contain a visual monitoring program and a chemical monitoring program for non-visible pollutants to be implemented (if there is a failure of BMPs). The requirements of the SWPPP and BMPs shall be incorporated into design specifications and construction contracts. Recommended BMPs for the construction phase may include the following:

- Stockpiling and disposing of demolition debris, concrete, and soil properly;
- Protecting any existing storm drain inlets and stabilizing disturbed areas;
- Implementing erosion controls;
- Properly managing construction materials; and
- Managing waste, aggressively controlling litter, and implementing sediment controls.

3.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.11.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project would be located on an existing high school campus that currently supports the football, soccer, and track field and tennis courts. The project would install 4 LED light fixtures atop 90-foot-tall steel poles around the perimeter of the football, soccer, and track field. Connectivity between the project site and surrounding areas would be maintained, and no division of an established community would occur. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The project site is located on the grounds of the existing Mesa Verde High School campus, which is zoned as Very Low Density Residential in the City of Citrus Heights General Plan. The project does not propose to change the site's existing zoning or land use designation. The proposed construction and installation of lighting equipment would comply with applicable land use requirements, policies, zoning, and development standards as required by California law for school districts, and adhere to other applicable state codes and regulations.

The project site is not subject to a specific plan or local coastal program. For these reasons, the project would not conflict with any existing state, regional, county, or local laws, policies, regulations, plans or guidelines. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.12.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

As described in the Citrus Heights General Plan EIR, the majority of the City's planning area, including the project area, is designated as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 1, where no significant mineral deposits are present. However, because the planning area is an urbanized area and because the Draft General Plan does not propose to change existing planned land uses, extraction of any potential mineral resources is unlikely. The City's General Plan EIR found that no impact related to mineral resources would occur.

b. Would the project 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?

The proposed project site is not delineated on a local land use plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, the project would not 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.

3.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the education program?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.13.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Noise impacts from construction activities are a function of the noise generated by the operation of construction equipment and on-road delivery and worker commuter vehicles, the location of equipment, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that the construction of the proposed project would begin in Spring of 2022 and be completed in 8 months.

Construction would comply with the City of Citrus Heights Noise Ordinance, which limits construction to the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on weekdays and 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on weekends.

Average noise levels from construction activities would be higher than the ambient noise levels in the site vicinity for the 8-month construction window. Construction noise levels would fluctuate as activities start and stop and as workers and equipment move around the site. However, given the temporary nature of the construction activities, the noise levels anticipated during construction, and compliance with the City's Noise Ordinance (construction activities limited between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on the weekends), this impact would be less than significant. Further, the District would require the contractor to implement measures and methods that would ensure compliance with the City Noise Ordinance's average sound level limits. As such, temporary construction noise levels would not exceed levels established by the City's Noise Ordinance and noise impacts during the daytime would be less than significant.

b. Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Construction activities that might expose persons to excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise have the potential to cause a significant impact. Ground borne vibration information related to construction/heavy equipment activities has been collected by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The Caltrans data indicates that transient vibrations (such as from demolition activity) with a peak particle velocity (PPV) of approximately 0.035 inches per second may be characterized as barely perceptible, and vibration levels up to 0.25 inches per second may be characterized as distinctly perceptible (Caltrans 2013). Caltrans (2013) uses a damage threshold of 0.2 inches per second PPV for conventional buildings.

Ground borne vibration is typically attenuated over relatively short distances. With the anticipated construction equipment, construction-related vibration levels would be approximately 0.127 inches per second PPV at 25 feet from the construction area (assuming simultaneous operation of a caisson drill, a jackhammer, and a small bulldozer). At 25 feet, this vibration would be above the threshold of "barely perceptible" level of 0.035 inches per second PPV; however, the nearest residence is approximately 30 feet from the nearest construction area in the proximity of the tennis court and 70 feet near the athletic field. Additionally, this vibration level (at 25 feet) is well below the distinctly perceptible level of 0.25 inches per second PPV (Caltrans 2013). The expected vibration level at the residential buildings is also expected to be below the Caltrans damage threshold for conventional buildings. Therefore, impacts related to ground borne vibration would be less than significant.

c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 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?

The nearest airport to the project area is Sacramento McClellan Airport, which is more than 5 miles southwest of the project area. There would be no impact associated with proximity to a public airport and/or exposure of people residing or working in the area to noise from the airport.

d. Is the proposed school site located adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway whose noise generation may adversely affect the education program?

The proposed project would be located on an existing high school campus. As shown in Map 13 of the City of Citrus Heights General Plan Community Health Chapter, Antelope Road, Auburn Boulevard, and Van Maren Lane are noise-generating roadways in the vicinity of the proposed project area. The proposed project is not within the 60 dB noise contours for any of the three roadways. The proposed project would not locate any of these roadways closer to the school site than are present under existing conditions. This impact would be less than significant.

3.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.14.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?

The installation of field lighting and refurbishing the tennis courts at the project site would serve the existing school and surrounding community population and would not induce population growth. Furthermore, the proposed project would not increase the capacity at the school; therefore, there would be no impact related to unplanned population growth.

b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The project site contains existing athletics fields and tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus and does not contain housing. Therefore, no housing would be displaced, and there would be no impact to existing housing.

3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. 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 public services:				
i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.15.1 Impact Analysis

a. 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 public services:

i. Fire protection?

Fire protection for the proposed project site is provided by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District. The nearest Fire Station is Fire Station 27, located approximately 0.6 mile northeast of the proposed project area. The proposed project would not generate population growth or add people to the area. Thus, the proposed project would not generate the need for additional fire services that would require new or physically altered facilities. No impact to fire services would occur.

ii. Police protection?

Police protection for the proposed project site is provided by the Citrus Heights Police Department. The Police Station is located approximately 1.5 miles south of the proposed project area. The proposed project would not generate population growth or add people to the area. Thus, the proposed project would not generate the need for additional police services that would require new or physically altered facilities. No impact to police services would occur.

iii. Schools?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the existing tennis courts at the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The proposed project would serve the existing population and would not induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase demand for schools or necessitate construction of new school facilities. No impact would occur.

v. Parks?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the existing tennis courts at the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The proposed project would serve the existing population and would not induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase demand for parks. No impact would occur.

v. Other public facilities?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the existing tennis courts at the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The proposed project would serve the existing population and would not induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase demand for public facilities or services. No impact would occur.

b. Does the site promote joint use of parks, libraries, museums, and other public services?

The Civic Center Act, as defined in the State of California Education Code Sections 38130-38139, describes the uses of school facilities, including all buildings and grounds for public purposes, and the fees that may be assessed. Section 38131(b)(1) states:

> "(b) The governing board of any school district may grant the use of school facilities or grounds as a civic center upon the terms and conditions the board deems proper, subject to the limitations, requirements, and restrictions set forth in this article, for any of the following purposes:(1) Public, literary, scientific, recreational, educational, or public agency meetings . . .(6) Supervised recreational activities including, but not limited to, sports league activities for youths that are arranged for and supervised by entities, including religious organizations or churches, and in which youths may participate regardless of religious belief or denomination" (California Education Code 1996).

The proposed project site would be available for use per Civic Center Act requirements. Therefore, the project does promote the joint use of athletic facilities located onsite. This impact would be less than significant.

3.16 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	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 substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.16.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The project would serve the region's existing population and would not induce population growth. However, new lighting installed at the football, soccer, track field would facilitate nighttime use of the athletic fields. Nighttime use of fields could occur five days per week, and hours of operation would be until 10:00 p.m. during weekdays. While the proposed project would extend the hours of operation/use of the athletic fields throughout the week, regular and continued maintenance of the fields by District field maintenance staff would ensure that substantial deterioration of the fields would not occur or be accelerated. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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?

The proposed project would not demolish existing recreational facilities and would not construct new or expand current recreational facilities. The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The proposed project does not include new recreational facilities and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.17 TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines §15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g. Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.17.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Project construction activities associated with the installation of light standards and refurbishment of the existing tennis courts would occur over an 8-month period. During project construction, the proposed project would not require closure of any streets or interfere with vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, or mass transit access. During project construction, vehicles would access work areas directly and would not be staged on the street. Due to the low number of workers required during construction and the hours of construction (6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. weekdays), construction traffic would not substantially change the number vehicle trips on the surrounding roadway network. Therefore, project construction would not cause changes to delay at any intersection, or operation of a roadway segment or freeway segment.

During operations, the extended hours of field use enabled by the proposed field lighting could result in additional trips in the local area to the athletics fields. However, because use of the fields is limited to school team competitions, the District anticipates the project would not change the existing land use and would not cause a substantial change in trip generation compared to existing conditions.

Because the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in traffic on local streets, impacts related to conflicts with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system would be less than significant.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines §15064.3, subdivision (b)?

On September 27, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 743 into law and started a process that changes the methodology of a transportation impact analysis as part of CEQA requirements. SB 743 directed the California Office of Planning and Research to establish new CEQA guidance for jurisdictions that removes the level of service (LOS) method, which focuses on automobile vehicle delay and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion, from CEQA transportation analysis.

Rather, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), or other measures that promote "the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses," are now be used as the basis for determining significant transportation impacts in the State.

As the proposed project would only include installation of light standards and refurbishment of the existing tennis courts, operation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in traffic on local streets. Implementation of the proposed project would not disrupt or otherwise prevent roadway improvements, including the addition of bike paths or sidewalks in the vicinity of the project site. The project would also not disrupt existing transit services. As such, implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to generate a substantial increase in VMT and would not conflict with goals related to the reduction of VMT and compliance with SB 743. Therefore, the project would be consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. Implementation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant VMT impacts, and no mitigation would be required.

c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. The proposed project would not result in changes to or interfere with the City's vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian transportation system or increase hazards or incompatible uses. Therefore, there would be no impact regarding hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Access to the proposed project site is from the main school entrance along Carriage Drive. The proposed project would not require closure of any streets and would not interfere with emergency access to the proposed project site or surrounding area. During project construction, vehicles would access the work areas directly and would not be staged on the surrounding streets. Therefore, no impact related to interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would occur.

e. Is the proposed school site within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement?

No railroad track easement is located within 1,500 feet of the proposed project site. The nearest rail corridor is located approximately 1.4 mile northwest of the proposed project site.

f. Is the site easily accessible from arterials and is the minimum peripheral visibility maintained for driveways per Caltrans' Highway Design Manual?

The existing school site and primary access point for the proposed project is located on Carriage Drive. As no changes to existing streets and access driveways are proposed, no impacts related to access and peripheral visibility would occur.

g. Are traffic and pedestrian hazards mitigated per Caltrans' School Area Pedestrian Safety manual?

Currently, walkways exist in the vicinity of the proposed project site along Carriage Drive. The proposed project is internal to the existing Mesa Verde High School campus and does not include modification to existing pedestrian facilities; therefore, there would be no impact to traffic and pedestrian facilities.

3.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources 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	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.18.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources 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

The District requested a Sacred Lands Inventory on file with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), to date, a response has not been received; however, the District notified 11 Native American tribal representatives consistent with AB 52 requirements (see Appendix C); no responses have been received. However, in the unlikely event that unrecorded resources are discovered during construction activities, compliance with the California Public Resources Code would reduce this potential impact to less than significant.

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 the criteria set forth in

subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The District requested a Sacred Lands Inventory on file with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), *to date, a response has not been received; however, t*he District notified 11 Native American tribal representatives consistent with AB 52 requirements (see Appendix *C*); no responses have been received. However, in the unlikely event that unrecorded resources are discovered during construction activities, compliance with the California Public Resources Code would reduce this potential impact to less than significant.

3.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.19.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. Construction of the proposed project would require the use of water and wastewater systems. While operation of the proposed project would require the use of water and wastewater systems associated with the proposed concession stand/restroom, the utility services required of the proposed project would not necessitate the relocation or construction of new or expanded facilities. This impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. Construction of the proposed project would require the use of water for dust suppression. While operation of the proposed project would require water for the proposed concession stand/restroom, operation of the proposed project

would not result in a substantial increase in water use. This impact would be less than significant.

c. *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater 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?*

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the tennis courts on the existing Mesa Verde High School campus. While operation of the proposed project would require the use of water and wastewater systems associated with the proposed concession stand/restroom, the proposed project is not expected to exceed the current wastewater treatment requirements at the site. This impact would be less than significant.

d. *Would the project 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?*

Construction of the proposed project would produce minimal quantities of solid waste during project construction. The 2019 CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) requires all construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 65 percent. Code requirements include preparing a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale; determining whether materials will be sorted on-site or mixed; and identifying diversion facilities where the materials collected will be taken. The code also specifies that the amount of materials diverted should be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both (California Building Standards Commission 2019). In addition, the 2019 CalGreen Code requires that 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled.

Additionally, operation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in solid waste generation from the project site above what is currently generated onsite.

The project would comply with all statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Compliance with the CalGreen Code and Assembly Bill 1826 would ensure that sufficient landfill capacity would be available to accommodate solid-waste disposal needs for future development. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

e. *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

The proposed project would install light standards and refurbish the existing tennis courts and would produce minimal quantities of solid waste during project construction. The proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and solid waste reduction during project construction and operation. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to solid waste regulations.

3.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.20.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City of Citrus Heights General Plan includes Policies and Actions that would require adequate emergency response and evacuation routes within the planning area and ensure that response plans and evacuation routes are implemented as necessary during an emergency. The proposed project would include transport of construction equipment during the mobilization phase; however, the volume of equipment is not anticipated to result in significant congestion on roads that serve as emergency response and evacuation routes. The proposed project would not introduce new traffic-inducing uses that would result in congested roadways; therefore, the proposed project would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b. Would the project, 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?

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) developed Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) for State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). The proposed project site is located in an LRA area with a non-fire hazard designation. The proposed project site is not located in or near a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) nor is it located in or near a SRA. Therefore, the proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope and prevailing winds, thereby exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled

spread of a wildfire. As a result, a less than significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

c. *Would the project 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?*

The proposed project would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk. No impact would occur.

d. *Would the project 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?*

Landslides and other forms of mass wasting, including mud flows, debris flows, and soil slips, occur as soil moves downslope under the influence of gravity. Landslides are frequently triggered by intense rainfall or seismic shaking but can also occur as a result of erosion and downslope runoff caused by rain following a fire. Because the proposed project site is level, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects associated with landslides. Further, the proposed project site is not located in or near a VHFHSZ nor is it located in or near a SRA. Therefore, the proposed project would not 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. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

3.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially 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 a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.21.1 Impact Analysis

a. Does the project have the potential to substantially 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 a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Implementation of the mitigation measures recommended in this Initial Study would ensure that construction and operation of the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; reduce the habitat, population, or range of a plant or animal species; or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory.

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)?

The potential impacts of the proposed project are individually limited and are not cumulatively considerable. Implementation of mitigation measures recommended in this report would reduce potentially significant impacts that could become cumulatively considerable.

c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The proposed project would be constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable regulations governing hazardous materials, noise, and geotechnical considerations. Because all potentially significant impacts of the proposed project are expected to be mitigated to less than significant levels, it is unlikely that implementation of the proposed project would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. As a result, less than significant impacts would occur with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

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4.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

MUSCO LIGHTING REPORT

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APPENDIX B

CALEEMOD REPORT

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APPENDIX C

TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

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APPENDIX D

SITE PLANS

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APPENDIX E

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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APPENDIX F

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