

SAN ANTONIO PARK MASTER PLAN

CEQA Checklist

Prepared for
City of Oakland

June 20, 2023



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

San Antonio Park Master Plan CEQA Checklist

	<u>Page</u>
1. General Project Information	1
2. Executive Summary	2
3. Purpose of this Document	4
3.1 Purpose	4
4. Applicable Previous CEQA Documents and Standard Conditions	5
4.1 Land Use and Transportation Element (LUTE) and EIR.....	5
4.2 Open Space, Conservation and Recreation (OSCAR) Element and Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).....	6
4.3 Mitigation Measures from Previous CEQA Documents	8
4.4 City of Oakland – Standard Conditions of Approval.....	8
5. Project Description	10
5.1 Project Location and Site Characteristics.....	10
5.2 Project Characteristics	13
5.3 Sustainability	24
5.4 Implementation and Phasing	24
5.5 Construction	24
5.6 Future Additional Studies Required by the Master Plan	25
5.7 Required Approvals	26
6. Summary of Environmental Findings	27
7. CEQA Checklist	28
Applicable Environmental Topics and Criteria/Thresholds.....	28
Organization / Format of the CEQA Checklist	28
7.1 Aesthetics, Shadow, and Wind	30
7.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources	32
7.3 Air Quality	34
7.4 Biological Resources.....	41
7.5 Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources	43
7.6 Geology, Soils, and Geohazards	48
7.7 Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change	51
7.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials	55

	<u>Page</u>
7. CEQA Checklist (continued)	
7.9 Hydrology and Water Quality	58
7.10 Land Use, Plans, and Policies.....	61
7.11 Mineral Resources	65
7.12 Noise.....	66
7.13 Population and Housing.....	70
7.14 Public Services and Recreation Facilities.....	72
7.15 Transportation and Circulation	75
7.16 Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy	78
7.17 Wildfire	82
8. References	84
9. Attachments	84
A. Standard Conditions of Approval Reporting Program.....	A-1
B. Project Consistency with Community Plan or Zoning, Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183	B-1
10. Appendices	84
A. Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist	APP-1

List of Tables

Table 5-1	Proposed Park Improvements Relevant to the CEQA Analysis	16
Table 7.3-1	BAAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds	35
Table 7.5-1	Nearby Historic Resources.....	45
Table 7.12-1	Reference Construction Equipment Noise Levels (50 feet from Source)	68

List of Figures

Figure 5-1	Project Location.....	11
Figure 5-2	Existing Park Elements	12
Figure 5-3	Final Master Plan Exhibit	15
Figure 5-4	Lighting Concept	22

SAN ANTONIO PARK MASTER PLAN

CEQA Checklist

1. General Project Information

- 1.1 Project Title:** San Antonio Park Master Plan
- 2.1 Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Oakland
Bureau of Planning
250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114
Oakland, CA 94612
- 3.1 Project Case File Number** ER22-008
- 4.1 Contact Person and Phone Number:** Richard Walker, Contract Principal Planner
Bureau of Planning
250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114
Oakland, CA 94612
(424) 404-7504
rwalker@interwestgrp.com
- 5.1 Project Location:** 1701 East 19th Street, Oakland, CA 94606
Parcel No. 020-0295-00-100
- 6.1 Project Applicant's Name and Address:** Mi Kyung G. Lew, PE, PMP
Capital Improvement Projects Coordinator
Oakland Public Works – Bureau of Design & Construction
Projects & Grants Management Division
250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 238-3087
MLew@oaklandca.gov
- 7.1 General Plan Designation:** Urban Park and Open Space
- 8.1 Zoning:** Open Space (Community Park), OS (CP)
- 9.1 Requested Approvals:** Adoption of the Park Master Plan; approval of various permits to implement proposed physical improvements, potentially including but not limited to a tree removal permit, grading permit, and encroachment permits for temporary work in the public right-of-way

2. Executive Summary

On August 11, 2022, the City published the draft San Antonio Park Master Plan, which is referred through this document as the proposed “Project” or “Master Plan.” San Antonio Park is located 2.0 miles southeast of Downtown Oakland, in the Rancho San Antonio neighborhood. The park is one square block, approximately 11 acres, bound by Foothill Boulevard (south), 18th Avenue (east), East 19th Street (north) and 16th Avenue (west).

The proposed Master Plan includes a multi-year plan that prioritizes parks and recreation-related capital projects that are needed to maintain existing amenities and respond to community requests for enhanced opportunities. The proposed Master Plan sets goals and makes specific recommendations for various improvements to the park. A current Parks and Facilities Master Plan for San Antonio Park was created in 2003 (“2003 Master Plan”) but was not formally adopted by the Oakland City Council. Adoption of an updated, comprehensive Master Plan allows City staff to seek funding from a variety of sources that require an Adopted Park Master Plan as a condition of funding.

Current park amenities in San Antonio Park include a community garden, children’s playground, walking paths, picnic tables, and the San Antonio Sports Complex which includes basketball courts, soccer field, and tennis courts. The park is also home to an existing recreation center building and Head Start facility at the north end of the park.

Based on input from the community, City staff and the Oakland Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission (PRAC), the proposed 2022 update of the Master Plan focuses on improving existing assets of the park, such as refurbishing Playfields and Courts; expanding the existing Community Gardens and introducing a new Native Plant Demonstration Garden and Picnic Areas; improvements to circulation, accessibility, lighting; a new Dog Play Area; and a new all-inclusive Children’s Playground to replace two existing playgrounds. The proposed Master Plan also addresses minor maintenance work for the existing recreation center building and Head Start facility and that the City conduct a feasibility study to address potential increased services that could be located in the park in response to the community’s interests.

The proposed Master Plan does not involve improvements or new construction that would result in a loss of open space. The park and all improvements will continue to be owned by the City of Oakland and operated by the Oakland Parks, Recreation, and Youth Development Department (OPRYD).

The City of Oakland has prepared this evaluation for the proposed San Antonio Park Master Plan in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations). Prior to the adoption of the proposed Master Plan, the City of Oakland is required to complete an environmental review, in accordance with CEQA, to assess the potential impacts of implementing the Master Plan. As detailed in Section 6 (Summary of Findings), the analysis in Section 7 (CEQA Checklist) and the attachments to this document demonstrate that the proposed Project qualifies for an exemption per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning), based on an evaluation of whether

certain previous CEQA documents adopted or certified by the City cover the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project. This document constitutes substantial evidence in support of the proposed Project's Community Plan Exemption.

Also, none of the conditions that require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR, as specified in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 (Subsequent EIRs) and 15163 (Supplement to an EIR), are present. Therefore, no additional environmental documentation or analysis is required.

3. Purpose of this Document

3.1 Purpose

This purpose of this document is to assist the City to determine the appropriate CEQA documentation needed to fully evaluate the potential impacts of adoption and implementation of the proposed Project: the proposed San Antonio Park Master Plan. The evaluation herein seeks to determine if the proposed Project qualifies for an exemption per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning), considering previous program-level CEQA documents adopted or certified by the City. This document also considers whether preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR, pursuant to PRC Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 (Subsequent EIRs) and 15163 (Supplement to an EIR), are present. This analysis does not address every CEQA topic or significance threshold in detail, but focuses on information necessary to help the City make the CEQA determination under the aforementioned CEQA Guidelines Sections.

The evaluation of the Project's compliance with the aforementioned PRC and CEQA Guidelines involves evaluating the Project against relevant program-level CEQA documents adopted or certified for the Oakland General Plan: the 1998 *Land Use and Transportation Element (LUTE) EIR* and the 1996 *Open Space, Conservation and Recreation (OSCAR) Element Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)* – collectively referred to throughout the analysis in this document as “Previous CEQA Documents.” Both are summarized in Section 4 of this document.

No legal actions were filed challenging the Previous CEQA Documents and thus they are presumed valid. Since the adoption of the Previous CEQA Documents, there have been no substantial changes in the City's policies that relate to the proposed Project; neither has there been new information, or a change of circumstances which would invalidate the Previous CEQA Documents.

This document constitutes the proposed Project's Community Plan Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning), based on an evaluation of the specified Previous CEQA documents. This document is intended to provide the information and environmental analysis necessary to assist the City in considering all planning approvals and/or permits that may be required to implement the improvements described in the proposed Master Plan (see 5.7, *Required Approvals*).

4. Applicable Previous CEQA Documents and Standard Conditions

This section describes the Oakland General Plan Elements and certified Program EIR that are considered in the CEQA Checklist in this document.

4.1 Land Use and Transportation Element (LUTE) and EIR

4.1.1 1998 LUTE

The 1998 LUTE identifies policies for utilizing Oakland's land as changes occur, and sets forth an action program to implement the land use policy through development controls and other strategies. The 1998 LUTE focuses on how land in Oakland is used for various uses, including but not limited to community uses, public buildings and facilities, parks, and open space, therefore certain land-use policies in the 1998 LUTE are pertinent to the proposed Master Plan. Examples include policies aimed at prioritizing infrastructure improvements to prevent the deterioration of existing infrastructures (T5.3), including public-owned properties in particular (N10.2); various policies about maintaining a safe and positive public image for the City (N9.3) and alleviating public nuisances and unsafe and illegal activities (N11.4); and at identifying locations of historic significance (N9.5 and N9.8). The 1998 LUTE also describes the "Urban Park and Open Space" land use classification – originally established and detailed in the City's Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation (OSCAR) Element of the General Plan, discussed below.

The 1998 LUTE is hereby incorporated by reference and can be obtained from the City of Oakland Bureau of Planning at 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114, Oakland, California 94612 or online at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/land-use-and-transportation-element>.

4.1.2 1998 LUTE EIR

The City certified the EIR for the LUTE in 1998. The 1998 LUTE EIR is designated as a Program EIR under CEQA Guidelines Section 15168. Thus, the 1998 LUTE EIR provides the basis for use of a Community Plan Exemption pursuant to California PRC Section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning). The LUTE EIR identified less than significant impacts, significant impacts that could be mitigated to less than significant, and impacts that were significant and unavoidable. Each of these impacts in each of these categories are described in the following paragraphs.

The 1998 LUTE EIR determined that development (or plans) consistent with the 1998 LUTE would result in impacts that would be **reduced to a less-than-significant level with the implementation of mitigation measures**. Mitigation measures were identified for the following resource topics: Aesthetics (views, architectural compatibility and shadow only); Air Quality (construction dust [including particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter] and odor nuisance; Cultural Resources (except as noted below as less than significant); Hazards and Hazardous Materials; Land Use (use and density incompatibilities); Noise (use and density incompatibilities, including from transit/transportation improvements); Population and Housing

(induced growth, policy consistency/clean air plan); Public Services (except as noted below as significant); and Transportation and Circulation (intersection operations Downtown).

In the 1998 LUTE EIR, **less-than-significant impacts (no mitigations required)**, were identified for the following resources: Aesthetics (scenic resources, light and glare); Air Quality (clean air plan consistency, roadway emissions in Downtown, energy use emissions, local/regional climate change); Biological Resources; Cultural Resources (historic context/settings, architectural compatibility); Energy; Geology and Seismicity; Hydrology and Water Quality; Land Use (conflicts in mixed use projects and near transit); Noise (roadway noise Downtown and citywide, multi-family near transportation/transit improvements); Population and Housing (exceeding household projections, housing displacement from industrial encroachment); Public Services (water demand, wastewater flows, stormwater quality, parks services); and Transportation and Circulation (transit demand). No impacts were identified for Agricultural and Forestry Resources or Mineral Resources.

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified **significant unavoidable impacts** for the following environmental resources: Air Quality (roadway emissions from cumulative development in Downtown and Coliseum Showcase Districts); Noise (construction noise and vibration in Downtown); Public Services (fire safety); Transportation and Circulation (roadway segment operations); Wind Hazards; and Policy Consistency (clean air plan). Due to the potential for significant unavoidable impacts, a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted as part of the City's approvals.

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified **cumulative impacts** for the following resources: Air Quality (roadway emissions from cumulative development in Downtown and Coliseum Showcase Districts). As discussed above, the cumulative impact regarding roadway emissions from development in Downtown was identified as less than significant (no mitigations required), and the cumulative impact regarding roadway emissions from development in both Downtown District and the Coliseum Showcase District were significant unavoidable impacts.

The 1998 LUTE EIR is also hereby incorporated by reference and can be obtained from the City of Oakland Bureau of Planning (at the aforementioned address) or online at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/completed-environmental-review-ceqa-eir-documents>.

4.2 Open Space, Conservation and Recreation (OSCAR) Element and Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)

In 1996, the City of Oakland adopted an Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) in conjunction with adoption of the Open Space, Conservation and Recreation (OSCAR) Element of the General Plan.

4.2.1 1996 OSCAR Element

The 1996 OSCAR Element ("OSCAR") works in coordination with the 1998 LUTE and includes objectives and policies directly relevant to the proposed Project. Key open space policies include

managing the City's urban parks to protect and enhance open space character and wide range of outdoor recreational activities (OS-2.1). Relevant recreation policies address no net loss of open space (REC-1.2), the preparation of park master plans (REC-1.5), recognizing historic park features (REC-2.6), and several policies supporting objectives for park maintenance, rehabilitation (REC-4) and park safety (REC-5). The 1996 OSCAR originally established and mapped the "Urban Park and Open Space" land use classification, which was carried forward in the 1998 LUTE.

The 1996 OSCAR is hereby incorporated by reference and can be obtained from the City of Oakland Bureau of Planning at 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114, Oakland, California 94612 or online at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/download-the-open-space-conservation-and-recreation-oscar-element>.

4.2.2 1996 OSCAR IS/MND

Although not a certified Program EIR that could support a Community Plan Exemption pursuant to California PRC Section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, the adopted 1996 OSCAR Element and IS/MND are considered in this analysis given their conjunction with the 1998 LUTE and EIR, and given the aforementioned OSCAR objectives and policies for urban parks, outdoor recreational activities, and park maintenance, rehabilitation and safety. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND determined that implementation of the OSCAR would have a less than significant impact on the environment with the implementation of mitigation measures, most of which are derived from or explicitly state OSCAR policies and actions, and many of which are implemented by preparation of the LUTE.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified **less-than-significant impacts with the implementation of mitigation measures** for the following then-named environmental effects: Earth (park projects and private development near earthquake fault); Water (alterations to course of flood waters; exposure to water-related hazards); Plant and Animal Life (introduction of trees with adverse effects; plant and animal effects due to fire suppression efforts); Noise; Light and Glare; Land Use and Socioeconomic Factors (land use conflicts, including due to introduction of new parks in certain areas); Transportation/Circulation (altered circulation patterns); Services (use burdens on park services).

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified **less-than-significant impacts (no mitigations required)** for the following environmental effects: Earth (unstable earth conditions; depletion of nonrenewable nature resources); Air (air emissions, odors, air movement and [micro] climate changes); Water (water/groundwater quality, absorption, drainage patterns); Plant and Animal Life (reduction of rare/endangered plant and animal species). Land Use and Socioeconomic Factors (relocation of residents/business; create housing demand); Human Health and Safety; Transportation/Circulation (increased traffic, hazards to other modes, parking demand; impacts to existing circulation system/patterns, particularly related to future park projects); Services (burden to public services, particularly in high-risk areas with inadequate services); Cultural Resources (historic and prehistoric resources); Aesthetics; and Energy.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also discussed **cumulative impacts** for the following resources, finding each less than significant with implementation of OSCAR policies: Water (alterations to course of

flood waters); Plant and Animal Life (plant and animal effects due to fire suppression efforts); and Light and Glare (shade/shadow from implementing urban forest/street trees).

The adopted 1996 OSCAR IS/MND is hereby incorporated by reference and can be obtained from the City of Oakland Bureau of Planning at 250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114, Oakland, California 94612 and its website at <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/download-the-open-space-conservation-and-recreation-oscar-element>.

4.3 Mitigation Measures from Previous CEQA Documents

Most of the mitigation measures identified in the 1998 LUTE EIR and 1996 OSCAR IS/MND are program-level measures that direct actions for the City to implement or do not pertain directly to the recommended improvements of the San Antonio Park Master Plan. Also, many of the mitigation measures in the 1998 LUTE EIR and the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND have since been modified or wholly replaced to reflect the standard language of the City's current SCAs. With implementation of the applicable SCAs (Attachment A to this document), the proposed Project would not result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts identified in the 1998 LUTE EIR or 1996 OSCAR Element. None of the mitigation measures from these Previous CEQA Documents are required to reduce any potentially significant impacts of the proposed Project.

4.4 City of Oakland – Standard Conditions of Approval

The City of Oakland established its *Standard Conditions of Approval and Uniformly Applied Development Standards* (SCAs) in 2008, which have since been amended and revised several times, most recently in 2020. The City's SCAs are incorporated into projects as conditions of approval regardless of a project's environmental determination. The SCAs incorporate policies and standards from various adopted plans, policies, and ordinances (such as the Oakland Planning and Municipal Codes, Oakland Creek Protection Ordinance, Stormwater Water Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, Oakland Protected Trees Ordinance, Oakland Grading Regulations, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] permit requirements, Housing Element-related mitigation measures, California Building Code and Uniform Fire Code, among others), which have been found to substantially mitigate environmental effects. The SCAs are adopted as requirements of an individual project when it is approved by the City and are designed to, and will, substantially mitigate environmental effects.

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA, a determination of whether a project would have a significant impact must be made prior to the approval of the project and, where applicable, SCAs and/or mitigation measures in specified Previous CEQA Documents have been identified to mitigate those impacts. In some instances, exactly how the measures/conditions identified will be achieved awaits completion of future studies, an approach that is legally permissible where measures/conditions are known to be feasible for the impact identified; where subsequent compliance with identified federal, state, or local regulations or requirements apply; where specific performance criteria are specified and required; and where the Project incorporates commitments to develop measures that comply with those applicable requirements and/or criteria.

The City of Oakland SCAs were established and amended after certification of the 1998 LUTE EIR and adoption of the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND. However, many SCAs are updated, equally-effective measures as certain project-level mitigation measures identified in the prior environmental documents. Where appropriate, SCAs that would apply to the proposed Project are listed in the Checklist and detailed in Attachment A to this document, which is incorporated by reference into the CEQA Checklist (Section 7 of this document). Because the SCAs are mandatory City requirements, the impact analysis assumes that the SCAs will be imposed and implemented. If the CEQA Checklist or its attachments inaccurately identify or fail to list a mitigation measure or SCA, the applicability of that mitigation measure or SCA to the Project is not affected.

5. Project Description

5.1 Project Location and Site Characteristics

5.1.1 Project Location

San Antonio Park is located 2.0 miles southeast of Downtown Oakland on the top of a hill overlooking the Bay in the Rancho San Antonio neighborhood of Oakland. The park is one square block, approximately 11 acres (462,494 s.f.) in size, and is the largest park within a 1-mile radius.¹ The park slopes noticeably and gradually downward, from north (East 19th Street) to south (Foothill Boulevard). See **Figure 5-1, Project Location**.

5.1.2 Existing Site and Park Characteristics

Pedestrian access to the park is currently provided from all points surrounding the park, with paved entrances at its northeast, northwest and southwest corners and mid-block 18th Avenue. See **Figure 5-2, Existing Park Elements**. The highest point of the park is the pavilion overlook at the intersection of 17th Avenue and East 19th Street. There are many trees and mature Oak tree canopies in areas of the park. Existing overgrown trees and at certain park entries overgrown vegetation impede visual surveillance of the park and largely block existing lights.

Current park amenities include a community garden, children's playgrounds, walking paths and picnic tables throughout, and the San Antonio Sports Complex which includes basketball courts, a soccer field, and tennis courts. A recreation center building and a Head Start facility exist at the north end of the park.

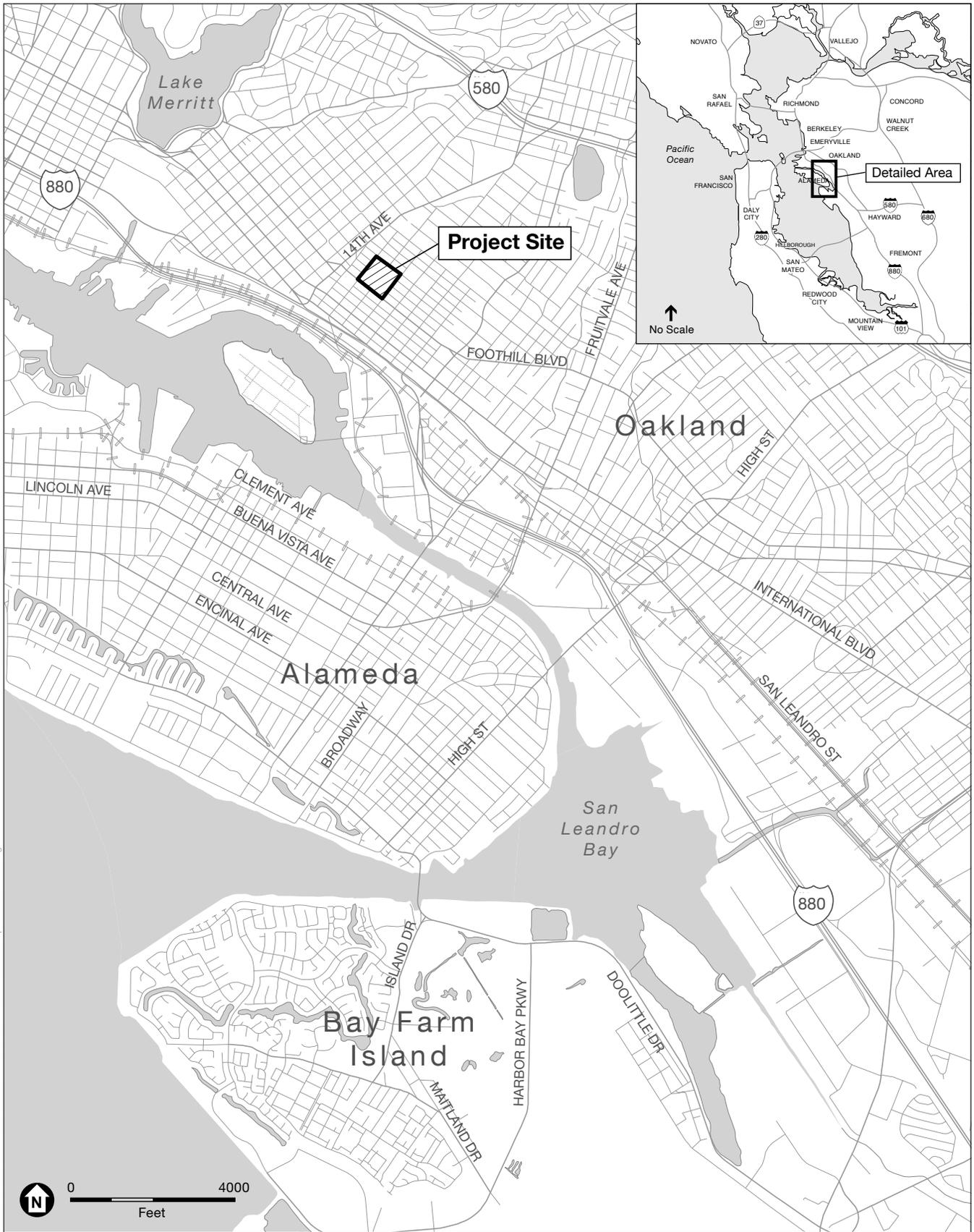
The park has for decades been one of Oakland's gathering points for festivals, recreational activities and the enjoyment of nature. The Xicana Moratorium Day and Malcolm X Jazz Arts festivals are also held every year at the park.

5.1.3 Planning, Zoning and Historic Context

The park is within the "Urban Park and Open Space" General Plan land use classification, which was established in the 1996 OSCAR Element of the Oakland General Plan and carried forward into the 1998 LUTE. The intent of the Urban Park and Open Space classification is "to identify, enhance and maintain land for parks and open space" (1998 LUTE p. 158).

The park is within the "Open Space (OS) and Community Park" (CP) Zone. The intent of the OS Zone is to create, preserve, and enhance land for permanent open space to meet the active and passive recreational needs of Oakland residents and to promote park use which is compatible with surrounding land uses and the city's natural environment. The 1996 OSCAR defines the *Community Park* category as "a large natural and/or landscaped area which provides both a refuge from the urban environment and a place for active recreation" (1996 OSCAR Table 8).

¹ Throughout this CEQA document, the park is also referred to as the "Project site" although not all existing park elements are part of the proposed Master Plan.



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SOURCE: ESA, 2023

San Antonio Park Master Plan Project

Figure 5-1
Project Location





LEGEND

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Rec Center / Head Start Buildings | 2. Oak Grove | 5. Basketball |
| | 3. Tennis Courts | 6. Soccer Field |
| | 4. Playgrounds | 7. Community Garden |

2020\ID\202000493\00 - Oakland San Antonio Park Master Plan\05 Graphics-GIS-Modeling

SOURCE: San Antonio Park Master Plan 2022:
City of Oakland Public Works; LCA Architecture;
Keller Mitchell & Company

San Antonio Park Master Plan Project

Figure 5-2
Existing Park Elements

The park is a Potential Designated Historic Property (PDHP), and has a “C3” Local Historic Property Category.²

Each of these applicable General Plan, Zoning and historic designations are discussed in more detail in the relevant sections of the CEQA Checklist analysis.

5.1.4 Surrounding Context

The area immediately surrounding San Antonio Park is largely urban residential with a mix of older, vintage properties and garden-style apartment complexes, supported by neighborhood commercial and cultural establishments. The park sits between St. Anthony’s School to the southwest and Roosevelt Middle School to the northeast. Garfield Elementary is also located close by. Two churches also face the park. When looking at the regional context map, the park is an island of vegetated open space in relation to the surrounding neighborhood composed of moderately dense, mostly residential areas with a mix of both single-family homes and small apartment buildings.

The area surrounding the Project site is within the “Mixed Housing Type Residential General Plan” land use classification and the “Mixed Housing Type Residential - 2 (RM-2)” Zone.

5.1.5 Prior Planning

A parks and facilities master plan provides an overall framework to guide the provision of parks, recreation and related quality of life services in the community. A current Parks and Facilities Master Plan for San Antonio Park was created in 2003 (“2003 Master Plan”) but was not formally adopted by Oakland City Council. The 2003 Master Plan looked at the existing park and made recommendations to improve pedestrian circulation, upgrade park facilities, upgrade plantings to reduce irrigation use, and provide a sense of entry and place. The majority of components of the 2003 plan have not been completed and require re-assessment to ensure that those components comply with current code and meet the needs of the community. Adoption of the proposed updated, comprehensive Master Plan allows City staff to seek funding from a variety of sources that require an adopted Park Master Plan as a condition of funding.

5.2 Project Characteristics

5.2.1 Overview

On August 11, 2022, the City published the draft 2022 San Antonio Park Master Plan, which is referred through this document as the proposed “Project” or “Master Plan.” The proposed Master Plan includes a multi-year plan that prioritizes parks and recreation related capital projects that are needed to maintain existing amenities and respond to community requests for

² References to “historic” viewsheds in this document pertain to viewsheds that existed from the high point of the park to the estuary/San Antonio Creek in the 1800’s. These viewsheds are not historic resources pursuant to the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey: the Historic Preservation Element’s Historical and Architectural Inventory or for CEQA purposes.

enhanced opportunities. The Master Plan sets goals and makes specific recommendations for various improvements to the park.

5.2.2 Master Plan Goals

The proposed Master Plan includes the following goals that frame the recommended improvements:

- Translate community priorities into implementable Long Range Master Plan within the context of existing park character and features;
- Identify process for rehabilitating existing park features and amenities;
- Reflect the unique culture and values of the diverse San Antonio neighborhood;
- Identify elements in need of repair or renovation for safety; and
- Determine priorities for future programmatic elements

5.2.3 Proposed Master Plan Elements

The Master Plan focuses on improving existing assets of San Antonio Park, such as refurbishing Playfields and Courts; expanding the Community Gardens and Picnic Areas; improvements to circulation, accessibility and lighting; and a new all-inclusive Children's Playground will replace the existing playgrounds. The only wholly new elements proposed by the Master Plan are the new Dog Play Area and the new Native Plant Demonstration Garden. See the Park Master Plan & Concept Design in **Figure 5-3, Final Master Plan Exhibit**.

The new Dog Play Area would be located roughly in the same area as one of the existing playgrounds. The new Children's Playground would be located in generally the same area as the other existing playgrounds, and all other components of the proposed Master Plan involve the expansion or slight relocation or improvement of existing features, as detailed in the remainder of this section. No improvements would result in the loss of existing open space.

The Final Master Plan exhibit shown in Figure 5-3 continues to reinforce the existing pattern of separated passive park uses in the northern portion of the site and active recreation uses generally in the southern portion of the site.

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SOURCE: San Antonio Park Master Plan 2023;
City of Oakland Public Works; LCA Architecture;
Keller Mitchell & Company

San Antonio Park Master Plan Project

Figure 5-3
Final Master Plan



Table 5-1 summarizes the improvements described in the proposed Project, generally compared to existing conditions.

**TABLE 5-1
 PROPOSED PARK IMPROVEMENTS RELEVANT TO THE CEQA ANALYSIS**

Proposed Master Plan Element	Size	Existing Conditions	Proposed Change / Improvements
Pedestrian Paths, Gateways and Nodes	Parkwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various asphalt pedestrian paths throughout; unpaved paths created by repeated use over time. • Minimal, outdated signage in disrepair. • (See “Landscaping/Irrigation” and “Lighting” below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New/improved pedestrian paths • Partial use of permeable pavers • New/improved planting, signage, lighting
Soccer Field	74,800 s.f. (field + adjacent lawns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetic turf field redone in 2019. • Decomposed granite track. • Single pole light west of field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade existing granite track with recycled rubber • Level lawn for new practice area east of field • Add new stadium-style lighting
Basketball Courts	41,000 s.f. (courts + adjacent lawns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-1/2 courts resurfaced in 2014 • Existing pole lighting • Mature tree canopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve/restore lighting • Tree canopy maintenance • Install adjustable-height basketball standards • New ADA pedestrian entry/paths
Multiuse Hard Courts	94,400 s.f. (courts + adjacent Event Lawn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 existing tennis courts • Poor condition and minimally used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace existing courts with resurfaced/restriped multiuse courts and fencing • Improve lighting • New ADA pedestrian entry/paths • New bicycle parking
Children’s Playground	29,260 s.f.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 playgrounds, located separate from one another and in poor condition. • Existing play structure. • Picnic areas and mature tree canopy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace existing 2 separate playgrounds with 2 new playgrounds sited adjacent to one another. • Introduce resilient surface tiles at playgrounds • New ADA pedestrian entry/paths • New area lighting, landscaping, and signage • Improved amenities: benches, picnic tables, grills
Enclosed Dog Play Area	30,600 s.f.	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New, fenced Dog Plan Area with permeable surface • New ADA pedestrian entry/paths • New area lighting and signage • New benches, picnic tables, pet fountain, and plantings.

TABLE 5-1 (CONTINUED)
PROPOSED PARK IMPROVEMENTS RELEVANT TO THE CEQA ANALYSIS

Proposed Master Plan Element	Size	Existing Conditions	Proposed Change / Improvements
Community Gardens	62,600 s.f.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively small but actively used garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded existing garden with accessible raised beds and new fencing/gates • New ADA pedestrian entry/paths • New benches, picnic tables, pet fountain, storage, and signage/kiosk • Add spray irrigation and hose bib
Native Plant Demonstration Garden	19,100 s.f.	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New native plant garden in planting beds • New ADA pedestrian paths with seating • New area lighting and signage • New spray irrigation and hose bib
Oak Grove	103,000 s.f.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature oaks and open lawn areas • Several small picnic areas and primary path 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing trees • Add varied groupings of picnic tables • Improved ADA benches and facilities • Improved area lighting • Tree canopy maintenance, improved plantings and mulch
Event Lawn and Stage	94,400 s.f. (Event Lawn + adjacent Hard Courts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undefined ruderal grass area • No paths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate grasses as Event Lawn • Level part of lawn for group sports • Install new, defining Pedestrian Path • Renovate spray irrigation • New bicycle parking
Lighting	Parkwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively new existing lighting available • Some lights currently not in use due to damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New, relocated or replacement lighting throughout the park, addressing areas not currently well lit • Focused lighting along paths, gateway/entries, nodes, Foothill Blvd., playfields/courts, and playgrounds. • Use of LED lighting • Implement as individual capital projects proceed over time
Landscaping and Irrigation	Parkwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature, some overgrown trees and shrubs that obscure special views southwestward • Relatively poor-quality ruderal lawn areas • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new or renovated spray irrigation at Event Lawn, Soccer Field, and Native Plant Garden • Trim trees/shrubs to maximize important views • Add mulch in Oak Grove

TABLE 5-1 (CONTINUED)
PROPOSED PARK IMPROVEMENTS RELEVANT TO THE CEQA ANALYSIS

Proposed Master Plan Element	Size	Existing Conditions	Proposed Change / Improvements
Landscaping and Irrigation (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of integrated pest management program, • Old but serviceable spray irrigation system in areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant new trees to ensure a mature tree canopy • Reduce the amount of lawn area, except in Oak Grove • Upgrade irrigation to provide a more efficient system.
<i>Other Parkwide Elements</i>			
Picnic Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing picnic areas/tables throughout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add picnic areas in a range of table groupings
Par Course	1.2-mile loop trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New trail and exercise elements, mostly aligned with improved paths
Tables, Benches, ADA facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing amenities throughout park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add new amenities of durable recycled or renewable materials
Bike Parking	Parkwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add +/- net new spaces playfields/courts and new Pedestrian Gateways
On-Street Parking	Park perimeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing parallel parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add accessible parallel parking spaces at pedestrian access points around the park perimeter.
Earth Movement / Grading and Tree Removal/Planting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature Oak tree canopies, obscuring special viewsheds in places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Dog Play Area; relocated/reconstructed Children's Playground; leveling of east lawn and northeast corner of the Soccer Field track; • Minimal and isolated earthwork/grading and tree removal/replacement • No on-/off-haul • Use of small construction equipment/vehicles • Onsite construction staging (as needed) • Use of current City maintenance routes • Stormwater management and tree removal permit(s)
Park Programming / Hours	Parkwide	6:00 AM – 11:00 PM	None
Recreation Center / Head Start Buildings	3,000 s.f.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No building or programming changes • Improved exterior lighting • Minor maintenance work

SOURCE: Draft San Antonio Park Master Plan, 2022

5.2.3.1 Pedestrian Paths, Gateways and Nodes

A fundamental element proposed by the Project is improvement to the existing pedestrian circulation system within the park. The new and replacement Pedestrian Paths would improve neighborhood connections to San Antonio Park at new and improved Pedestrian Gateways and Pedestrian Nodes. A prominent new pedestrian access point is proposed at the southeast corner of the park, at 18th Avenue and Foothill Boulevard; other prominent entries would include new seating, planting and lighting elements. Improved path connections would also link to existing more isolated park areas and connect all elements, spaces, and facilities within the park, supported by new multi-language wayfinding signage. New and replacement primary and secondary paths would be introduced throughout the park. Improved paving materials would be introduced throughout the park: Finished concrete for primary paths, asphalt for secondary paths, and permeable concrete unit pavers for gathering spaces and Pedestrian Gateways. Internal areas, such as within the proposed Native Plant Garden, would be decomposed granite. Public Art elements or an Art Walk could also be located at prominent gateways and nodes.

5.2.3.2 Playfields and Courts

Soccer Field. The proposed Project recommends upgrades to the synthetic turf soccer field, which was resurfaced in 2019. The existing decomposed granite track would be replaced with rubber track surfacing, which would also resolve existing drainage issues at the northeast corner of the track. The Project would also level the existing lawn area located immediately east of the soccer field to create a new practice area, and renovate the existing spray irrigation accordingly. New parkwide elements (*e.g.*, paths, benches, picnic tables, bicycle parking) would be added in the Soccer Field improvement area, and new stadium lighting would be installed around the soccer field.

Basketball Courts. The proposed Project recommends upgrades to the existing Sarunas Marciulionis Basketball Courts and surroundings include new adjustable-height basketball standards/hoops, new accessible paths, improved signage and lighting, and maintenance of the existing mature tree canopy.

Multiuse Hard Courts. The proposed Project recommends replacement of the four existing tennis courts located at the southeast corner of the park. The existing courts are in poor condition and not often used. The renovated courts would include new surfacing and fencing, restored lighting, in addition to other parkwide elements (*e.g.*, paths, benches, bicycle parking, plantings).

5.2.3.3 Children's Playground

The proposed Project recommends replacement of the two existing playgrounds and play structures in the southwest area of the park with two new playgrounds sited adjacent to one another. New equipment and surface would include resilient tiles. Particular amenities for this area would include benches and picnic tables as well as grills and improved lighting. The proposed Project also recommends new Pedestrian Paths from a prominent nearby Pedestrian Gateway on Foothill Boulevard.

5.2.3.4 Enclosed Dog Play Area

The proposed Project recommends introduction of a new Dog Play Area in the southwest area of the park, pursuant to the City of Oakland's Policy Recommendations on Dogs in Oakland Parks. The new facility would be enclosed with 4-foot high decorative metal fencing and configure separate areas for large and small dogs.

The location of a new Dog Play Area would be near the southwest Park Gateway at the corner of 16th Avenue and Foothill Boulevard. Pursuant to City standards, at least 75 feet would be maintained between the Dog Play Area and the aforementioned Children's Playground to the east.

The surfacing of the Dog Play Area would be easy to maintain, permeable, and minimize odors. Improvements would include the parkwide upgrades to area lighting and landscaping and would incorporate benches, picnic tables, pet fountains, and signage/community kiosks.

5.2.3.5 Community Garden

The proposed Project recommends expansion of the existing Community Garden located in the northwest area of the park by about twice its existing size. The expanded Community Garden would provide additional Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant garden beds, and other improvements would include a new Pedestrian Path connecting to the southwest area of the park, fencing/gates, picnic tables for group learning, and a community tool storage. Improvements would also provide new lawn and landscaping, including mulch under existing Oak trees, as well as expanded spray irrigation and a hose bib for hand watering. However, expansion of an existing Community Garden would not change existing terrain.

5.2.3.6 Native Plant Demonstration Garden

Near the center of the park, adjacent to the Oak Grove (described below) and new prominent Path 'Knuckles', the Project recommends Native Plant Demonstration Gardens, planted with locally native, drought tolerant plants. The main garden would involve rows of planting beds along new primary and secondary paths of decomposed granite, new seating, area lighting, and new spray irrigation as well as bibs for hand watering. Smaller demonstration areas will also be located adjacent to the replacement Multiuse Hard Courts.

5.2.3.7 Oak Grove

The proposed Project recommends maintenance of existing mature Oak trees in the Oak Grove area, as well as ensuring existing lawn areas remain open. The Project also suggests a range of picnic table groupings and ADA tables/seating be added to the those within the existing Oak Grove.

5.2.3.8 Event Lawn and Stage

The proposed Project recommends repairing the lawn located directly west of the proposed Multiuse Hard Courts for an improved Event Lawn and new curvilinear Pedestrian Path to define the stage, festival, and Native Plant Demonstration areas. The proposed Project also

recommends creating a level play area within the Event Lawn for group sports. The recommended improvements would also renovate the spray irrigation for the lawn area and would include parkwide amenities (e.g., benches, bicycle parking, signage).

5.2.3.9 Lighting

The proposed Project recommends new, relocated or replacement lighting throughout the park, focused on new and improved Pedestrian Paths, Gateways and Nodes, and areas that are not currently well lit. The proposed Project does not indicate specific lighting improvements as each would be determined when a specific capital project is implemented over time pursuant to the Project. Facilities would be pedestrian-scaled LED pole lights and comply with dark sky ordinances. See **Figure 5-4, Lighting Concept**.

5.2.3.10 Landscaping and Irrigation

Landscaping and Trees. The proposed Project envisions a variety of landscape concepts throughout the park. Under the proposed Project, the central part of the park (Event Lawn and areas east and north of the Soccer Field area) would remain open lawn area. No-water and mulch landscapes are proposed in the Oak Grove, and permeable surfaces are specifically envisioned for gathering spaces, Pedestrian Gateways, and the new Dog Play Area. Low-water use plantings are proposed in the Native Plant Garden and much of the south area of the park that is not lawn. Medium water-use plantings would occur at the expanded Community Garden and at prominent Pedestrian Gateways (north and south entrances) and Pedestrian Nodes, such as the Path ‘Knuckle’ and the Children’s Playground area.

Areas of the park contain mature Oak tree canopies, and a key improvement set forth in the proposed Project involves the trimming trees and shrubs to maximize or restore special viewsheds to the greatest extent possible.

The Project calls for preparation of an arborists report to guide planting at the park. The arborist report would document the condition of existing trees, document any areas of concern. Also called for is the preparation of a tree plan and landscape plan to recommend processes for the planting, preservation and succession of healthy trees throughout the park, aligned with guidelines in the City’s Urban Forest Master Plan, which was originally called for in the 1996 OSCAR Element.

Irrigation. The proposed Project also guides that all plantings and irrigation designs parkwide should comply with the City of Oakland and the State of California water efficient regulations. Drip irrigation is used in all areas of the park. However, the proposed Project envisions that, in some areas, the irrigation system and distribution lines should be updated; such improvements would occur as future capital projects are designed and completed within the park over time. All new irrigation components would comply with current WELO code.



SOURCE: SAPMP, 2022

Figure 5-4
Lighting Concept

5.2.3.11 Other Parkwide Elements

The proposed Project recommends several elements that would occur throughout the park and be implemented over time as individual capital projects occur. As mentioned in association with several of the specific Master Plan elements above, parkwide elements and amenities include the following:

- **Picnic Areas.** Introduction of new and replacement picnic areas that would incorporate a range of picnic table groupings, including those that are accessible for wheelchair use. Most would be located within the existing Oak Grove, and adjacent to the expanded Community Garden, improved Soccer Field and Children’s Playground, and the new Dog Play Area.
- **Par Course.** Exercise equipment distributed at approximately five locations along an accessible, ½-mile loop trail through the park. Trail segments would be phased in as individual elements are implemented over time.
- **Tables, Benches and ADA Facilities.** Seating furnishings and other amenities, such as grills and drinking fountains. Finishing proposed for new elements include concrete and metals.
- **Bike Parking.** New and expanded areas for bicycle parking is envisioned throughout the park. Key locations include at the improved playfields and courts and prominent Pedestrian Gateways.
- **Public Art.** The proposed Project also recommends the incorporation of public art elements and/or an Art Walk into the park, to be implemented over time.

5.2.3.12 Parking / Transportation

The park is currently served by multiple modes of transportation. These include two bus routes along Foothill Boulevard, a dedicated bike lane on Foothill Boulevard, and a bike share station at the corner of Foothill and 16th Avenue. The proposed Project recommends elements to strengthen existing pedestrian connections at intersections, provide more bike parking throughout the park, and provide more accessible street parking spaces along the park perimeter. A future traffic study to help identify and design traffic calming elements to be located at the four street intersections of the park, would be conducted before implementation such elements.

5.2.3.13 Minor Maintenance Work

The proposed Master Plan addresses minor maintenance work for the existing recreation center building and Head Start facility located at the north end of the park. The maintenance would include minor improvements, such as removal of graffiti; the repair and replacement of waterproof coating over the recreation center; the repair and repainting of existing woodwork, including dry rot repair as needed; ADA upgrades for existing ramps and stairs; and new exterior paint.

5.3 Sustainability

One goal of the proposed Project is to create a healthier and more sustainable landscape that will protect and restore natural systems. The proposed Project encourages the following sustainable landscape strategies toward that goal, some previously described as part of other Master Plan elements:

- Reduce the amount of lawn area which has minimal ecological value and is high water use;
- Plant native, low water use, low maintenance, and durable plants from the OPRYD approved plant list;
- Maintain and protect the existing mature tree canopy;
- Plant new trees to ensure a mature tree canopy into the future in concert with the City's Urban Forest Master Plan;
- Incorporate permeable paving into any new paved gathering spaces;
- Specify durable recycled or renewable seating and site furniture materials;
- Use LED lighting to comply with California energy codes; and
- Incorporate infrastructure that supports pedestrians and cyclists including bike racks throughout the park, wayfinding signage, and accessible walking paths.

The City prepared the required *Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist* (ECAP Checklist) for the proposed Master Plan (see **Appendix A**), which commits improvements that may occur over time to all applicable GHG emissions reduction strategies that apply. Future improvements supporting the ECAP include universally-accessible pathways throughout the park, adding several bike parking facilities at park entries, replacing more trees than would be removed, excluding any new natural gas connections, and adhering to stormwater runoff and discharge control features where applicable.

5.4 Implementation and Phasing

No implementation phasing or timeline information is specified in the proposed Master Plan, as it is not possible to predict with any accuracy when funding will be available to implement specific improvement projects. Improvements will be implemented over many years. As described earlier in this section, the proposed Master Plan is to be used for establishing capital improvement project (CIP) priorities and makes specific recommendations for various improvements to the park.

5.5 Construction

The improvements recommended by the proposed Project do not involve specific development details from which to estimate specific earthwork or construction activities that any particular capital improvement under the Master Plan may involve.

As described in this chapter, no new structures will be constructed; certain improvements may involve minimal and isolated grading or tree removal; no substantial changes in terrain are anticipated. No on-haul of soil would be involved, and any soils generated from the minimal earthwork would be incorporated elsewhere in the park, avoiding any off-haul quantities. Improvements that may involve some degree of grading or earthwork include the new Dog Play Area, the relocated/reconstructed Children’s Playground, the improved Soccer Field (leveling east lawn and northeast corner of the field), and potentially the expanded Community Garden and new Native Plant Demonstration Garden. Estimated excavation depths with specific improvements could be up to two feet at the new Dog Play Area and up to six feet for footings at the reconstructed Children’s Playground. Improvement of the existing tennis court fencing would involve the replacement of existing 12-foot-deep footings.

It is reasonably assumed that the site preparation equipment for these improvement would adequately be staged in open areas within the Park. This analysis also reasonably assumes that only small construction equipment and vehicles may be used. Any construction vehicle routes that could be needed would be the same as City maintenance staff currently uses.

Additionally, each specific project improvement would incorporate stormwater management as is required by State regulations. A civil engineer would conduct the stormwater management plan, which the Master Plan conservatively anticipates may call for bioretention areas to treat runoff and recharge groundwater. City of Oakland Tree Permit(s) would also be required for the removal or alteration of qualifying trees.

5.6 Future Additional Studies Required by the Master Plan

The analysis in this document evaluates the potential environmental impacts of adopting the proposed Project, and implementing any of the potential improvements under the Plan, to the extent that any particular improvement is defined. Some of the recommendations in the Master Plan specify future studies that will be prepared prior to designing specific individual improvements, as applicable. These include the following:

- Lighting Study
- Arborist Report
- Tree Plan and Landscape Plan
- “Historic” Viewshed Assessment
- Traffic Study
- Stormwater Management Plan

The Master Plan also recommends that the City conduct a feasibility study to address potential increased services that could be located in the park in response to the community's interests. Separate CEQA environmental review of the future feasibility study recommendations will be conducted once the study is completed and recommendations are specified. Separate CEQA determinations would be made for the future feasibility study recommendations once the study is completed and the recommendations are specified.

5.7 Required Approvals

The proposed Master Plan requires the following approvals by the City of Oakland:

- CEQA Determination that the proposed Master Plan qualifies for a Community Plan Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning)
- Adoption of the San Antonio Park Master Plan by the Oakland City Council.

Although not detailed in the Master Plan addressed in this CEQA document, future City approvals that may be required when individual improvements are implemented may include the following:

- Minor Conditional Use Permit(s) for conditionally-permitted activities and facilities for Community Parks (Planning Code Chapter 17.11, Open Space Zoning Regulations); and
- Various permits that may be required to implement improvements described in the proposed Master Plan, pursuant to the Oakland Building Codes; these approvals or permits may include, but not be limited to, building construction permits, tree permits, demolition permits, excavation permits, or encroachment permits for temporary work in the public right of way.

Also, as proposed over time, public art elements shall be endorsed by the Oakland Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission (PRAC).

6. Summary of Environmental Findings

The environmental evaluation of the Project is provided in Section 7 (CEQA Checklist) of this document. This evaluation concludes that the Project qualifies for an exemption from additional environmental review. The Project is consistent with the land use characteristics and policies established by the City of Oakland General Plan. Any potential environmental impacts associated with the Project were adequately analyzed and covered by the analysis in the applicable Previous CEQA Documents: the 1998 LUTE EIR and the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND.

The proposed Project qualifies for the following exemption, in accordance with the following provisions:

- **Community Plan Exemption:** *PRC Section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 (Projects Consistent with a Community Plan or Zoning)*. The Project would not result in significant impacts that
 - (1) are peculiar to the project or project site;
 - (2) were not previously identified as significant project-level, cumulative, or offsite effects in the applicable Previous CEQA Documents (1998 LUTE EIR and 1996 OSCAR IS/MND); or
 - (3) were previously identified as significant effects, but—as a result of substantial new information not known at the time the Previous EIR was certified (or IS/MND was approved) — would increase in severity beyond that described those documents.

The Project's compliance with each of the above CEQA provisions is detailed in **Attachment B** to this document. Findings supporting each of the above provisions provide a separate and independent basis for CEQA compliance. As described in the CEQA Checklist analysis, the proposed Project does not involve or cause any substantial new construction or directly impose other changes that would create significant environmental impacts. When individual recommended improvements are defined in detail and implemented in the future when funding becomes available, each improvement will be evaluated for significant impacts under CEQA as part of the City's routine project review and permitting process.

7. CEQA Checklist

Applicable Environmental Topics and Criteria/Thresholds

This CEQA Checklist incorporates by reference the discussion and analysis of all potential environmental topics addressed in the Previous CEQA Documents: the 1998 LUTE EIR and 1996 OSCAR IS/MND. The CEQA Checklist is generally organized to address each environmental topic specified in the City of Oakland’s *CEQA Thresholds of Significance Guidelines* (2020, as amended), which includes all topics in the current Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines, in addition to certain City-specific environmental criteria and thresholds. The City’s Thresholds (and CEQA Guidelines’ Appendix G) include certain environmental topics and criteria/thresholds that were not required when the 1998 LUTE EIR or 1996 OSCAR IS/MND were prepared, or in some cases, were assessed under a different topic. There are also CEQA topics addressed in the Previous CEQA Documents that no longer apply under CEQA; while this Checklist summarizes the findings of those prior topics, it does not analyze CEQA topics not required under the existing CEQA Guidelines.

Overall, each of the topics evaluated in the Previous CEQA Documents *and* that currently apply to the proposed Project and the City’s CEQA Thresholds are addressed in this CEQA Checklist.³ Also, as discussed in Section 4.4, *City of Oakland – Standard Conditions of Approval*, this Checklist identifies City of Oakland SCAs that apply to the proposed Project and are updated, equally-effective measures than certain project-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents.

Organization / Format of the CEQA Checklist

For each CEQA environmental factor or criterion, this CEQA Checklist provides a determination of whether the Project would result in:

- Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in the Previous CEQA Documents;
- Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in the Previous CEQA Documents; and/or
- New Significant Impacts.

Where the severity of the impacts of the Project would be the same as or less than the severity of the impacts described in the Previous CEQA Documents, the checkbox for **“Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents”** is checked.

³ Organizationally, this Checklist presents the analysis of *Energy* within Section 7.16, *Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy*; and presents the analysis of *Recreation* within Section 7.14, *Public Services and Recreation Facilities*.

If the checkbox for **“Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in the Previous CEQA Documents”** or **“New Significant Impact”** are checked, this identifies significant impacts that are:

- Peculiar to the project or project site (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183);
 - Not identified in the Previous CEQA Documents, including offsite and cumulative impacts (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183); and/or
 - Due to substantial new information not known at the time the Previous CEQA Documents (specifically the 1998 LUTE EIR) was certified (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183).
-

7.1 Aesthetics, Shadow, and Wind

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a public scenic vista; substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings, located within a state or locally designated scenic highway; substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or create a new source of substantial light or glare which would substantially and adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Introduce landscape that would now or in the future cast substantial shadows on existing solar collectors (in conflict with California Public Resource Code sections 25980-25986); or cast shadow that substantially impairs the function of a building using passive solar heat collection, solar collectors for hot water heating, or photovoltaic solar collectors;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cast shadow that substantially impairs the beneficial use of any public or quasi-public park, lawn, garden, or open space; or, cast shadow on an historical resource, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), such that the shadow would materially impair the resource's historic significance;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Require an exception (variance) to the policies and regulations in the General Plan, Planning Code, or Uniform Building Code, and the exception causes a fundamental conflict with policies and regulations in the General Plan, Planning Code, and Uniform Building Code addressing the provision of adequate light related to appropriate uses; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create winds that exceed 36 mph for more than one hour during daylight hours during the year. The wind analysis only needs to be done if the project's height is 100 feet or greater (measured to the roof) and one of the following conditions exist: (a) the project is located adjacent to a substantial water body (i.e., Oakland Estuary, Lake Merritt or San Francisco Bay); or (b) the project is located in Downtown.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.1.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified potentially significant impacts to views, architectural compatibility and shadow that were reduced to less-than-significant with mitigation measures. The 1998 LUTE EIR also identified a significant and unavoidable impact regarding wind hazards, despite the identification of mitigation.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified less-than-significant impacts regarding scenic vistas or views open to the public for which no mitigation measures were identified. However, mitigation measures incorporating specific OSCAR policies and actions were identified to reduce potentially significant impacts of light and glare and shade/shadow to sensitive areas.

7.1.2 Project Analysis

7.1.2.1 Aesthetics, Shadow and Wind (Criteria 1a through 1e)

The proposed Project recommends future improvements that would refurbish, expand, and/or replace existing park elements, including nighttime lighting. The proposed Project also recommends the management of the existing Oak tree canopies through trimming, removal and/or replacement to maximize or restore special viewsheds to the greatest extent possible. New park elements include a Dog Play Area and Native Plant Demonstration Garden.

None of the improvements involve the construction of new buildings or elements of height or massing that could adversely affect existing views or cast new shadow on open spaces, a historical resource, or solar collectors. Future alterations to existing mature trees would adhere to site-specific arborist reports to guide planting at the park, adhering to SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan, as well as guidelines in the City's Urban Forest Master Plan that includes specifications for street trees and maintain Oakland's urban forest and tree canopy equity goals.

Recommended improvements to relocate or replace lighting in areas of the park – specifically pathways, gateways and nodes that require improved illumination for safety – would be implemented with future capital projects with site-specific lighting plans and studies that align with SCA AES-4, Lighting. The implementation and operation of future improvements within the park shall also incorporate SCA AES-1, Trash and Blight Removal; SCA AES-2, Graffiti Control; and SCA UTIL-1, Underground Utilities, pertaining to lighting improvements. The Project does not meet the conditions under criterion “e” requiring an assessment of potential wind hazards.

7.1.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in new or more severe significant impacts related to aesthetics, shadow, or wind than those already identified in those evaluations. Implementation of **SCA AES-1, Trash and Blight Removal; SCA AES-2, Graffiti Control; SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan; and SCA AES-4, Lighting** (see Attachment A) apply to the future implementation of the proposed Project over time and would ensure that resulting aesthetics-related impacts of the proposed Project would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would pertain to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required.

7.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. For new sources of Toxic Air Contaminants Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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));	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.2.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

No impacts were identified for Agricultural and Forestry Resources in the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND or the 1998 LUTE EIR.

7.2.2 Project Analysis

7.2.2.1 All Criteria (a through e)

The Project site is located within an area designated as urban and built-up land by the California Department of Conservation’s (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP).⁴ There are no Williamson Act contracts on or adjacent to the Project site.⁵ Also, the City of Oakland does not designate land uses for agriculture or forestry in its General Plan. Since the Project site is located on land designated as urban and built-up land, and is not subject to a Williamson Act contract, the Project would not convert FMMP-designated Farmland or cause a conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract.

⁴ *California Important Farmland Finder*. Alameda County Important Farmland 2016, database updated December 27, 2019.

⁵ California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2015. Division of Land Resource Protection, *Alameda County Williamson Act FY 2014/2015*.

The Project site is a public park and currently has a General Plan land use designation of Urban Park and Open Space. Existing zoning on the site is Open Space (Community Park), OS (CP). While the park includes and proposes the expansion of an existing Community Garden and recommends new Native Plant Demonstration Gardens, these uses are not designated agricultural use for purposes of this assessment. The Project site does not contain agricultural production, nor does the Master Plan recommend agricultural-related land uses as part of the Project. Thus, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, forest land, or timberland, nor would it result in the loss or conversion of forest land.

7.1.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in new or more severe significant impacts related to agriculture or forestry resources. No SCAs apply for agriculture or forestry resources impacts, and the proposed Project's impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

7.3 Air Quality

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
Project-level Thresholds: a. During project construction result in average daily emissions of 54 pounds per day of ROG, NO _x , or PM _{2.5} or 82 pounds per day of PM ₁₀ ; during project operation result in average daily emissions of 54 pounds per day of ROG, NO _x , or PM _{2.5} , or 82 pounds per day of PM ₁₀ ; result in maximum annual emissions of 10 tons per year of ROG, NO _x , or PM _{2.5} , or 15 tons per year of PM ₁₀ ; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. For new sources of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), during either project construction or project operation expose sensitive receptors to substantial levels of TACs under project conditions resulting in (a) an increase in cancer risk level greater than 10 in one million, (b) a noncancer risk (chronic or acute) hazard index greater than 1.0, or (c) an increase of annual average PM _{2.5} of greater than 0.3 microgram per cubic meter; or, under cumulative conditions, resulting in (a) a cancer risk level greater than 100 in a million, (b) a noncancer risk (chronic or acute) hazard index greater than 10.0, or (c) annual average PM _{2.5} of greater than 0.8 microgram per cubic meter; or expose new sensitive receptors to substantial ambient levels of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) resulting in (a) a cancer risk level greater than 100 in a million, (b) a noncancer risk (chronic or acute) hazard index greater than 10.0, or (c) annual average PM _{2.5} of greater than 0.8 microgram per cubic meter.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Frequently and for a substantial duration, create or expose sensitive receptors to substantial objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.3.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

7.3.1.1 Construction and Operational Emissions, Odors and Toxic Air Contaminants

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified mitigation measures that would reduce odorous emissions, construction dust (including particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter), and operational emissions effects to less-than-significant levels, but found significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts regarding increased criteria pollutants from increased traffic from development in both Downtown and the Coliseum Showcase Districts.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also identified less-than-significant impacts to air emissions, odors, and air movement/climatic conditions, assuming the incorporation of numerous OSCAR policies regarding landscaping and street trees and promotion of facilities for alternative travel modes to automobile use; no mitigation measures were identified.

The analysis of toxic air contaminants (TACs) was not required when the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND or 1998 LUTE EIR was prepared, therefore neither of the Previous CEQA Documents quantified or addressed cumulative health risks.

7.3.2 Project Analysis

7.3.2.1 Construction and Operational Emissions (Criterion 3a)

Methodology and Assumptions

The City of Oakland is located within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) which falls under the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The BAAQMD uses its thresholds of significance, specified in the *BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines* (CEQA Guidelines), to assess air quality impacts of proposed development projects within the air basin. The City has adopted these thresholds, and the applicable thresholds for emissions of criteria air pollutants are summarized in **Table 7.3-1** below:

**TABLE 7.3-1
BAAQMD AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS**

Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs./day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
Criteria Air Pollutants			
ROG, NO _x , PM _{2.5}	54 ^a	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 ^a	82	15
CO	Not Applicable	9.0 ppm (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average)	
Fugitive Dust (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀)	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	
Health Risks and Hazards			
Excess Cancer Risk	10 per one million	10 per one million	
Chronic or Acute Hazard Index	1.0	1.0	
Incremental annual average PM _{2.5}	0.3 µg/m ³	0.3 µg/m ³	

NOTES:

^a Construction emissions PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds are for exhaust emissions only. Construction screening criteria for less-than-significant criteria air pollutants for city parks: 67 acres or less.

SOURCE: BAAQMD, 2017 and 2022.

In addition to exhaust emissions from the combustion of fuel, construction activities also generate fugitive dust emissions. The BAAQMD recommends that all projects implement the BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures (BMPs) whether or not construction-related emissions exceed the applicable quantitative thresholds of significance.

The BAAQMD has developed screening criteria for different land uses based on project size to provide lead agencies and project applicants with a conservative indication of whether a proposed project could result in potentially significant air quality impacts. The screening criteria are included in Table 3-1 of the 2017 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines. If all of the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then the lead agency or applicant would not need to perform a detailed air quality assessment of their project's air pollutant emissions. These screening levels are generally representative of new development without any form of mitigation measures taken into consideration. In addition, the screening criteria do not account for project design features, attributes, or local development requirements that could also result in lower emissions.

The proposed Project recommends future improvements to the existing park that could result in temporary emissions from construction activities as well as an increase in operational emissions. The proposed improvements recommended by the proposed Project do not involve specific development details, hence a quantitative assessment of construction emissions is not possible, despite the project not meeting the screening criteria for a detailed air quality assessment. Therefore, the analysis presented below uses a qualitative approach to frame the potential scale of emissions that may be generated during construction or operations, relative to the BAAQMD thresholds, using the BAAQMD screening criteria discussed above.

Analysis

Construction Emissions

Construction emissions are primarily generated from the use of heavy-duty construction equipment as well as worker, haul truck, and vendor truck trips to and from a project site. As detailed earlier, the proposed Project focuses on improving existing assets of San Antonio Park, such as refurbishing Playfields and Courts; expanding the Community Gardens and Picnic Areas; improvements to circulation, accessibility and lighting; and a new all-inclusive Children's Playground that would replace the existing playgrounds. Minor maintenance work is recommended for the existing recreation center and Head Start facility, such as removal of graffiti; the repair and replacement of waterproof coating over the recreation center; the repair and repainting of existing woodwork, including dry rot repair as needed; ADA upgrades for existing ramps and stairs; and new exterior paint. The only wholly new park elements would be the new Dog Play Area and a new Native Plant Demonstration Garden. Development or construction of these improvements are assumed to generate construction emissions when implemented over time. No new structures are proposed to be constructed, and only some improvements, such as the new Dog Play Area, the relocated/reconstructed Children's Playground, and the Soccer Field and track and lawn improvements may involve minimal and isolated grading/earthwork, which is expected to be accomplished using small construction equipment. No substantial changes in terrain are anticipated, and no haul trips would be generated since any soils generated from the minimal earthwork would be incorporated

elsewhere in the park. Therefore, the intensity of construction activities and equipment use associated with these improvements would be less than what would be involved for new construction of buildings or substantial earth movement.

For criteria air pollutant emissions from construction activities, BAAQMD screening criteria consider emissions from the development of new city parks smaller than 67 acres to result in emissions that are less than the BAAQMD construction thresholds, resulting in a less-than-significant impact. The entire area of San Antonio park is 11 acres, well below the 67-acre criterion. Recommended improvements are proposed to portions of the park over time. The improvements would take place intermittently throughout the park and would therefore be distributed both temporally and spatially. Therefore, construction emissions generated by the proposed Project are therefore not likely to exceed the significance thresholds shown in **Table 7.3-1**. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with City of Oakland SCA AIR-1, Dust Controls – Construction Related and SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls – Construction Related, which incorporate dust control measures, including the BAAQMD BMPs, and applicable control measures for criteria air pollutants during construction of improvements when they occur. Therefore, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact for construction emissions.

Operational Emissions

The proposed Project recommends future park improvements that could attract more visitors to the park. However, the improvements are not, in and of themselves, vehicle trip generators, and are not expected to generate an increase in the number of peak-hour vehicle trips since the park primarily serves the local neighborhood. Current and new future users are expected to continue to walk or bike to the park. In addition, the park is currently well served by multiple modes of transportation, including two bus routes and a dedicated bike lane on Foothill Boulevard that support increased use during special events at the park. The proposed Project also recommends elements to strengthen existing pedestrian paths to and throughout the park, as well as pedestrian facilities accessing the park and at bordering street intersections. Recommended improvements also include more and improved bike parking throughout the park. Based on BAAQMD screening criteria, if a proposed project is less than the screening sizes listed in Table 3-1 of the 2017 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines, it would not be considered to result in the generation of operational-related criteria air pollutants and/or precursors that exceed the thresholds of significance shown in Table 7.3-1. For city parks, the BAAQMD specifies an operational screening size of 2,613 acres. Parks less than this screening size are expected to generate operational emissions below the BAAQMD's operational thresholds. Therefore, the increase in operational emissions due to improved facilities to an existing park, as envisioned by the proposed Project, is not anticipated to result in exceedances of the operational significance thresholds. Therefore, the proposed Project's impacts regarding operational emissions would be less than significant.

Summary

As discussed above, the Project would not generate emissions that would exceed the BAAQMD thresholds of significance for construction and operational emissions. The proposed Project would have less-than-significant project-level impacts with respect to construction and

operational emissions and thus would not result in a new or more severe significant impact compared with the Previous CEQA Documents.

7.3.2.2 Toxic Air Contaminants (Criterion 3b)

Assumptions and Methodology

The BAAQMD defines sensitive land uses as those where sensitive population groups are located, including residences, schools, childcare centers, convalescent homes, and hospitals. These land uses are considered more sensitive than the general public to poor air quality because the populations associated with those uses have an increased susceptibility to respiratory distress. Residences are also considered sensitive uses because people generally spend more time at home than at other locations and are, therefore, exposed to ambient air pollutant concentrations for extended periods of time. The existing park is located in a residential neighborhood surrounded by residential uses. St. Anthony's School is located to the southwest and Roosevelt Middle School to the northeast of the park.

TACs are types of air pollutants that can cause health risks such as cancer or chronic and acute health effects. The predominant TAC of concern in urban air is diesel particulate matter (DPM) which is emitted in diesel exhaust. In addition to DPM, BAAQMD recommends an analysis of PM_{2.5} concentrations associated with a project. BAAQMD considers PM_{2.5} to be one of the pollutants of concern related to health hazards (BAAQMD, 2017). The BAAQMD has recommended health risk thresholds for incremental lifetime cancer risk, non-cancer chronic and acute Hazard Index and annual PM_{2.5} concentrations. These thresholds are shown in Table 7.3-1.

BAAQMD recommends that a health risk assessment be conducted when sensitive receptors are located within 1,000 feet of sources. Although there are sensitive receptors located within this distance from the Project site boundaries, given that the proposed Project would generate minimal emissions intermittently and for short durations when specific improvements under the proposed Project occur pending funding, health risk impacts to sensitive receptors from exposure to DPM and PM_{2.5} generated during Project construction are qualitatively discussed below.

Analysis

Construction

Construction-related activities associated with the proposed Project would result in the generation of DPM and PM_{2.5} primarily from combustion of diesel in off-road equipment. Due to the variable nature of construction activity described above, the generation of DPM emissions in most cases would be temporary, especially considering the short amount of time such equipment is typically within an influential distance that would result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations.

As previously described in this section, the proposed Project would not involve the construction of new buildings. Some of the recommended improvements may involve minor maintenance work or minimal and isolated grading/earthwork, which is expected to be accomplished using small construction equipment. Nor are any on-or off-haul trips anticipated given the any soil generated by the minimal grading would be incorporated elsewhere in the park. Therefore, the

proposed Project is not expected to generate a substantial amount of DPM and PM_{2.5} emissions. Moreover, the recommended improvements would not happen at once thus generating emissions when each improvement occurs over time. The incremental lifetime cancer risk is evaluated over a 30-year exposure period and exposure to DPM emissions generated by intermittent, short-term construction activities as part of the proposed Project is not expected to lead to significant increase in cancer risk. Similarly, the PM_{2.5} threshold is an annual concentration, and short-term construction activities associated with the Project are not expected to lead to an exceedance of the annual standard. This construction impact would be less than significant.

Operations

There would be no operational sources of TACs associated with the Project. Thus, there would be no impact.

Summary

The Project would not generate health risks to nearby sensitive receptors that would exceed the BAAQMD thresholds of significance during construction or operation. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in a new or more severe significant impact compared with the Previous CEQA Documents.

7.3.2.3 Odors (Criterion 3c)

The use of diesel-fueled heavy construction equipment and certain architectural coating materials could potentially create objectionable odors that could affect receptors in the immediate vicinity. However, due to the limited scope of construction activity involved with the proposed improvements described above for criteria 2a and 2b above, the Project would not involve construction sources of odor that receptors in the vicinity may find objectionable. Also, the proposed improvements would not involve activities that could create any operational sources of substantial objectionable odor affecting a substantial number of people. This impact would therefore be less than significant. This impact would therefore be less than significant.

7.3.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents considered throughout this analysis, the Project would not result in new or more severe significant impacts related to air quality and odors than those previously identified in those environmental evaluations. Based on the analysis, with implementation of the applicable SCAs, the Project would not exceed any of the applicable BAAQMD significance thresholds. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project would result in less-than-significant impacts relating to air quality, including health risk. **SCA AIR-1, Dust Controls – Construction Related** and **SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls – Construction Related** (see Attachment A), would be applicable to and implemented by the Project to further ensure that air quality impacts associated with the proposed Project would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would pertain to the proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

7.3.4 References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2017. *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. May 2017. Available at https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en. Accessed March 17, 2023.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), 2015. *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. February 2015. Available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crn/2015gmappendicesaf.pdf>. Accessed March 17, 2023.

7.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
<p>a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) or state protected wetlands, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;</p> <p>Substantially interfere 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;</p>	☒	☐	☐
<p>b. Fundamentally conflict with the City of Oakland Tree Protection Ordinance (Oakland Municipal Code [OMC] Chapter 12.36) by removal of protected trees under certain circumstances; or</p> <p>Fundamentally conflict with the City of Oakland Creek Protection Ordinance (OMC Chapter 13.16) intended to protect biological resources.</p>	☒	☐	☐

7.4.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified less-than-significant impacts related to biological resources with no mitigation measures necessary.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified mitigation measures that incorporated specific OSCAR actions to reduce potentially significant impacts to plant and animal diversity and the migration or movement of animals.

7.4.2 Project Analysis

7.4.2.1 *Special-Status Species, Wildlife Corridors, Riparian and Sensitive Habitat, Wetlands, Tree and Creek Protection (Criteria 4a and 4b)*

The Project site is located in the fully developed urban area of the city. However, the park is primarily undeveloped open space with open lawns and mature trees and tree canopy and landscaping amid existing paved paths serving existing park facilities: the existing community garden, children’s playgrounds, picnic tables, the San Antonio Sports Complex (basketball courts, soccer field, and tennis courts) and the recreation center and Head Start facility. Recommended improvements that could potentially affect existing biological resources are the trimming of trees and shrubs, however, such improvements or changes would occur after the preparation and approval of site-specific arborist reports in addition to adherence to SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan, which involves the specification of trees to be removed, as well as tree and tree canopy guidelines in the City’s Urban Forest Master Plan. Improvements may involve the removal of certain existing trees that are determined to be in poor health or creating hazards, thus SCA BIO-1, Tree Permit, and SCA BIO-2, Tree Removal During Bird Breeding Season, would be applied to reduce potential impacts to biological resources due to tree removal.

Recommended improvements to relocate or replace lighting in areas of the park could also potentially affect biological resources. However, any future improvements would be implemented according to site-specific lighting plans that align with SCA AES-4, Lighting, which would ensure new or changed lighting is appropriately oriented or shielded to avoid undue light or glare potentially affecting wildlife. No waterways existing on or near the Project site, therefore the proposed Project would not potentially affect such resources. Nor does the proposed Project involve the construction of any buildings.

7.4.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA documents considered throughout this analysis, the Project would not result in new or more severe significant impacts related biological resources than those previously identified in those evaluations. With implementation of **SCA BIO-1, Tree Removal During Breeding Season; SCA BIO-2, Tree Permit; SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan; and SCA AES-4, Lighting** (see Attachment A), the potential impacts that the proposed Project to biological resources would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required.

7.5 Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
Cultural Resources a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Specifically, a substantial adverse change includes physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be "materially impaired." The significance of an historical resource is "materially impaired" when a project demolishes or materially alters, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics of the resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion on, or eligibility for inclusion on an historical resource list (including the California Register of Historical Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, Local Register, or historical resources survey form (DPR Form 523) with a rating of 1-5);	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tribal Cultural Resources 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	NA		
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.	NA		

7.5.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified potentially significant impacts to historical resources and identified mitigation measures to reduce the impact to less-than-significant levels. The mitigation measures directed the City to amend the Zoning Regulations to incorporate new preservation regulation and incentives described in the LUTE, and that directed the City develop and adopt design guidelines for Landmarks and Preservation Districts. The 1998 LUTE EIR also identified less-than-significant effects to archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains, requiring no mitigation measures.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified several OSCAR policies and actions intended to avoid impacts to historic resources and therefore it did not identify a potentially significant impact to historical resources or require mitigation measures. Mitigating OSCAR policies that apply to the Project pertain to respecting historic park features, as well as considering the protection or enhancement of a historic resource when locating new recreational facilities.

Tribal Cultural Resources was not an applicable CEQA significance criteria when the Previous CEQA Documents were prepared.

7.5.2 Project Analysis

7.5.2.1 Historical Resources (Criterion 5a)

San Antonio Park was established in 1854 as part of a small settlement known as San Antonio. It was incorporated into the City of Brooklyn in 1856 and called Independence Square. At this time the surrounding neighborhood had an active port and trade-based economy. The high point within the park was used as a lookout to monitor ship traffic in the harbor, located near present-day Brooklyn Basin. The City of Brooklyn was annexed into the City of Oakland in 1872. The park was renamed *San Antonio Park* in 1910 and the event was commemorated with a formal pavilion on the lookout location. Designed by architect Walter Reed, it predates but is similar in design to the structures he designed at Lake Merritt.

More recently, San Antonio Park has served as a community gathering place for protests, rallies, marches, and festivals. Many of these events were focused on advocacy for and celebration of Chicano culture and civil rights.

The City of Oakland has determined that San Antonio Park is a Potential Designated Historic Property (PDHP). As it has an existing rating of “C” according to the City’s existing Historic Preservation Elements of the General Plan, it is not considered a historic resource for the purposes of CEQA. Specifically, San Antonio Park is not listed in, nor has it been determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources; it is not designated as a City Landmark; and it is not located within an S-7 (Preservation) Combining Zone, S-20 (Historic Preservation District) Combining Zone, or an Area of Primary Importance (API). A review of the City of Oakland’s online Planning and Zoning Map indicates there are three Areas of Secondary Importance (ASIs) – the West of San Antonio Park ASI, the St. Anthony Church ASI, and the 1500 Block 17th Avenue ASI. Additionally, there is one heritage property (1717 16th Avenue, also

included in the West of San Antonio Park ASI) facing the park. The individual contributors to these ASI that also face the park are specified in **Table 7.5-1**, below.

**TABLE 7.5-1
NEARBY HISTORIC RESOURCES**

APN	Address	Designation	CEQA Historic Resource
020-021-202-200	1717 16th Avenue	Heritage Property, West of San Antonio Park ASI	No
020-021-201-200	1703 16th Avenue	West of San Antonio Park ASI	No
020-021-202-300	1707 16th Avenue	West of San Antonio Park ASI	No
020-021-200-700	1733 16th Avenue	West of San Antonio Park ASI	No
020-016-700-304	1500 E.15th Street	St. Anthony’s Church ASI	No
020-016-500-106	1546 17th Avenue	1500 Block of 17th Avenue ASI	No

SOURCE: City of Oakland, Planning & Zoning Map, updated Feb. 17, 2022.

The proposed Project would improve the San Antonio Sports Complex, which includes the basketball courts, soccer field, and tennis courts, in addition to replacing two existing playground spaces with new, expanded versions of the same. Existing pathways would be resurfaced and several new pathways would be constructed, primarily on the north side of the park, to improved access. The existing Community Garden would be improved and a new Native Plant Demonstration Garden added near the center of the park. Some improvements, such as the replacement of the two existing playground spaces, would involve removal of existing facilities, the proposed Project does not involve any demolition of any existing features of the park that architecturally historic. Moreover, none of the recommended improvements would alter the existing use of the Project site as a public park. Because the park is not a historic resource, the project would not result in direct impacts to historic resource.

While none of the properties facing the Project are considered historic resources for the purposes of CEQA, the types of improvements anticipated under the proposed Project are all located within the park. The improvements replace or expand current recreational activities and are located at grade. No new construction of buildings or structures is anticipated. The proposed Project would not result in indirect impacts to adjacent historic resources.

**7.5.2.2 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources and Human Remains
(Criteria 5b through 5d)**

Based on a review of records from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (File No. 21-1575), there are no previously recorded prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources in the vicinity of the park. In addition, based on a review of geologic and soils maps, the park is located in an area that has low archaeological sensitivity for buried resources.

The proposed Project focuses on improving existing assets of the park; no new buildings are proposed to be constructed. Recommended improvements that may involve some degree of grading or earthwork include the new Dog Play Area and new Children’s Playground that,

together, will replace and be located where two playgrounds currently exist; the leveling of northeast area of the Soccer Field and the lawn immediately east of the track to improve stormwater drainage; and potentially the expanded Community Garden, new Native Plant Demonstration Garden, and new and improved/new paved paths throughout the park. As assumed throughout this analysis, none of recommended improvements would involve substantial grading or earthwork.

The proposed Project does not involve specific construction details for any of the recommended improvements that would occur over many years, pending funding. However, the City reasonably estimates that any new subsurface activity associated with any of the improvements would not exceed approximately two feet in depth at the new Dog Play Area specifically, and to depths of up to six feet for footings at the reconstructed Children's Playground.⁶ Therefore, there is the potential to impact unknown archeological resources, as well as potential unknown paleontological resources or human remains, as also identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. SCA CUL-1, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources – Discovery During Construction, would apply to the Project and ensure adherence to actions required if historic or prehistoric subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities involved with any future improvements. Similarly, SCA CUL-2, Human Remains – Discovery During Construction, would apply to the Project and reduce potential impacts if human skeletal remains are uncovered during construction. Therefore, the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains are less than significant.

7.5.2.3 Tribal Cultural Resources (Criteria 5a.1 and 5a.ii)

In September of 2014, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which added provisions to the PRC regarding the evaluation of impacts on tribal cultural resources under CEQA, and consultation requirements with California Native American tribes. A tribal cultural resource is a geographically-defined site, feature, place, or cultural landscape with cultural value to a California Native American tribe. According to AB52 and the related PRCs, consultation and consideration of tribal cultural resources is only required for a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or an EIR (PRC Section 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3). However, PRC Section 21084.2 states that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. The proposed Project would involve minimal and isolated earthwork and depth of excavation, and as discussed above regarding potential unknown archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains, the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource even if they were present would be less than significant, given the lack of disturbance proposed.

7.5.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts

⁶ Existing 12-foot-deep footings would be replaced to the same depth as part of the existing tennis court fencing improvements.

related to cultural resources than those identified in those evaluations. Implementation of **SCA CUL-1, Archaeological and Paleontological Resources – Discovery During Construction** and **SCA CUL-2, Human Remains – Discovery During Construction** (see Attachment A), would further ensure that potential impacts associated with cultural resources would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would pertain to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.6 Geology, Soils, and Geohazards

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Expose people or structures to substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map or Seismic Hazards Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault; 2. Strong seismic ground shaking; 3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, collapse; or 4. Landslides; 	☒	☐	☐
b. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the California Building Code (2007, as it may be revised), creating substantial risks to life or property; result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil, creating substantial risks to life, property, or creeks/waterways.	☒	☐	☐
NOTE: Thresholds regarding paleontological resources are addressed under 7.4, <i>Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources</i> .			

7.6.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified that impacts to geology, soils, and geohazards would be less than significant and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also identified less-than-significant impacts to geology and soils, but identified a potentially significant impact to seismic hazards / proximity to an earthquake fault, identifying mitigation measures that incorporated OSCAR policies to reduce the impact to less than significant.

7.6.2 Project Analysis

7.6.2.1 Seismic Hazards, Expansive Soils, and Soil Erosion (Criteria 6a and 6b)

Based on a review of the State of California Earthquake Fault Zones and Seismic Hazard Zones Maps, the Project site is not located within or adjacent to an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.⁷ The primary geologic hazard at the site and most of Oakland is strong ground shaking during a seismic event. The closest active fault to the Project site is the Hayward fault, with the nearest

⁷ CGS. Alquist-Priolo Site Investigation Reports: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/apreports/#:-:text=The%20Alquist%2DPriolo%20Earthquake%20Fault,by%20earthquake%2Dtriggered%20ground%20failures>. Accessed March 1, 2023.

mapped distance approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the site. The nearest mapped distance to the San Andreas fault is approximately 13 miles southeast of the site. Therefore, the Project would result in a less-than-significant impact with respect to exposure of people or structures to rupture of a known earthquake fault.

The park slopes noticeably yet gradually downward at an average 10 percent slope from north (East 19th Street) to south (Foothill Boulevard).⁸ However, it is not considered a hillside property nor located in a landslide area.⁹ The park is also not located within a liquefaction hazard area.¹⁰

The proposed Project does not involve the construction of new buildings or substantial new uses, however the recommended improvements to the Project site may gradually garner additional user to the park over time and that could be exposed to seismic risks for short durations while on the park site. The proposed Project focuses on improving existing assets of the park; no new buildings are proposed to be constructed. Certain recommended improvements may involve some degree of grading or earthwork (as previously described, the new Dog Play Area, new Children's Playground, leveling of within adjacent to the Soccer Field, and potentially the expanded Community Garden, new Native Plant Demonstration Garden, and new/improved paved paths), however this analysis assumes that none of recommended improvements would involve substantial grading or earthwork.

The recommended improvements do not involve any work involving existing restrooms or plumbing or facilities that could affect unknown underground structures. Depending on the construction scope of a particular improvement, site-specific subsurface conditions will be investigated in detail when individual future improvements are initiated, adhering to SCA GEO-1, Construction-Related Permit(s), that would address all applicable regulatory standards and regulations pertaining to relevant grading and excavation activities that a particular improvement may involve. If determined necessary, SCA GEO-2, Soils Report, would ensure that the grading practices and the design of specific improvements are appropriate in terms of the nature, distribution and strength of existing soils. Likewise, SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction, would apply to ensure that erosion, sedimentation, and water quality impacts during any applicable construction are reduced to the maximum extent practicable. SCA GEO-1 and SCA GEO-2 would also address potential impacts from the existence of unknown groundwater wells and abandoned structures (pits, mounts, septic tank vaults, sewer lines, etc.) that may exist in the park. Overall, the impacts to geology, soils, and geohazards would be less than significant.

⁸ Approximately 70-foot change in elevation over a distance of approximately 725 feet, between the north and south boundaries of the park.

⁹ MTC, MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, Landslide Hazard (Rainfall Induced), <https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a6f3f1259df42eab29b35dfcd086fc8>, accessed March 1, 2023.

¹⁰ USGS, Liquefaction Hazard Map of Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland and Piedmont, California: A Digital Database.

7.6.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant impacts related to geology, soils, and geohazards than those identified in those evaluations. With implementation of **SCA GEO-1, Construction-Related Permit(s); SCA GEO-2, Soils Report; and SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction** (see Attachment A), would ensure that potential impacts associated with hazardous geologic and soils conditions would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.7 Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
<p>a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For a project involving a stationary source, produce total emissions of more than 10,000 metric tons of CO₂e annually. [NOTE: Stationary sources are projects that require a BAAQMD permit to operate.] 2. For a project involving a land use development, fail to demonstrate consistency with the 2030 Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) adopted by the City Council on July 28, 2020. [NOTE: Land use developments are projects that do not require a BAAQMD permit to operate.] Consistency with the 2030 ECAP can be shown by either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) committing to all of the GHG emissions reductions strategies described on the ECAP Consistency Checklist,¹² or (b) complying with the GHG Reduction Standard Condition of Approval that requires a project-level GHG Reduction Plan quantifying how alternative reduction measures will achieve the same or greater emissions than would be achieved by meeting the ECAP Consistency Checklist. 	☒	☐	☐
<p>b. Fundamentally conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	☒	☐	☐

7.7.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

Climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were not expressly addressed in the 1998 LUTE EIR or the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND.

¹¹ For projects that involve both a stationary source and a land use development, calculate each component separately and compare to the applicable threshold.

¹² The ECAP Consistency Checklist includes all of the project-level GHG emissions reduction strategies that are either regulatory requirements or are necessary at a project level to meet the adopted city-wide GHG emissions reduction targets of 56% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and 83% reduction by 2050. As new strategies are adopted to align with the 2030 ECAP, the Checklist will be updated and new projects will be expected to achieve the revised strategies or comply with GHG Reduction Standard Condition of Approval.

7.7.2 Project Analysis

7.7.2.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Criterion 7a)

CEQA Guidelines require the analysis of GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts that could result from new development. Both BAAQMD and the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) consider GHG impacts to be exclusively cumulative impacts in that no single project could, by itself, result in a substantial change in climate. Therefore, the evaluation of GHG emissions impacts evaluates whether the proposed Project would make a considerable contribution to cumulative climate change effects.

The City of Oakland evaluates impacts related to GHG emissions through implementation of its Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP). The City of Oakland has established GHG reduction goals of 56 percent below 2005 levels by 2030 and 83 percent below 2005 levels by 2050, that would be achieved through implementation of the ECAP (City of Oakland, 2020). These reduction targets are more aggressive than the State's adopted 2030 reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels (per SB 32). Therefore, achievement of the City of Oakland goal stated in the ECAP would be consistent with the State's adopted 2030 goals. For the purpose of compliance with the CEQA, the City has developed its ECAP Consistency Checklist (ECAP Checklist) through which projects are analyzed for consistency with the City of Oakland ECAP and its GHG emissions reduction targets.

The City has prepared an ECAP Checklist for the proposed Project (see **Appendix A**). According to the Project's ECAP Checklist, the City has committed all the recommended improvements under the Project to all applicable GHG emissions reduction strategies that apply. Examples include the proposed replacement of more trees than would be removed, minimal impact to the existing tree canopy wherever possible, and improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would be considered to be in compliance with the ECAP and thus implementing SCA GHG-1, Project Compliance with the ECAP Consistency Checklist, which would ensure that all ECAP Checklist items are incorporated into the Project. Since the Project has committed to all applicable GHG emissions reductions strategies described on the ECAP Checklist, Project GHG emissions associated with the Project would result in an impact that would be less than significant.

Although not required to mitigate a significant impact related to GHG emissions, the proposed Project would be required to implement several other City of Oakland SCAs that would contribute to minimizing potential GHG emissions from the construction and operations of the Project's future recommended improvements over time. These include SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan; SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related; SCA UTIL-3, Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling; SCA UTIL-4, Recycling Collection and Storage Space; and SCA UTIL-5, Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO).

7.7.2.2 Consistency with GHG Emissions Plans and Policies (Criterion 7b)

The Project would comply with state and regional plans, policies, and regulations that are related to the reduction of GHG emissions and relevant to the Project. Specifically, the Project would be consistent with the State's 2017 and 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plans, the City's relevant General Plan policies, and the City of Oakland's ECAP (see **Appendix A**).

The 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (2017 Scoping Plan) was adopted to guide the state to achieving its target of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and substantially advance toward the 2050 goal of 80 percent below 1990 levels (CARB, 2017). The 2017 Scoping Plan outlines the various programs throughout the State that will contribute to the achievement of GHG reduction goals, including the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, the Renewables Portfolio Standard, the Advanced Clean Cars Program, the Sustainable Freight Action Plan, a more stringent Cap-and-Trade Program, and other programs that will deliver climate and other benefits. In November 2022, CARB adopted the 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality (Scoping Plan) which lays out a path to achieve targets for carbon neutrality and reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels no later than 2045, as directed by Assembly Bill 1279 (CARB, 2022). The 2022 Scoping Plan aims to achieve significant reductions in fossil fuel combustion by deploying clean technologies and fuels, further reductions in short-lived climate pollutants, support for sustainable development, increased action on natural and working lands to reduce emissions and sequester carbon, and the capture and storage of carbon. The proposed Project would not conflict or otherwise interfere with the statewide GHG reduction measures identified in both the 2017 and 2022 Scoping Plans.

The proposed Project would also be consistent with the relevant Oakland General Plan policies contained in the 1998 LUTE and 1996 OSCAR Element that would indirectly reduce GHG emissions. The Project involves improvements to an existing park and would not involve any land use changes or construction of structures. In addition, the Project would be in conformance with California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) Code (CCR Title 24, Part 11) and the Title 24 Building Code, as applicable, along with the City of Oakland Municipal Code requirements. Therefore, the proposed Project would be consistent with the General Plan policies that would indirectly reduce GHG emissions.

As discussed under Criterion “a” above, the Project would also be consistent with the City of Oakland ECAP, as the City has committed to all applicable GHG emissions reductions strategies (see **Appendix A**).

In summary, the proposed Project would be consistent with the 2022 and 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plans, relevant City of Oakland regulations, relevant policies included in the Oakland General Plan, and the City of Oakland ECAP. Therefore, the Project would be considered to be consistent with applicable goals, policies, and regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions and this impact would be less than significant.

7.7.3 Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, and on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts related to GHG emissions or compliance with applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. Implementation of **SCA GHG-1, Project Compliance with the ECAP Consistency Checklist** (see **Appendix A**), would be applicable to and would ensure that impacts related to GHG emissions associated with the Project would be less than significant. In

addition, implementation of SCAs relating to other environmental topics (all listed in Attachment A) would further ensure that impacts associated with GHG emissions would be less than significant; these include **SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan; SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related; SCA UTIL-3, Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling; SCA UTIL-4, Recycling Collection and Storage Space; and SCA UTIL-5, Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)**. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.7.4 References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), 2017. *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. May 2017. Available at https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en. Accessed March 17, 2023.

California Air Resources Board (CARB), 2017. *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. November 2017. Available at https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/cc/scopingplan/scoping_plan_2017.pdf. Accessed March 17, 2023.

California Air Resources Board (CARB), 2022. *2022 Change Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality*. November 16, 2022. Available at <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-12/2022-sp.pdf>. Accessed March 17, 2023.

City of Oakland, 2020. *Oakland 2030 Equitable Climate Action Plan*. July 2020. Available at <https://cao-94612.s3.amazonaws.com/documents/Oakland-ECAP-07-24.pdf>.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), 2015. *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program: Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*. February 2015. Available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/crrnr/2015gmappendicesaf.pdf>. Accessed March 17, 2023.

7.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
<p>a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Create a significant hazard to the public through the storage or use of acutely hazardous materials near sensitive receptors;</p> <p>Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (i.e., the "Cortese List") and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment;</p>	☒	☐	☐
<p>b. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school;</p>	☒	☐	☐
<p>c. Result in less than two emergency access routes for streets exceeding 600 feet in length unless otherwise determined to be acceptable by the Fire Chief, or his/her designee, in specific instances due to climatic, geographic, topographic, or other conditions; or</p> <p>Fundamentally impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.</p>	☒	☐	☐
<p>d. Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and would result in a significant safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; or</p> <p>Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, and would result in a significant safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.</p>	☒	☐	☐

7.8.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified less-than-significant effects regarding hazards and hazardous materials and identified mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts regarding exposure of workers and the public to hazardous substances levels to less than significant. Those mitigation measures are now incorporated into City of Oakland SCAs.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified less-than-significant impacts to all hazards and hazardous materials factors, assuming implementation of numerous relevant OSCAR policies.

7.8.2 Project Analysis

7.8.2.1 Exposure to Hazards, Hazardous Materials Use, Storage and Disposal (Criteria 8a and 8b)

The Project site was established as an outdoor public use space in the 1800s and evolved with various open space and park uses and recreational facilities over time. The surrounding area has historically been occupied by mixed housing types and neighborhood commercial and cultural establishments. No waterway exists on or adjacent to the site. The Project site is not on the Cortese List compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 5.¹³

The proposed Project does not involve the construction of new buildings or substantial new uses. However, recommended improvements may involve some degree of grading or earthwork and minor maintenance work. Therefore, the Project would be required to implement SCA HAZ-1, Hazardous Materials Related to Construction, to ensure best management practices for hazardous materials are followed during construction activities. The Project would also follow applicable laws and regulations adopted to safeguard workers and the general public.

The only existing buildings within the park are the recreation center building and Head Start facility. Minor maintenance work is recommended for these buildings, such as removal of graffiti; the repair and replacement of waterproof coating over the recreation center; the repair and repainting of existing woodwork, including dry rot repair as needed; ADA upgrades for existing ramps and stairs; and new exterior paint. As discussed in Section 7.2, *Air Quality* (criteria 2a and 2b), this minor maintenance work would occur over a short period of time and likely in phases. Moreover, the minor maintenance would involve the use of materials and chemicals that would be used, stored and disposed of in accordance with best management practices and regulations and SCA HAZ-1.

No changes are proposed to the existing park operations other than the introduction of new amenities and physical improvements. No routine transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials would occur as a result of the Project, nor would activities exist that have the potential for foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment near sensitive receptors. The impact would be less than significant.

7.8.2.2 Hazardous Materials within a Quarter Mile of a School (Criterion 8b)

Roosevelt Middle School at 1926 East 19th Street is located approximately 150 feet northeast of the park, diagonally across the intersection of East 19th Street and 18th Avenue. St. Anthony's School at 1500 East 15th St is two blocks southwest of the park, and Garfield Elementary is located approximately 0.30 miles (four blocks) east of the park. Also, the Head Start facility is located at the north end of the Park. Routine chemicals (e.g., paints, solvents, coatings) would be

¹³ [EnviroStor Database \(ca.gov\)](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/Programs/OPA/Pages/P080001.aspx)

used for limited and intermittence periods for the minor maintenance work recommended for the Head Start facility and adjacent recreation center. Maintenance work involving hazardous chemicals would occur when these facilities are in-use, and as discussed above, all work would adhere to SCA HAZ-1. No other aspect of the proposed Project is expected to involve hazardous materials in any substantial or prolonged manner during construction or operations to create risk due to those activities occurring within 0.25 miles of a school. Adherence to SCA HAZ-1 will ensure best management practices regarding potentially contaminated materials are followed during any construction. The impact would be less than significant.

7.8.2.3 Emergency Access Routes (Criterion 8c)

The Project would not interfere with established, adopted emergency response plans or evacuation plans. Project construction may result in temporary road and lane closures to convert some existing on-street parking spaces along the park perimeter to ADA-accessible spaces and, after preparation of a future traffic study, design and install traffic calming elements at the bordering street intersections. SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way, would ensure that the Project obtain an obstruction permit from the City prior to placing any temporary construction-related obstruction in the public right-of-way, which includes City streets and sidewalks. The impact would be less than significant.

7.8.2.4 Airport Hazards (Criterion 8d)

The Project site is not located within an airport land use plan or private airstrip. Nor does the Project involve the introduction of development that could that could create a significant safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. There would be no impact.

7.8.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials than those identified in those previous evaluations. With implementation of **SCA HAZ-1, Hazards Materials Related to Construction**, and **SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way** (see Attachment A), the potential impacts associated with hazards and hazardous conditions would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site that would affect the quality of receiving waters; Create or contribute substantial runoff which would be an additional source of polluted runoff; Otherwise substantially degrade water quality; Fundamentally conflict with the City of Oakland Creek Protection Ordinance (OMC Chapter 13.16) intended to protect hydrologic resources.	☒	☐	☐
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or proposed uses for which permits have been granted);	☒	☐	☐
c. Create or contribute substantial runoff which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems; Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course, or increasing the rate or amount of flow, of a creek, river, or stream in a manner that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding, both on- or off-site	☒	☐	☐
d. Result in substantial flooding on- or off-site; Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, that would impede or redirect flood flows; Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death as a result of inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow; or Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding.	☒	☐	☐

7.9.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR found less-than-significant effects regarding hydrology and water quality, assuming compliance with regulatory requirements. No mitigation measures were identified.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified less-than-significant impacts regarding water and groundwater quality, urban runoff and drainage patterns and changes, considering the implementation of several OSCAR policies; no mitigations were required. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also identified potential impacts and program-level mitigation measures to reduce creek and watercourse improvements and flood control impacts to less than significant.

7.9.2 Project Analysis

7.9.2.1 *Water Quality, Stormwater, and Drainages and Drainage Patterns* (Criteria 9a and 9c)

The Project site is located in an urban area and contains no watercourses onsite or nearby. The park is mostly unpaved, with open lawns, mature trees and landscaping throughout, except where existing athletic courts, pave paths, and the paved area and structures/buildings (previous recreational center) at the northernmost park gateway at the highest elevation of the site.

The proposed Project focuses on improving existing assets of the park; no new buildings are proposed to be constructed. Certain recommended improvements may involve some degree of grading or earthwork: as previously described, the new Dog Play Area, new Children's Playground, leveling of within adjacent to the Soccer Field, and potentially the expanded Community Garden, new Native Plant Demonstration Garden, and new/improved paved paths. None of the improvements would cause a net change in the amount of impervious or pervious surface area currently in the park nor alter overall drainage patterns or flow volume in a way that would degrade water quality due to increased erosion during construction or ongoing activities the park. Upgrades near the existing Soccer Field are recommended to address existing storm drainage issues at the northeast corner of the field/track and the adjacent lawn eastward.

However limited the earthwork associated with any of the recommended improvements may be, SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction, would apply to each improvement over time to address stormwater runoff quality, pattern or volume during construction. Although no specific design or development details are known for any of the recommended improvements (including the total surface area change in impervious elements), the proposed Project is not considered a "Regulated Project" under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) C.3 requirements; it is not anticipated to create or replace more than 5,000 square feet of new or existing impervious surface area. SCA HYD-2, Site Design Measures to Reduce Stormwater Runoff, would apply to the proposed improvements and specifies design measures to reduce amounts/volumes of stormwater runoff, such as using permeable instead of impervious pavings and preserving quality open space. Also SCA UTIL-2, Storm Drain System, also addresses post-construction stormwater treatment and may apply. The impacts regarding water quality and stormwater drainage would be less than significant.

7.9.2.2 Use of Groundwater (Criterion 9b)

As described above, the proposed Project would not result in a net increase of impervious surfaces or substantial subsurface activities during construction. Therefore, there are no potential effects regarding groundwater supplies or recharge. The proposed Project would adhere to the SCA GEO-1, Construction-Related Permit(s) that addresses all applicable regulatory standards and regulations pertaining to the City's building codes and grading regulations, to the extent they apply to any of the proposed Project's recommended improvements. No impact regarding use of groundwater would occur.

7.9.2.3 Flooding and Substantial Risks from Flooding (Criteria 9d)

The Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone, a 100-year or 500-year flood boundary, or tsunami-inundation zone.^{14,15} Risk of seiches in the Project site or throughout Oakland is minimal, given there are no large confined bodies of water with depths that would cause this hazard.¹⁶ Moreover, the proposed Project would not place new structures sensitive to substantial flood risks. No impact regarding flooding and risk from flooding would occur.

7.9.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality, groundwater, or flooding than those identified in those prior evaluations. Implementation of **SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction; SCA HYD-2, Site Design Measures to Reduce Stormwater Runoff; SCA GEO-1, Construction-Related Permit(s);** and SCA UTIL-2, Storm Drain System, (see Attachment A), would ensure that potential impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

¹⁴ MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, FEMA Flood Hazards Zones, <https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=929195bc63d74955bb54cf26c94b7659>, accessed March 1, 2023.

¹⁵ Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, Tsunami Evacuation Zones, <https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=c51a48d574e24f7eb6470bf68f1ae08a>, accessed March 1, 2023.

¹⁶ City of Oakland, 2016. 2016 – 2021 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. June 7, 2016.

7.10 Land Use, Plans, and Policies

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Physically divide an established community;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a fundamental conflict between adjacent or nearby land uses; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Fundamentally conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect and actually result in a physical change in the environment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.10.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR found less-than-significant impacts related to the division of an established community or fundamental land use conflicts.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified impacts potential impacts to land use, plans and policies and prescribed several mitigation measures to be implemented by the City. For example, the 1998 LUTE was the implementation of an OSCAR IS/MND mitigation measure identified to address potentially significant land use conflicts. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also recognized the potential growth inducing nature of implementing the OSCAR, but not in a manner that would have a significant adverse impact.

7.10.2 Project Analysis

7.10.2.1 Division of Existing Community, Conflict with Land Uses (Criteria 10a and 10b)

The Project site, San Antonio Park, was established as an outdoor public use space in the 1800s and evolved with various open space and park uses and recreational facilities over time in its original location that is a square city block. The surrounding area has historically been a mix of housing types, neighborhood commercial uses, and cultural establishments including schools and places of worship. The park is an island of open space within the surrounding neighborhood.

All the recommended improvements described in the Master Plan would occur within the park’s boundaries, except the possible conversion of some existing on-street parking spaces along the park perimeter to ADA-accessible spaces or the installation of traffic calming elements at the bordering street intersections to the park. Thus, the proposed Project would not divide and existing community. Also, the recommended improvements would enhance existing park

amenities and recreational facilities that are appropriate to the existing use and setting of the park, so the proposed Project would not result in a fundamental conflict with adjacent land uses. No mitigation measures are required, and no Oakland SCAs apply to these criteria. The impacts would be less than significant.

7.10.2.2 Conflict with Land Use Plan, Policy or Regulation for Mitigating an Environmental Effect (Criterion 10c)

Oakland General Plan / Planning Code

The Project site is not located within an adopted Oakland specific plan area. Overall planning and policy guidance for the park is provided in the LUTE and OSCAR Element of the Oakland General Plan. The park is within the “Urban Park and Open Space” General Plan land use classification, which was established in the 1996 OSCAR Element and carried forward into the 1998 LUTE. The intent of the Urban Park and Open Space classification is “to identify, enhance and maintain land for parks and open space.” The purpose of this classification is “to maintain an urban park, schoolyard and garden system which provides open space for outdoor recreation, psychological and physical well-being, and relief from the urban environment.” (1998 LUTE p. 158) The park improvements recommended in the proposed Master Plan are consistent with the intent and purpose of the land use classification, as the improvements enhance the opportunities for outdoor recreation, community gardening, as well as active and passive facilities and areas for exercise, social interaction, and respite.

General Plan Policies

The proposed Master Plan does not conflict with any policies in the Oakland General Plan, which contains numerous policies that directly pertain to the recommended improvements, and the proposed Plan is forwards each one. Notable policies to which the proposed Master Plan aligns are as follows:

- **Policy Open Space (OS)-2.1: Protection of Park Open Space.** The propose of Master Plan includes the park’s enhancement and the protection of its open space character and expanded range of outdoor recreational activities.
- **Policy OS-2.3: Community Gardening.** The Master Plan recommends expansion of the existing Community Garden and introduces a new Native Plant Demonstration Garden – both of which will maintain and support the existing community gardening facilities and program at the park.
- **Policy Recreation (REC)-1.2: No Net Loss of Open Space.** All of the recommended improvements under the Master Plan are park-compatible facilities and uses. None involve improvements or new construction that would result in a loss of existing open space.
- **Policy REC 1.5: Park Master Planning.** The Master Plan is a multi-year plan that prioritizes parks and recreation-related capital projects that are needed to maintain existing amenities and respond to community requests for enhanced opportunities. This directly forwards this policy that calls for the use of master plans as a tool for making long-range decisions for park land use, determining needs for capital improvements and funding sources, and soliciting community opinion on how parks should be managed.

- **Policy REC-2.6: Historic Park Features.** San Antonio Park is not a historic resource, so the Master Plan would not result in direct impacts to historic resource (see 7.5, *Cultural Resources*).¹⁷ The recommended improvements do acknowledge special park features, namely trimming trees and shrubs to maximize or restore special viewsheds to the greatest extent possible, while also maintaining the existing mature Oak tree canopies.
- **Policy Conservation (CO)-12.4: Design of Development to Minimize Air Quality Impacts.** As discussed in Section 7.2, *Air Quality*, the implemented Master Plan could cause an increase to the number of vehicle trips as a result of new visitors being attracted to the park. However, the improvements are not trip generating uses collectively or individually. The Project's recommended improvements include elements to improve existing and create new pedestrian connections at the bordering street intersections and paved entrances to the park, as well as to provide more and improved bike parking throughout the park. Any increase in existing vehicle trips to the park due to potential new users would also be minimal since, on a regular basis, the park primarily serves local users who currently walk or bike to the park and would continue to do so. Also, the park is currently well served by multiple modes of transportation that support increased use during special events at the park.

Through completion of the City's ECAP Checklist (see Section 7.6, *Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change*, and **Appendix A** to this document), the City has committed the recommended improvements to all applicable GHG emissions reductions strategies in the ECAP Checklist. Examples include the proposed replacement of more trees than would be removed, minimal impact to the existing tree canopy wherever possible, and improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Therefore, the Master Plan is consistent with the City's ECAP.

Zoning Regulations

The park is within the "Open Space (OS) and Community Park" (CP) Zone. The intent of the OS Zone is to create, preserve, and enhance land for permanent open space to meet the active and passive recreational needs of Oakland residents and to promote park use which is compatible with surrounding land uses and the city's natural environment. The 1996 OSCAR defines the Community Park category as "a large natural and/or landscaped area which provides both a refuge from the urban environment and a place for active recreation" (1996 OSCAR Table 8). The Master Plan is consistent with the allowable uses, facilities and standards prescribed for the OS-CP Zone. Approval requires review of the Master Plan by PRAC and then adoption of the Master Plan by the Oakland City Council. Over time, minor conditional use permit approvals may be required for certain activities and facilities within Community Parks (Planning Code Chapter 17.11). The review and approval of Oakland tree permits will be required for the alteration, removal, or planting of qualifying trees (OMC Chapter 12.36).

Summary

As introduced in Section 7.10.1 above, the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified land use impacts that were reduced to less than significant with mitigation measures that prescribed City-initiated

¹⁷ References to "historic viewsheds" in this document pertain to viewsheds that existed from the high point of the park to the estuary/San Antonio Creek in the 1800's. These viewsheds are not historic resources pursuant to the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey (the Historic Preservation Element's Historical and Architectural Inventory) or for CEQA purposes.

plans, programs, and processes - most of which the City has since implemented and maintains. For example, the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND mitigation measures directed the City to adopt the LUTE, to implement policies to establish a formal public hearing process for changes to park land uses, to promote park master planning, and to establish a park classification and zoning system to regulate land use changes in parks.¹⁸ Therefore, no mitigation measures from the Previous CEQA Documents apply to the Master Plan. Also, no City SCAs apply to address land use, plans, or policy impacts of the proposed Plan.

In summary, the proposed Master Plan would not fundamentally conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. No mitigation measures are required, and no Oakland SCAs apply to this criterion. The impact would be less than significant.

7.10.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts related to land use, plans, and policies than those identified in those prior evaluations. The Previous CEQA Documents did not identify any mitigation measures relevant to the proposed Master Plan, and no City of Oakland SCAs directly address land use and planning effects pertinent to the Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

¹⁸ 1996 OSCAR IS/MND mitigation measures under *Land Use and Socioeconomic Factors*: criterion #21 (conflict with approved plans / alter present or planned land use) and criterion #23 (substantial alteration in neighborhood land use, density, or character).

7.11 Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; or	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.11.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified no impact regarding mineral resources, and the topic was not addressed in the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND.

7.11.2 Project Analysis

7.11.2.1 Availability and/or Loss of Availability of Delineated Mineral Resources or Recovery Site (Criteria 11a and 11b)

The Project site is located on land classified by DOC’s Division of Mines and Geology as Mineral Resource Zone 1 (MRZ-1), or an area where adequate geologic information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.¹⁹ The Project site is not zoned for, or immediately adjacent to, lands designated as a mineral resource zone by the City’s General Plan. As a result, the Project would not interfere with any mineral extraction operations, and would not result in the loss of land designated for mineral resources. As such, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource and would not result in the loss of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, no impact on mineral resources would occur.

7.11.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant mineral resources impacts than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. No SCAs would apply and no mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

¹⁹ DOC, 1987. *Special Report 146, Part II, Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the San Francisco-Monterey Bay Area*. Division of Mines and Geology.

7.12 Noise

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Generate noise in violation of the City of Oakland Noise Ordinance (Oakland Planning Code Section 17.120.050) regarding construction noise, except if an acoustical analysis is performed that identifies recommend measures to reduce potential impacts. During the hours of 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. on weekdays and 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. on weekends and federal holidays, noise levels received by any land use from construction or demolition shall not exceed the applicable nighttime operational noise level standard; Generate noise in violation of the City of Oakland nuisance standards (Oakland Municipal Code Section 8.18.020) regarding persistent construction-related noise;	☒	☐	☐
b. Generate noise in violation of the City of Oakland Noise Ordinance (Oakland Planning Code Section 17.120.050) regarding operational noise;	☒	☐	☐
c. Generate noise resulting in a 5 dBA permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; or, if under a cumulative scenario where the cumulative increase results in a 5 dBA permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity without the project (i.e., the cumulative condition including the project compared to the existing conditions) and a 3-dBA permanent increase is attributable to the project (i.e., the cumulative condition including the project compared to the cumulative baseline condition without the project);	☒	☐	☐
d. Expose persons to interior L _{dn} or CNEL greater than 45 dBA for multi-family dwellings, hotels, motels, dormitories and long-term care facilities (and may be extended by local legislative action to include single-family dwellings) per California Noise Insulation Standards (CCR Part 2, Title 24); e. Expose the project to community noise in conflict with the land use compatibility guidelines of the Oakland General Plan after incorporation of all applicable Standard Conditions of Approval (see Figure 1); f. Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of applicable standards established by a regulatory agency (e.g., occupational noise standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]); or	☒	☐	☐
g. During either project construction or project operation expose persons to or generate groundborne vibration that exceeds the criteria established by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).	☒	☐	☐

7.12.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified mitigation measures to address potential noise conflicts between different land uses, including transportation/transit improvements, and identified less-than-significant impacts to roadway noise and the proximity of new multi-family uses near transportation/transit improvements. The 1998 LUTE EIR identified significant unavoidable impacts regarding construction noise and vibration downtown and in the coliseum area, even after the implementation of mitigation measures that are now equivalent to current City of Oakland SCAs.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified potentially significant noise impacts regarding ambient noise increases near sensitive receptors. Mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to less than significant required the implementation of OSCAR Element policies regarding the review of park use changes, in addition to policies requiring noise studies conducted for joint-uses of parks with non-park uses (e.g., water tank). The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also identified a potentially significant impact regarding the exposure of people to severe noise levels and identified similar mitigation measures requiring the preparation of noise studies under certain conditions, and the refinement of then-existing noise compatibility criteria with an update of the Noise Element of the Oakland General Plan. The severe noise impact was reduced to less than significant.

7.12.2 Project Analysis

7.12.2.1 Construction Noise and Vibration (Criteria 12a and 12e)

The proposed Project recommends future improvements to the existing park that could result in short-term construction activities over time. The recommended improvements include refurbishing Playfields and Courts; expanding the Community Gardens and Picnic Areas; improvements to circulation, accessibility and lighting; and a new all-inclusive Children's Playground will replace the existing playgrounds. No new structures are proposed to be constructed, and only the new Dog Play Area, the relocated/reconstructed Children's Playground, and the Soccer Field, track and lawn improvements may involve minimal grading/earthwork, which is expected to be accomplished using small construction equipment.

Further, no haul trips would be generated since any soils generated from the minimal earthwork would be incorporated elsewhere in the park. As indicated in prior sections, the specific construction activities and construction equipment required for the recommended improvements would be less than what would be involved for new construction of buildings or substantial earth movement. Nor does the proposed Project specify the relative timing of the improvements, which would occur based on when funding for each will be available. Therefore, a quantitative construction noise assessment is not possible; the following is a qualitative discussion of potential construction activities and potential noise levels. For common types of noise-intensive construction equipment, **Table 7.12-1** shows the instantaneous maximum noise levels for a specified period of time (L_{max}) and the energy-equivalent sound level over a period of one hour (L_{eq}).

**TABLE 7.12-1
 REFERENCE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS (50 FEET FROM SOURCE)**

Type of Equipment	L _{max} , dBA	Hourly L _{eq} , dBA/% Use
Grader	85	81/40%
Scraper	84	80/40%
Dozer	82	78/40%
Paver	77	74/50%
Roller	80	73/20%
Loader	78	74/40%
Air Compressor	78	74/40%
Excavator	81	77/40%

SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration, 2008. *FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, Version 1.1*, December 2008.

As discussed above, the improvements recommended by the proposed Project would involve limited construction activity and would not likely involve any of the equipment listed in Table 7.12-1. Noise generated by the construction of any of the recommended improvements is expected to be substantially less than the noise levels shown in the table. If any of the noise-intensive equipment are warranted, they would be turned off when not in use. Moreover, in a most-impactful (albeit unlikely) scenario in which all of the improvements are implemented concurrently, they would occur in different areas of the park. The nearest off-site sensitive receptors are residential uses located across each border street of the park, which are as close as approximately 60 feet from the park’s bordering sidewalks). Use of any of these equipment would expose the nearest sensitive receptors to a construction noise level greater than the City’s Municipal Code noise exposure standard for residential uses of 65 dBA. However, this is conservative estimate as sound would also be attenuated for sensitive receptors located within an enclosed building, and operable windows could be shut during any louder events.

Given the type of improvements recommended, no extreme construction noise is possible, and no ground-borne vibration from onsite equipment, such as large dozers, would produce vibration levels that could exceed the 0.12 peak particle velocity (PPV)-inch/second criterion established by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).²⁰

As needed, City of Oakland SCAs would minimize any construction noise by limiting hours of construction activities, by requiring best available noise control technology and notification of any local residents of construction activities, by tracking and responding to noise complaints, and limiting vibration impacts through design and methods of construction. These include the following SCAs: SCA NOI-1, Construction Days/Hours, limits construction hours mirroring Noise Ordinance requirements; SCA NOI-2, Construction Noise, requires projects to implement construction noise reduction measures; and SCA NOI-3, Construction Noise Complaints, sets a protocol for receiving and addressing construction noise complaints from the public. With the

²⁰ Federal Transit Administration, 2018. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual*, September 2018.

implementation of these SCAs, construction noise and vibration impacts of the proposed Project would be less than significant.

7.12.2.2 Operational Noise, Operational Vibration, and Traffic Noise (Criteria 12b, 12c, and 12e)

None of the improvements recommended by the proposed Project would generate new noise or vibration from stationary sources once implemented and in use. The only wholly new park elements would be the new Dog Play Area and the Native Plant Demonstration Garden, and while users of the new Dog Play Area could generate new audible noise in the area, the sources would not be stationary nor exceed maximum sound levels that could be received at residential or other land uses pursuant to Chapter 17.120.050 of the Oakland Planning Code. Regardless, the SCA NOI-4, Operational Noise, which ensures compliance with operational noise limits in the City's Noise Ordinance would apply to the Project.

As discussed in Section 7.3, *Air Quality*, to mitigate the potential for the implemented Master Plan to increase the number of vehicle trips generated by the park, the Project's recommended improvements include elements to strengthen existing pedestrian facilities within, accessing and adjacent to the park, as well as more and improved bike parking throughout the park. Any increase in existing vehicle trips to the park's new users is also expected to be minimal since, the park primarily serves local users who largely walk or bike to the park, and other users would continue to use existing bus routes along Foothill Boulevard to access the park.

Potential operational noise impacts from the Project would be less than significant.

7.12.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant noise impacts than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. Implementation of **SCA NOI-1, Construction Days/Hours; SCA NOI-2, Construction Noise; SCA NOI-3, Construction Noise Complaints; and SCA NOI-4, Operational Noise** (see Attachment A), would apply and ensure that noise- and vibration-related impacts associated with the Project would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.13 Population and Housing

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in a manner not contemplated in the General Plan, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extensions of roads or other infrastructure), such that additional infrastructure is required but the impacts of such were not previously considered or analyzed;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere in excess of that contained in the City's Housing Element; or Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere in excess of that contained in the City's Housing Element.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.13.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified less-than-significant impacts related to population and housing and employment, and identified mitigation measures to address unanticipated employment growth (compared to regional projections). No other mitigation measures were warranted.

7.13.2 Project Analysis

7.13.2.1 Population Growth and Displacement of Housing and People (Criteria 13a and 13b)

The proposed Project involves a series of future improvements to existing assets of San Antonio Park, which include open lawns, a community garden, children's playgrounds, walking paths and picnic tables throughout; the San Antonio Sports Complex which includes basketball courts, a soccer field, and tennis courts; and an existing recreation center building. No housing exists in the park, nor does the proposed Project involve the construction of housing, businesses, or infrastructure extensions. On-site employees would be associated with the Head Start program located in the former recreational center building, therefore not affected by the proposed Project. No population and housing impacts could occur with the proposed Project.

7.13.2.3 Exposure to Project Receptors (Criterion 13d)

The proposed Project recommends improvements to amenities in an existing public park. No land use change is proposed. No structures that would be subject to maximum interior noise levels pursuant Oakland's General Plan land use compatibility guidelines and State standards

(e.g., OSHA and Title 24 of the State energy code or) would be developed. No impact regarding the potential exposure of project receptors to incompatible interior noise levels would occur.

7.13.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts related to population and housing than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. No impacts would occur. No additional analysis is required.

7.14 Public Services and Recreation Facilities

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks; • Fire protection; • Police protection; • Schools; or • Other public facilities. 	☒	☐	☐
b. Increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have a substantial adverse physical effect on the environment.	☒	☐	☐

7.14.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified a significant and unavoidable impact for fire safety, with mitigation measures pertaining to the North Oakland Hills area. The 1998 LUTE EIR also identified a significant and unavoidable impact regarding increased student enrollment, particularly in Downtown (and the Waterfront), despite the identification of mitigation measures.²¹ All other public services and recreation-related impacts addressed in the 1998 LUTE EIR were less than significant with no mitigation measures required; numerous mitigating policies were identified.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified potential impacts regarding increased burden for park services and identified a mitigation measure that directed the implementation of several OSCAR Element policies aimed at creating funding mechanisms to meet its park service goals. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND also identified a mitigation measure promoting joint use agreements between the City and local school and college districts. The potential parks impact was reduced to less than significant. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified less than significant impacts regarding

²¹ The 1998 LUTE EIR addressed effects on solid waste demand and infrastructure facilities for water, sanitary sewer and stormwater drainage under *Public Services*. These topics are addressed in this document under Section 14, *Utilities and Service Systems*, consistent with current City approach.

police services, fire services and schools, assuming implementation of numerous relevant OSCAR policies.

7.14.2 Project Analysis

7.14.2.1 Public Services and Recreation (Criteria 14a and 14b)

Parks and Recreation

The proposed Project involves a multi-year plan that prioritizes parks and recreation related capital projects that are needed to maintain existing amenities and respond to community requests for enhanced opportunities. The capital projects are a series of recommended improvements to existing assets of San Antonio Park and are considered new and physically altered governmental facilities. To the extent that construction of the recommended improvements could result in potential environmental impacts, those analyses are addressed in the following sections of this document: 7.3, *Air Quality*; 7.6, *Geology, Soils, and Geohazards*; 7.7, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*; 7.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*; 7.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*; 7.12, *Noise (and Vibration)*; and 7.15, *Transportation and Circulation*. No new or substantially worse impacts compared to those in the Prior CEQA Documents are identified for any of the aforementioned topics.

The proposed Project does not increase or change the total acreage of the park, therefore it would not affect existing the acreage per capital park service ratios. While the recommended improvements may gradually garner additional users to the park over time as the improvements are funded and implemented, the potential increase in the number of users reasonably would not result in substantial or accelerated adverse physical deterioration of the new and expanded facilities. The proposed Project is itself a program to address existing deterioration of existing facilities due to time and routine use. Further, the proposed Project would relieve existing use at other City parks that currently offer dog play facilities, modern play areas for children, and/or or demonstration gardens – the wholly new facilities proposed for San Antonio Park with the Project.

Other Public Services

The proposed Project does not involve the construction of housing, businesses, or infrastructure that would create demands for increased police services, fire and emergency services, schools, or any other public services. The recommended improvements to the park are capital improvements that, as implemented over time as funding becomes available, would go through the City's project review requirements, such the Oakland Police and Fire Services' reviews of project plans to ensure all improvements are designed and located to ensure public safety.

Summary

The proposed Project would not result in adverse physical impacts resulting from the introduction of the new and physical altered park facilities nor generate increased demand for new physical public services facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

7.14.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant public services or recreation-related impacts than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. No SCA's would apply and no mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents would apply to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.15 Transportation and Circulation

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Conflict with a plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the safety or performance of the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian paths (except for automobile level of service or other measures of vehicle delay)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause substantial additional vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita, per service population, or other appropriate efficiency measure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially induce additional automobile travel by increasing physical roadway capacity in congested areas (i.e., by adding new mixed-flow lanes) or by adding new roadways to the network.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.15.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

The 1998 LUTE EIR identified significant and unavoidable impacts regarding roadway congestion, even with the implementation of program mitigation measures implementing roadway and transit improvements. Mitigation measures to address transportation impacts resulting from degradation of level-of-service (LOS) in specific areas of the City were identified to reduce these impacts to less than significant.

The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND identified impacts and program-level mitigation measures regarding potential adverse effects to existing circulation pattern of various modes and users. A key mitigation measures called for the update of the Circulation Element (i.e., LUTE) to address increased pedestrian and bicycle activity. Numerous OSCAR Element policies were identified to reduced potential environmental effects of traffic congestion and use of automobile use.

Neither the 1998 LUTE EIR or 1996 OSCAR IS/MND addressed vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as a significance criterion, but did discuss policies and plan-level characteristics minimizes vehicle miles travelled.

7.15.2 Project Analysis

7.15.2.1 Conflicts with Plans, Ordinances, or Policies Relating to Safety, or Performance of the Circulation System (Criterion 15a)

The proposed Project would not cause a significant impact by conflicting with adopted plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the safety and performance of the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian paths.

The LUTE, as well as the City's *Public Transit and Alternative Mode and Complete Streets* policies, encourage the use of non-automobile transportation modes, such as transit, bicycling, and walking. The Project recommends new and improved pedestrian connections within the park, accessing the park, and at the bordering street intersections, in addition to providing more and improved bike parking throughout the park.

As discussed under Criteria 13b and 13c below, any increase in existing vehicle trips to the park due to potential new users would be minimal since, on a regular basis, the park primarily serves local users who currently walk or bike to the park and would continue to do so. Also, the park is currently well served by multiple modes of transportation, including two bus routes and a dedicated bike lane on Foothill Boulevard; these are commonly used to access the park during special events at the park. Therefore, the proposed Project supports the City's expressed goal of reducing the use of non-automobile transportation modes.

For the reasons mentioned in this section, the proposed Project is also consistent with both the City's 2017 Pedestrian Master Plan (*Oakland Walks*) and the 2019 Bicycle Master Plan (*Let's Bike Oakland*) as the proposed Project does not propose any permanent modifications to the public right-of-way. As previously discussed in Section 7.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, certain recommended improvements may involve temporary road and lane closures to convert some existing on-street parking spaces along the park perimeter to ADA-accessible spaces and, after preparation of a future traffic study, install traffic calming elements at the bordering street intersections to the park. SCA TRA-1, *Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way*, would ensure that the Project obtain an obstruction permit from the City prior to placing any temporary construction-related obstruction in the public right-of-way, which includes City streets and sidewalks.

Overall, the proposed Project would not conflict with adopted plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the safety and performance of the circulation system. This is a less-than-significant impact; no mitigation measures are required.

7.15.2.2 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Assessment and Induced Automobile Travel (Criteria 15b and 15c)

Estimating VMT considers the length of vehicle trips on the transportation network, as well as the changes in VMT behavior that may occur with the introduction of a project. A presumption is that a proposed Project involves uses that generate vehicle trips. The City of Oakland's Transportation Impact Review Guidelines (TIRG) include thresholds of significance for VMT regarding residential projects, office projects, and retail projects. Each threshold compares how the VMT of one of these project types compares to the regional VMT of the same use, considering percentages of VMT change (residential or office) or a net increase in VMT (retail).

The City also applies Screening Criteria that identify certain projects that would be considered less than significant without further evaluation. Screened-out criteria include "Small Projects" (i.e., generate fewer than 100 vehicle trips per day); projects located "within Low-VMT Areas" (i.e., areas exhibiting below-threshold VMT or that are at least 15 percent below the regional

average VMT); or projects “Near Transit Stations” (i.e., located in a Transit Priority Area²² or within one-half mile of a Major Transit Corridor or Stop²³ and meeting other certain criteria pertaining to floor area ratio (FAR), relative parking use included, and consistency the applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy (as determined by the lead agency, with input from the MTC).

As previously discussed in Section 7.3, *Air Quality*, the proposed Project recommends future park improvements that could attract more visitors to the park. The recommended improvements are not vehicle trip generators, collectively or individually, and are not expected to generate an increase in the number of peak-hour vehicle trips since the park will continue to serve the local neighborhood. The proposed Project would not increase the total acreage of the existing park, nor would it change existing vehicle access, roadway capacity or services. VMT are expected to remain the same, since the park primarily serves residents within the surrounding community. Current and new future users are expected to continue to walking or biking to the park or using the two bus routes and dedicated bike lane on Foothill Boulevard to access the park during special events. The proposed Project also recommends elements to strengthen existing pedestrian paths to and throughout the park, as well as pedestrian facilities accessing the park and at bordering street intersections. Recommended improvements also include more and improved bike parking throughout the park.

In summary, since any notable increase in vehicle trips to the park is not likely due to the nature of proposed recommendations, and/or the proposed Project is classified as a “Small Project” and therefore screened out from a VMT assessment, the impacts would be less than significant impact.

7.15.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant transportation or circulation impacts than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. Implementation of SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way (see Attachment A) would apply and ensure that potential transportation impacts are less than significant. This SCA is equally or more effective compared to the program-level circulation mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

²² The California Public Resource Code (PRC) defines a Transit Priority Area as a one-half mile area around an existing major transit stop or an existing stop along a high-quality transit corridor. PRC Section 21064.3 defines major transit stop as a site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. PRC Section 21155 defines a high-quality transit corridor as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

²³ “Major transit stop” is defined in California PRC Section 21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods.

7.16 Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board; Require or result in construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers' existing commitments and require or result in construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;	☒	☐	☐
b. Exceed water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, and require or result in construction of water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;	☒	☐	☐
c. Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs and require or result in construction of landfill facilities or expansion of existing facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; Violate applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste;	☒	☐	☐
d. Violate applicable federal, state and local statutes and regulations relating to energy standards; or Result in a determination by the energy provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers' existing commitments and require or result in construction of new energy facilities or expansion of existing facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.	☒	☐	☐
e. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation	☒	☐	☐
f. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency	☒	☐	☐

The City of Oakland's thresholds of significance for Utilities and Service Systems include questions related to energy; thus, the threshold questions related to energy from the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form are listed under this topic as criteria "d" through "f."

7.16.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

Within its analysis of public services, the 1998 LUTE EIR identified potentially significant effects regarding all utilities and service systems topics and identified mitigation measures that reduced the effects of each to less-than-significant levels. The 1998 LUTE EIR identified a less-than-significant energy impact, despite the marginal increase in energy consumption associated with development under the LUTE. No mitigation measures were identified.

7.16.2 Project Analysis

7.16.2.1 Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater (Criteria 16a and 16b)

Water and Wastewater

The Project site is located in a built-out urban area with existing service systems. The proposed Project does not involve the construction of housing, businesses, or infrastructure that would substantially increase demands for increased water or wastewater facilities, causing exceedances that require new or expanded facilities.

Stormwater

None of the recommended improvements would alter the overall storm drainage patterns or flow volumes, including the recommended upgrades near the existing Soccer Field specifically to address existing storm drainage issues at the northeast corner of the field/track and the adjacent lawn eastward. Improvements also include new or upgraded (for water and energy efficiency) spray irrigation in certain areas of the park, including the Event Lawn, Soccer Field, and new Native Plant Garden. Potential drainage changes, which would be designed in detail when the improvements occur over time, would not warrant new storm drain infrastructure. However, to the extent the implementation of any of the Project's recommended improvements may involve storm drainage, the Project would implement SCA UTIL-2, Storm Drain System, which require stormwater control after construction to address any potential impacts on stormwater treatment as a result of the Project. Also, the Project would adhere to SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction, and SCA HYD-2, Site Design Measures to Reduce Stormwater Runoff, as previously discussed in Section 7.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Therefore, the Project would not result in any new or more substantial impacts on the stormwater system, nor water or sewer, than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and the impacts would be less than significant.

7.16.2.2 Solid Waste Services (Criterion 16c)

Certain recommended improvements with the proposed Project would involve construction debris, including the upgrade of the track around the Soccer Field, resurfacing of the Multiuse Hard Courts, removal of the two existing playgrounds. The Project may be required to comply with the City's construction and demolition debris recycling ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 15.34), which requires submittal of a plan to divert at least 50 percent of the construction waste generated by the Project from landfill disposal. The Project also may be required to comply with the City of Oakland Recycling Space Allocation Ordinance (Planning Code Chapter 17.118) to ensure the provision of adequate, accessible, and convenient locations for the collection and storage of recyclable materials. In addition, the Project would comply with City of Oakland SCA UTIL-3, Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling, to ensure solid waste during construction is minimized. SCA UTIL-4, Recycling Collection and Storage Space, may apply to the park to help manage that the recycling of operational solid waste. The Project would not impede the ability of the City to meet the waste diversion requirements or cause the City to violate other applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The impact would be less than significant.

7.16.2.3 Energy (Criterion 16d through 16f)

Any new lighting would connect to the existing power grid. Typical energy consumption during construction includes the use of construction equipment, hauling truck trips, building material delivery truck trips, and worker trips to and from the Project site. While minimal instances are likely to apply, the Project would adhere to SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related, which limits idling from larger diesel-fueled off-road vehicles and construction vehicles to reduce the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of fuel during construction. SCA AIR-2 also requires portable equipment to be powered by grid electricity if available, and diesel engines are only allowed if grid electricity is not available and propane or natural gas generators cannot meet the electrical demand.

As addressed in Section 7.7, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change*, the City has committed all the recommended improvements to all applicable GHG emissions reduction strategies in the City's ECAP Consistency Checklist that apply, pursuant to SCA GHG-1, Project Compliance with the ECAP Consistency Checklist (Appendix A). These include the proposed replacement of more trees than would be removed, minimal impact to the existing tree canopy wherever possible, and improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities. With these considerations, the Project's impacts on energy would be less than significant.

7.16.3 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, implementation of the Project would not substantially increase the severity of significant impacts identified in the Previous CEQA Documents, nor would it result in new significant impacts related to utilities and service systems that were not identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. Implementation of **SCA UTIL-1, Underground Utilities; SCA UTIL-2, Storm Drain System; SCA UTIL-3, Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling;**

SCA UTIL-4, Recycling Collection and Storage Space; UTIL-5, Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO); in addition to SCAs related to Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Hydrology and Water Quality: **SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related; SCA GHG-1, Project Compliance with the ECAP Consistency Checklist; SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction, and SCA HYD-2, Site Design Measures to Reduce Stormwater Runoff,** (all listed in Attachment A), would apply and ensure that utilities and service system impacts associated with the Project would be less than significant. These SCAs are equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

7.17 Wildfire

Would the project:	Equal or Less Severity of Impact Previously Identified in Previous CEQA Documents	Substantial Increase in Severity of Previously Identified Significant Impact in Previous CEQA Documents	New Significant Impact
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 controlled spread of a wildfire?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.17.1 Previous CEQA Documents Findings

Within its analysis of public services, the 1998 LUTE EIR identified a significant and unavoidable impact regarding the introduction of new population in areas of the City with various physical constraints (i.e., insufficient street widths, turning radii, steep slopes, vulnerable emergency water supply) and fire service deficiency the contribute to the risk of catastrophic wildfire, even with a mitigation measure requiring the construction of a fire station in the North Oakland Hills.

Within its analysis of human health and safety topics, the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND discussed potential impacts and mitigating policies pertaining to fire hazards, particularly in the hill areas of the City. No mitigation measures were identified.

7.17.2 Project Analysis

7.17.2.1 Impair Adopted Emergency Response/Evacuation Plan and Infrastructure Exacerbating Fire Risk (Criteria 17a and 17c)

As previously discussed in Section 7.8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the proposed Project would not interfere with established, adopted emergency response plans or evacuation plans. Project construction may involve temporary road and lane closures to convert some existing on-street parking spaces along the park perimeter to ADA-accessible spaces and install traffic calming elements at the park corners, after preparation of a traffic study. This is the extent of any possible infrastructure that could occur outside of the park boundaries. Implementation of SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way, would ensure that the Project obtain

an obstruction permit from the City prior to placing any temporary construction-related obstruction in the public right-of-way and would ensure the impact is less than significant.

7.17.2.2 Exacerbate Wildfire Risks, Exposure to Pollutant Concentrations / Post-fire Drainage and Slope Instability (Criteria 17b and 17d)

The proposed Project is not located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) for Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs) or Very High FHSZs (VHFHSZs), as mapped by CAL FIRE for the City of Oakland. The project site is located within a fully urbanized area in the City's flat lands (see Figure 5-1, Project Location, in Section 5. *Project Description*), and therefore not within an area of wildfire risk, the nearest boundary of which is located approximately 1.75 miles northward of the park, beyond Interstate 580 (I-580).²⁴ Therefore, the proposed Project would not have impacts regarding exacerbating fire risk and exposure due to slope, wind or other site characteristic, or post-fire conditions.

7.17.2 Conclusion

Based on an examination of the analysis, findings, and conclusions of the Previous CEQA Documents, the proposed Project would not result in any new or more significant wildfire impacts than those identified in the Previous CEQA Documents. Implementation of SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way, (see Attachment A) would apply and ensure that wildfire impacts associated with the Project would be less than significant. This SCA is equally or more effective compared to the program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents and that would relate to the proposed Project. No mitigation measures are required. No additional analysis is required.

²⁴ MTC, MTC/ABAG Hazard Viewer Map, Fire Hazard Severity Zones, <https://mtc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4a6f3f1259df42eab29b35dfcd086fc8>, accessed April 7, 2023.

8. References

(All references cited below are available at the Oakland Bureau of Planning, Agency, 250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Suite 3330, Oakland, California, unless specified otherwise.)

General Plan Land Use and Transportation Element

City of Oakland, 1998 LUTE Draft EIR, October 1997.

City of Oakland, 1998 LUTE Final EIR, February 1998.

City of Oakland, 2007. Land Use and Transportation Element of the Oakland General Plan, March 24, 1998, amended to June 21, 2007.

General Plan Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element

City of Oakland, 1996. Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element of the Oakland General Plan, June 1996.

City of Oakland, 1995. Mitigated Negative Declaration - Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element of the Oakland General Plan, Oakland 1995.

City of Oakland Bicycle Plan

City of Oakland, 2019. *Let's Bike Oakland, 2019 Oakland Bike Plan. Part of the Land Use and Transportation Element of the Oakland General Plan*, adopted July 9, 2019.

City of Oakland Pedestrian Plan

City of Oakland, 2018. City of Oakland Department of Transportation, *Oakland Walks! 2017 Pedestrian Plan Update*, September 2018.

Oakland Planning Code

City of Oakland, 2020. City of Oakland Planning Code. <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/planning-code>

9. Attachments

- A. Standard Conditions of Approval and Reporting Program
- B. Project Consistency with Community Plan or Zoning, Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183

10. Appendices

Appendix A - Equitable Climate Action Plan Consistency Checklist

ATTACHMENT A

Standard Conditions of Approval Reporting Program

This Standard Conditions of Approval (SCAs) Reporting Program (SCARP) is based on the CEQA Checklist prepared for the San Antonio Master Plan Project.

This SCARP is in compliance with Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines, which requires that the Lead Agency “adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects.” The SCARP lists SCAs that apply to the Project. Specifically, on December 16, 2020, the City of Oakland released a revised set of all City of Oakland SCAs, which largely still include SCAs adopted by the City in 2008, along with supplemental, modified, and new SCAs. The SCAs are measures that would minimize potential adverse effects that could result from implementation of the Project, to ensure the conditions are implemented and monitored. The revised set of the City of Oakland SCAs includes new, modified, and reorganized SCAs; however, none of the revisions diminish or negate the ability of the SCAs considered “environmental protection measures” to minimize potential adverse environmental effects. As such, the SCAs identified in the SCARP reflect the current SCAs only. This SCARP also identifies the mitigation monitoring requirements for each mitigation measure and SCA.

This CEQA Checklist is also based on the analysis in the following Program EIRs that apply to the proposed Project: Oakland’s 1998 General Plan Land Use and Transportation Element (LUTE) EIR (1998 LUTE EIR) and the 1998 LUTE EIR Conservation, Open Space and Recreation (OSCAR) Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). None of the mitigation measures from these prior Program EIRs are included in this SCARP because they, or an updated or equally effective SCA, are identified in this CEQA Checklist for the proposed Project.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between any prior mitigation measures and/or SCAs, the more restrictive conditions shall govern. To the extent any mitigation measure and/or SCA identified in the CEQA Checklist were inadvertently omitted, they are automatically incorporated herein by reference.

- The first column of the SCARP table identifies the SCA applicable to that topic in the CEQA Checklist. While an SCA can apply to more than one topic, it is listed in its entirety only under its primary topic (as indicated in the mitigation or SCA designator). The SCAs are numbered to specifically apply to the proposed Project and this CEQA Checklist; however,

the SCAs as presented in the City's *Standard Conditions of Approval and Uniformly Applied Development Standards* document²⁵ are included in parenthesis for cross-reference purposes.

- The second column identifies the monitoring schedule or timing applicable to the Project.
- The third column names the party responsible for monitoring the required action for the Project.

The Project Applicant (City of Oakland) is responsible for compliance with any recommendations identified in City-approved technical reports, all applicable SCAs set forth herein at its sole cost and expense, unless otherwise expressly provided in a specific Project condition of approval, and subject to the review and approval of the City of Oakland. Overall monitoring and compliance with the SCAs will be the responsibility of the Bureau of Planning, Zoning Inspections Division. Prior to the issuance of a demolition, grading, and/or construction permit, the Project Applicant shall pay the applicable mitigation and monitoring fee to the City in accordance with the City's Master Fee Schedule.

²⁵ Dated December 16, 2020, as amended.

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
General		
<p>SCA GEN-1 (Standard Condition Approval 15) Regulatory Permits and Authorizations from Other Agencies</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall obtain all necessary regulatory permits and authorizations from applicable resource/regulatory agencies including, but not limited to, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Bay Conservation and Development Commission, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Army Corps of Engineers and shall comply with all requirements and conditions of the permits/authorizations. The project applicant shall submit evidence of the approved permits/authorizations to the City, along with evidence demonstrating compliance with any regulatory permit/authorization conditions of approval.</p>	Prior to activity requiring permit/authorization from regulatory agency.	City of Oakland Bureau of Planning and applicable regulatory agency with jurisdiction
Aesthetics, Shadow, and Wind		
<p>SCA AES-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 16) Trash and Blight Removal</p> <p>The project applicant and his/her successors shall maintain the property free of blight, as defined in chapter 8.24 of the Oakland Municipal Code. For nonresidential and multi-family residential projects, the project applicant shall install and maintain trash receptacles near public entryways as needed to provide sufficient capacity for building users.</p>	Ongoing.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
<p>SCA AES-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 17) Graffiti Control</p> <p>a. During construction and operation of the project, the project applicant shall incorporate best management practices reasonably related to the control of graffiti and/or the mitigation of the impacts of graffiti. Such best management practices may include, without limitation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Installation and maintenance of landscaping to discourage defacement of and/or protect likely graffiti-attracting surfaces. ii. Installation and maintenance of lighting to protect likely graffiti-attracting surfaces. iii. Use of paint with anti-graffiti coating. iv. Incorporation of architectural or design elements or features to discourage graffiti defacement in accordance with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). v. Other practices approved by the City to deter, protect, or reduce the potential for graffiti defacement. <p>b. The project applicant shall remove graffiti by appropriate means within seventy-two (72) hours. Appropriate means include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Removal through scrubbing, washing, sanding, and/or scraping (or similar method) without damaging the surface and without discharging wash water or cleaning detergents into the City storm drain system. ii. Covering with new paint to match the color of the surrounding surface. iii. Replacing with new surfacing (with City permits if required). 	Ongoing.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Aesthetics, Shadow, and Wind (cont.)		
<p>SCA AES-3 (Standard Condition of Approval 18) Landscape Plan</p> <p>a. Landscape Plan Required</p> <p>The project applicant shall submit a final Landscape Plan for City review and approval that is consistent with the approved Landscape Plan. The Landscape Plan shall be included with the set of drawings submitted for the construction-related permit and shall comply with the landscape requirements of chapter 17.124 of the Planning Code. Proposed plants shall be predominantly drought-tolerant. Specification of any street trees shall comply with the Master Street Tree List and Tree Planting Guidelines (which can be viewed at http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/pwa/documents/report/oak042662.pdf and http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/pwa/documents/form/oak025595.pdf, respectively), and with any applicable streetscape plan.</p> <p>b. Landscape Installation</p> <p>The project applicant shall implement the approved Landscape Plan unless a bond, cash deposit, letter of credit, or other equivalent instrument acceptable to the Director of City Planning, is provided. The financial instrument shall equal the greater of \$2,500 or the estimated cost of implementing the Landscape Plan based on a licensed contractor’s bid.</p> <p>c. Landscape Maintenance</p> <p>All required planting shall be permanently maintained in good growing condition and, whenever necessary, replaced with new plant materials to ensure continued compliance with applicable landscaping requirements. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining planting in adjacent public rights-of-way. All required fences, walls, and irrigation systems shall be permanently maintained in good condition and, whenever necessary, repaired or replaced.</p>	<p>a. Prior to approval of construction-related permit.</p> <p>b. Prior to building permit final.</p> <p>c. Ongoing</p>	<p>a. City of Oakland Bureau of Planning</p> <p>b. City of Oakland Bureau of Building</p> <p>c. City of Oakland Bureau of Building</p>
<p>SCA AES-4 (Standard Condition of Approval 19): Lighting</p> <p>Proposed new exterior lighting fixtures shall be adequately shielded to a point below the light bulb and reflector to prevent unnecessary glare onto adjacent properties.</p>	Prior to building permit final.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
Air Quality		
<p>SCA AIR-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 20) Dust Controls – Construction-Related</p> <p>The Project applicant shall implement all of the following applicable dust control measures during construction of the Project:</p> <p>a. Water all exposed surfaces of active construction areas at least twice daily. Watering should be sufficient to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency may be necessary whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. Reclaimed water should be used whenever feasible.</p> <p>b. Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., the minimum required space between the top of the load and the top of the trailer).</p> <p>c. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.</p> <p>d. Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.</p> <p>e. All demolition activities (if any) shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 mph.</p> <p>f. All trucks and equipment, including tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site.</p> <p>g. Site accesses to a distance of 100 feet from the paved road shall be treated with a 6-to 12-inch compacted layer of wood chips, mulch, or gravel.</p>	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Air Quality (cont.)		
<p>SCA AIR-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 21) Criteria Air Pollutant Controls – Construction Related</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall implement all of the following applicable basic control measures for criteria air pollutants during construction of the project as applicable:</p> <p>a. Idling times on all diesel-fueled commercial vehicles over 10,000 lbs. shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to two minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485, of the California Code of Regulations). Clear signage to this effect shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.</p> <p>b. Idling times on all diesel-fueled off-road vehicles over 25 horsepower shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to two minutes and fleet operators must develop a written policy as required by Title 23, Section 2449, of the California Code of Regulations (“California Air Resources Board Off-Road Diesel Regulations”).</p> <p>c. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation. Equipment check documentation should be kept at the construction site and be available for review by the City and the Bay Area Air Quality District as needed.</p> <p>d. Portable equipment shall be powered by grid electricity if available. If electricity is not available, propane or natural gas generators shall be used if feasible. Diesel engines shall only be used if grid electricity is not available and use propane or natural gas generators cannot meet the electrical demand.</p> <p>e. Low VOC (i.e., ROG) coatings shall be used that comply with BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 3: Architectural Coatings.</p> <p>f. All equipment to be used on the construction site and subject to the requirements of Title 13, Section 2449, of the California Code of Regulations (“California Air Resources Board Off-Road Diesel Regulations”) and upon request by the City, the project applicant shall provide written documentation that fleet requirements have been met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, install passive electrostatic filtering systems, especially those with low air velocities (i.e., 1 mph). • Phasing of residential developments when proposed within 500 feet of freeways such that homes nearest the freeway are built last, if feasible. • The project shall be designed to locate sensitive receptors as far away as feasible from the source(s) of air pollution. Operable windows, balconies, and building air intakes shall be located as far away from these sources as feasible. If near a distribution center, residents shall be located as far away as feasible from a loading dock or where trucks concentrate to deliver goods. • Sensitive receptors shall be located on the upper floors of buildings, if feasible. • Planting trees and/or vegetation between sensitive receptors and pollution source, if feasible. Trees that are best suited to trapping PM shall be planted, including one or more of the following: Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>), Cypress (<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>), Hybrid poplar (<i>Populus deltoids X trichocarpa</i>), and Redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>). • Sensitive receptors shall be located as far away from truck activity areas, such as loading docks and delivery areas, as feasible. • Existing and new diesel generators shall meet CARB’s Tier 4 emission standards, if feasible. 	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Air Quality (cont.)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from diesel trucks shall be reduced through implementing the following measures, if feasible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Installing electrical hook-ups for diesel trucks at loading docks. – Requiring trucks to use Transportation Refrigeration Units (TRU) that meet Tier 4 emission standards. – Requiring truck-intensive projects to use advanced exhaust technology (e.g., hybrid) or alternative fuels. – Prohibiting trucks from idling for more than two minutes. – Establishing truck routes to avoid sensitive receptors in the project. A truck route program, along with truck calming, parking, and delivery restrictions, shall be implemented. <p>b. Maintenance of Health Risk Reduction Measures</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall maintain, repair, and/or replace installed health risk reduction measures, including but not limited to the HVAC system (if applicable), on an ongoing and as-needed basis. Prior to occupancy, the project applicant shall prepare and then distribute to the building manager/operator an operation and maintenance manual for the HVAC system and filter including the maintenance and replacement schedule for the filter.</p>		
Biological Resources		
<p>SCA BIO-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 29) Tree Removal During Bird Breeding Season</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> To the extent feasible, removal of any tree and/or other vegetation suitable for nesting of birds shall not occur during the bird breeding season of February 1 to August 15 (or during December 15 to August 15 for trees located in or near marsh, wetland, or aquatic habitats). If tree removal must occur during the bird breeding season, all trees to be removed shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist to verify the presence or absence of nesting raptors or other birds. Pre-removal surveys shall be conducted within 15 days prior to the start of work and shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. If the survey indicates the potential presence of nesting raptors or other birds, the biologist shall determine an appropriately sized buffer around the nest in which no work will be allowed until the young have successfully fledged. The size of the nest buffer will be determined by the biologist in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and will be based to a large extent on the nesting species and its sensitivity to disturbance. In general, buffer sizes of 200 feet for raptors and 50 feet for other birds should suffice to prevent disturbance to birds nesting in the urban environment, but these buffers may be increased or decreased, as appropriate, depending on the bird species and the level of disturbance anticipated near the nest.</p>	Prior to removal of trees.	City of Oakland Bureau of Planning
<p>SCA BIO-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 30) Tree Permit</p> <p>a. Tree Permit Required</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Pursuant to the City’s Tree Protection Ordinance (OMC chapter 12.36), the project applicant shall obtain a tree permit and abide by the conditions of that permit.</p> <p><u>When Required:</u> Prior to approval of construction-related permit</p> <p><u>Initial Approval:</u> Permit approval by Public Works Department, Tree Division; evidence of approval submitted to Bureau of Building</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Inspection:</u> Bureau of Building</p>	Prior to building permit final	Public Works Department, Tree Division City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Biological Resources (cont.)		
<p>b. Tree Protection During Construction</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Adequate protection shall be provided during the construction period for any trees which are to remain standing, including the following, plus any recommendations of an arborist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Before the start of any clearing, excavation, construction, or other work on the site, every protected tree deemed to be potentially endangered by said site work shall be securely fenced off at a distance from the base of the tree to be determined by the project’s consulting arborist. Such fences shall remain in place for duration of all such work. All trees to be removed shall be clearly marked. A scheme shall be established for the removal and disposal of logs, brush, earth and other debris which will avoid injury to any protected tree. ii. Where proposed development or other site work is to encroach upon the protected perimeter of any protected tree, special measures shall be incorporated to allow the roots to breathe and obtain water and nutrients. Any excavation, cutting, filling, or compaction of the existing ground surface within the protected perimeter shall be minimized. No change in existing ground level shall occur within a distance to be determined by the project’s consulting arborist from the base of any protected tree at any time. No burning or use of equipment with an open flame shall occur near or within the protected perimeter of any protected tree. iii. No storage or dumping of oil, gas, chemicals, or other substances that may be harmful to trees shall occur within the distance to be determined by the project’s consulting arborist from the base of any protected trees, or any other location on the site from which such substances might enter the protected perimeter. No heavy construction equipment or construction materials shall be operated or stored within a distance from the base of any protected trees to be determined by the project’s consulting arborist. Wires, ropes, or other devices shall not be attached to any protected tree, except as needed for support of the tree. No sign, other than a tag showing the botanical classification, shall be attached to any protected tree. iv. Periodically during construction, the leaves of protected trees shall be thoroughly sprayed with water to prevent buildup of dust and other pollution that would inhibit leaf transpiration. v. If any damage to a protected tree should occur during or as a result of work on the site, the project applicant shall immediately notify the Public Works Department and the project’s consulting arborist shall make a recommendation to the City Tree Reviewer as to whether the damaged tree can be preserved. If, in the professional opinion of the Tree Reviewer, such tree cannot be preserved in a healthy state, the Tree Reviewer shall require replacement of any tree removed with another tree or trees on the same site deemed adequate by the Tree Reviewer to compensate for the loss of the tree that is removed. vi. All debris created as a result of any tree removal work shall be removed by the project applicant from the property within two weeks of debris creation, and such debris shall be properly disposed of by the project applicant in accordance with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations. <p><u>When Required:</u> During construction</p> <p><u>Initial Approval:</u> Public Works Department, Tree Division</p> <p><u>Monitoring/Inspection:</u> Bureau of Building</p>		

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Biological Resources (cont.)		
<p>c. Tree Replacement Plantings</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Replacement plantings shall be required for tree removals for the purposes of erosion control, groundwater replenishment, visual screening, wildlife habitat, and preventing excessive loss of shade, in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. No tree replacement shall be required for the removal of nonnative species, for the removal of trees which is required for the benefit of remaining trees, or where insufficient planting area exists for a mature tree of the species being considered. ii. Replacement tree species shall consist of Sequoia sempervirens (Coast Redwood), Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak), Arbutus menziesii (Madrone), Aesculus californica (California Buckeye), Umbellularia californica (California Bay Laurel), or other tree species acceptable to the Tree Division. iii. Replacement trees shall be at least twenty-four (24) inch box size, unless a smaller size is recommended by the arborist, except that three fifteen (15) gallon size trees may be substituted for each twenty-four (24) inch box size tree where appropriate. iv. Minimum planting areas must be available on site as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Sequoia sempervirens, three hundred fifteen (315) square feet per tree; • For other species listed, seven hundred (700) square feet per tree. v. In the event that replacement trees are required but cannot be planted due to site constraints, an in-lieu fee in accordance with the City’s Master Fee Schedule may be substituted for required replacement plantings, with all such revenues applied toward tree planting in city parks, streets and medians. vi. The project applicant shall install the plantings and maintain the plantings until established. The Tree Reviewer of the Tree Division of the Public Works Department may require a landscape plan showing the replacement plantings and the method of irrigation. Any replacement plantings which fail to become established within one year of planting shall be replanted at the project applicant’s expense. 		
Also SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan . See <i>Aesthetics, Shadow and Wind</i> , above.		
Also SCA AES-4, Lighting . See <i>Aesthetics, Shadow and Wind</i> , above.		
Also SCA UTIL-5, Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) . See <i>Utilities and Service Systems</i> , below.		

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources		
<p>SCA CUL-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 32): <i>Archaeological and Paleontological Resources – Discovery During Construction</i></p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(f), in the event that any historic or prehistoric subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources shall be halted and the Project applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist, as applicable, to assess the significance of the find. In the case of discovery of paleontological resources, the assessment shall be done in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards. If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined unnecessary or infeasible by the City. Feasibility of avoidance shall be determined with consideration of factors such as the nature of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while measures for the cultural resources are implemented.</p> <p>In the event of data recovery of archaeological resources, the Project applicant shall submit an Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) prepared by a qualified archaeologist for review and approval by the City. The ARDTP is required to identify how the proposed data recovery program would preserve the significant information the archaeological resource is expected to contain. The ARDTP shall identify the scientific/historic research questions applicable to the expected resource, the data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. The ARDTP shall include the analysis and specify the curation and storage methods. Data recovery, in general, shall be limited to the portions of the archaeological resource that could be impacted by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archaeological resources if nondestructive methods are practicable. Because the intent of the ARDTP is to save as much of the archaeological resource as possible, including moving the resource, if feasible, preparation and implementation of the ARDTP would reduce the potential adverse impact to less than significant. The Project applicant shall implement the ARDTP at his/her expense.</p> <p>In the event of excavation of paleontological resources, the Project applicant shall submit an excavation plan prepared by a qualified paleontologist to the City for review and approval. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis, professional museum curation, and/or a report prepared by a qualified paleontologist, as appropriate, according to current professional standards and at the expense of the Project applicant.</p>	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
<p>SCA CUL-2 (Standard Condition of Approval SCA 34): <i>Human Remains – Discovery During Construction</i></p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e)(1), in the event that human skeletal remains are uncovered at the project site during construction activities, all work shall immediately halt and the Project applicant shall notify the City and the Alameda County Coroner. If the County Coroner determines that an investigation of the cause of death is required or that the remains are Native American, all work shall cease within 50 feet of the remains until appropriate arrangements are made. In the event that the remains are Native American, the City shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the agencies determine that avoidance is not feasible, then an alternative plan shall be prepared with specific steps and timeframe required to resume construction activities. Monitoring, data recovery, determination of significance, and avoidance measures (if applicable) shall be completed expeditiously and at the expense of the Project applicant.</p>	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Geology, Soils, and Geohazards		
<p>SCA GEO-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 36): Construction-Related Permit(s) <u>Requirement:</u> The Project applicant shall obtain all required construction-related permits/approvals from the City. The Project shall comply with all standards, requirements and conditions contained in construction-related codes, including but not limited to the Oakland Building Code and the Oakland Grading Regulations, to ensure structural integrity and safe construction.</p>	Prior to approval of construction-related permit.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
<p>SCA GEO-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 37): Soils Report <u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall submit a soils report prepared by a registered geotechnical engineer for City review and approval. The soils report shall contain, at a minimum, field test results and observations regarding the nature, distribution and strength of existing soils, and recommendations for appropriate grading practices and project design. The project applicant shall implement the recommendations contained in the approved report during project design and construction.</p>	Prior to approval of construction-related permit.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
See SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction . See <i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i> , below.		
Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change		
<p>SCA GHG-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 41): Project Compliance with the Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Checklist <u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall implement all the measures in the Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Checklist that was submitted during the Planning entitlement phase.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For physical ECAP Consistency Checklist measures to be incorporated into the design of the project, the measures shall be included on the drawings submitted for construction-related permits. For physical ECAP Consistency Checklist measures to be incorporated into the design of the project, the measures shall be implemented during construction. For ECAP Consistency Checklist measures that are operational but not otherwise covered by these SCAs, including but not limited to the requirement for transit passes or additional Transportation Demand Management measures, the applicant shall provide notice of these measures to employees and/or residents and post these requirements in a public place such as a lobby or work area accessible to the employees and/or residents. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to approval of construction-related permit During construction Ongoing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> City of Oakland Bureau of Planning City of Oakland Bureau of Planning and Bureau of Building City of Oakland Bureau of Planning
See SCA AES-3, Landscape Plan . See <i>Aesthetics, Wind, and Shadow</i> , above.		
See SCAs AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related . See <i>Air Quality</i> , above.		
See SCA UTIL-3, Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling . See <i>Utilities and Service Systems</i> , below.		
See SCA UTIL-4, Recycling Collection and Storage Space . See <i>Utilities and Service Systems</i> , below.		
See SCA UTIL-5 Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) . See <i>Utilities and Service Systems</i> , below.		

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
<p>SCA HAZ-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 43): Hazards Materials Related to Construction</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The Project applicant shall ensure that Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented by the contractor during construction to minimize potential negative effects on groundwater, soils, and human health. These shall include, at a minimum, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow manufacture's recommendations for use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in construction; Avoid overtopping construction equipment fuel gas tanks; During routine maintenance of construction equipment, properly contain and remove grease and oils; Properly dispose of discarded containers of fuels and other chemicals; Implement lead-safe work practices and comply with all local, regional, state, and federal requirements concerning lead (for more information refer to the Alameda County Lead Poisoning Prevention Program); and If soil, groundwater, or other environmental medium with suspected contamination is encountered unexpectedly during construction activities (e.g., identified by odor or visual staining, or if any underground storage tanks, abandoned drums or other hazardous materials or wastes are encountered), the project applicant shall cease work in the vicinity of the suspect material, the area shall be secured as necessary, and the applicant shall take all appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment. Appropriate measures shall include notifying the City and applicable regulatory agency(ies) and implementation of the actions described in the City's Standard Conditions of Approval, as necessary, to identify the nature and extent of contamination. Work shall not resume in the area(s) affected until the measures have been implemented under the oversight of the City or regulatory agency, as appropriate. 	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
See SCA TRA-1, Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way . See <i>Transportation and Traffic</i> , below.		
Hydrology and Water Quality		
<p>SCA HYD-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 48): Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction</p> <p>a. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Required</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The Project applicant shall submit an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan to the City for review and approval. The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan shall include all necessary measures to be taken to prevent excessive stormwater runoff or carrying by stormwater runoff of solid materials on to lands of adjacent property owners, public streets, or to creeks as a result of conditions created by grading and/or construction operations. The Plan shall include, but not be limited to, such measures as short-term erosion control planting, waterproof slope covering, check dams, interceptor ditches, benches, storm drains, dissipation structures, diversion dikes, retarding berms and barriers, devices to trap, store and filter out sediment, and stormwater retention basins. Off-site work by the project applicant may be necessary. The project applicant shall obtain permission or easements necessary for off-site work. There shall be a clear notation that the plan is subject to changes as changing conditions occur. Calculations of anticipated stormwater runoff and sediment volumes shall be included, if required by the City. The Plan shall specify that, after construction is complete, the project applicant shall ensure that the storm drain system shall be inspected and that the Project applicant shall clear the system of any debris or sediment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to approval of construction-related permit. During construction. 	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Hydrology and Water Quality (cont.)		
<p>b. Erosion and Sedimentation Control During Construction</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The Project applicant shall implement the approved Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. No grading shall occur during the wet weather season (October 15 through April 15) unless specifically authorized in writing by the Bureau of Building.</p>		
<p>SC SCA HYD-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 36): Construction-Related Permits.</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall obtain all required construction-related permits/approvals from the City. The project shall comply with all standards, requirements and conditions contained in construction-related codes, including but not limited to the Oakland Building Code and the Oakland Grading Regulations, to ensure structural integrity and safe construction.</p>	<p>a. Prior to approval of construction-related permit.</p> <p>b. During construction.</p>	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
Also SCA GEO-1, Construction-Related Permit(s) , above.		
Also SCA UTIL-2, Storm Drain System . See Utilities and Service Systems, below.		
Land Use, Plans, and Policies (No SCAs)		
Mineral Resources (No SCAs)		
Noise		
<p>SCA NOI-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 62) Construction Days/Hours</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall comply with the following restrictions concerning construction days and hours:</p> <p>a. Construction activities are limited to between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except that pier drilling and/or other extreme noise generating activities greater than 90 dBA shall be limited to between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>b. Construction activities are limited to between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday. In residential zones and within 300 feet of a residential zone, construction activities are allowed from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. only within the interior of the building with the doors and windows closed. No pier drilling or other extreme noise generating activities greater than 90 dBA are allowed on Saturday.</p> <p>c. No construction is allowed on Sunday or federal holidays.</p> <p>Construction activities include, but are not limited to, truck idling, moving equipment (including trucks, elevators, etc.) or materials, deliveries, and construction meetings held on-site in a non-enclosed area.</p> <p>Any construction activity proposed outside of the above days and hours for special activities (such as concrete pouring which may require more continuous amounts of time) shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the City, with criteria including the urgency/emergency nature of the work, the proximity of residential or other sensitive uses, and a consideration of nearby residents'/occupants' preferences. The project applicant shall notify property owners and occupants located within 300 feet at least 14 calendar days prior to construction activity proposed outside of the above days/hours. When submitting a request to the City to allow construction activity outside of the above days/hours, the project applicant shall submit information concerning the type and duration of proposed construction activity and the draft public notice for City review and approval prior to distribution of the public notice.</p>	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
<i>Noise (cont.)</i>		
<p>SCA NOI-2: (Standard Condition of Approval 63) Construction Noise</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall implement noise reduction measures to reduce noise impacts due to construction. Noise reduction measures include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment and trucks used for project construction shall utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds) wherever feasible. Except as provided herein, impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. However, where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used; this muffler can lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA. External jackets on the tools themselves shall be used, if such jackets are commercially available, and this could achieve a reduction of 5 dBA. Quieter procedures shall be used, such as drills rather than impact equipment, whenever such procedures are available and consistent with construction procedures. Applicant shall use temporary power poles instead of generators where feasible. Stationary noise sources shall be located as far from adjacent properties as possible, and they shall be muffled and enclosed within temporary sheds, incorporate insulation barriers, or use other measures as determined by the City to provide equivalent noise reduction. The noisiest phases of construction shall be limited to less than 10 days at a time. Exceptions may be allowed if the City determines an extension is necessary and all available noise reduction controls are implemented. 	During construction.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
<p>SCA NOI-3 (Standard Condition of Approval 66) Construction Noise Complaints</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall submit to the City for review and approval a set of procedures for responding to and tracking complaints received pertaining to construction noise, and shall implement the procedures during construction. At a minimum, the procedures shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; A large on-site sign near the public right-of-way containing permitted construction days/hours, complaint procedures, and phone numbers for the project complaint manager and City Code Enforcement unit; Protocols for receiving, responding to, and tracking received complaints; and Maintenance of a complaint log that records received complaints and how complaints were addressed, which shall be submitted to the City for review upon the City's request. 	Prior to approval of construction-related permit.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building
<p>SCA NOI-4 (Standard Condition of Approval 68) Operational Noise</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> Noise levels from the project site after completion of the project (i.e., during project operation) shall comply with the performance standards of chapter 17.120 of the Oakland Planning Code and chapter 8.18 of the Oakland Municipal Code. If noise levels exceed these standards, the activity causing the noise shall be abated until appropriate noise reduction measures have been installed and compliance verified by the City.</p>	Ongoing.	City of Oakland Bureau of Building

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
<i>Population and Housing (No SCAs)</i>		
<i>Public Services and Recreation Facilities (No SCAs)</i>		
<i>Transportation and Circulation</i>		
<p>SCA TRA-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 75) Construction Activity in the Public Right-of-Way</p> <p>a. Obstruction Permit Required</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall obtain an obstruction permit from the City prior to placing any temporary construction-related obstruction in the public right-of-way, including City streets, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, and bus stops.</p> <p>b. Traffic Control Plan Required</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> In the event of obstructions to vehicle or bicycle travel lanes, bus stops, or sidewalks, the project applicant shall submit a Traffic Control Plan to the City for review and approval prior to obtaining an obstruction permit. The project applicant shall submit evidence of City approval of the Traffic Control Plan with the application for an obstruction permit. The Traffic Control Plan shall contain a set of comprehensive traffic control measures for auto, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian accommodations (or Detours, if accommodations are not feasible), including detour signs if required, lane closure procedures, signs, cones for drivers, and designated construction access routes. The Traffic Control Plan shall be in conformance with the City’s Supplemental Design Guidance for Accommodating Pedestrians, Bicyclists, and Bus Facilities in Construction Zones. The project applicant shall implement the approved Plan during construction.</p> <p>c. Repair of City Streets</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The project applicant shall repair any damage to the public right-of way, including streets and sidewalks caused by project construction at his/her expense within one week of the occurrence of the damage (or excessive wear), unless further damage/excessive wear may continue; in such case, repair shall occur prior to approval of the final inspection of the construction-related permit. All damage that is a threat to public health or safety shall be repaired immediately.</p>	<p>a. Prior to approval of construction-related permit.</p> <p>b. Prior to approval of construction-related permit.</p> <p>c. Prior to building permit final.</p>	<p>City of Oakland Department of Transportation</p>
<i>Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy</i>		
<p>SCA UTIL-1 (Standard Condition of Approval 83) Underground Utilities</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The Project applicant shall place underground all new utilities serving the Project and under the control of the Project applicant and the City, including all new gas, electric, cable, and telephone facilities, fire alarm conduits, street light wiring, and other wiring, conduits, and similar facilities. The new facilities shall be placed underground along the Project’s street frontage and from the Project structures to the point of service. Utilities under the control of other agencies, such as PG&E, shall be placed underground if feasible. All utilities shall be installed in accordance with standard specifications of the serving utilities.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>	<p>City of Oakland Bureau of Building</p>
<p>SCA UTIL-2 (Standard Condition of Approval 88) Storm Drain System</p> <p><u>Requirement:</u> The Project storm drainage system shall be designed in accordance with the City of Oakland’s Storm Drainage Design Guidelines. To the maximum extent practicable, peak stormwater runoff from the project site shall be reduced by at least 25 percent compared to the pre-Project condition.</p>	<p>Prior to approval of construction-related permit.</p>	<p>City of Oakland Bureau of Building</p>

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy (cont.)		
<p>SCA UTIL-3 (Standard Condition of Approval 82) Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling</p> <p>Requirement: The Project applicant shall comply with the City of Oakland Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling Ordinance (chapter 15.34 of the Oakland Municipal Code) by submitting a Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan (WRRP) for City review and approval, and shall implement the approved WRRP. Projects subject to these requirements include all new construction, renovations/alterations/modifications with construction values of \$50,000 or more (except R-3 type construction), and all demolition (including soft demolition) except demolition of type R-3 construction. The WRRP must specify the methods by which the Project will divert construction and demolition debris waste from landfill disposal in accordance with current City requirements. The WRRP may be submitted electronically at www.greenhalosystems.com or manually at the City's Green Building Resource Center. Current standards, FAQs, and forms are available on the City's website and in the Green Building Resource Center.</p>	Prior to approval of construction-related permit	City of Oakland Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division
<p>SCA UTIL-4 (Standard Condition of Approval 84) Recycling Collection and Storage Space</p> <p>Requirement: The Project applicant shall comply with the City of Oakland Recycling Space Allocation Ordinance (chapter 17.118 of the Oakland Planning Code). The Project drawings submitted for construction-related permits shall contain recycling collection and storage areas in compliance with the Ordinance. For residential projects, at least two cubic feet of storage and collection space per residential unit is required, with a minimum of ten cubic feet. For nonresidential projects, at least two cubic feet of storage and collection space per 1,000 square feet of building floor area is required, with a minimum of ten cubic feet.</p>	Prior to approval of construction-related permit.	City of Oakland Bureau of Planning and Bureau of Building
<p>SCA UTIL-5 (Standard Condition of Approval 90) Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)</p> <p>Requirement: The project applicant shall comply with California's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) in order to reduce landscape water usage. For any landscape project with an aggregate (total noncontiguous) landscape area equal to 2,500 sq. ft. or less. The project applicant may implement either the Prescriptive Measures or the Performance Measures, of, and in accordance with the California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. For any landscape project with an aggregate (total noncontiguous) landscape area over 2,500 sq. ft., the project applicant shall implement the Performance Measures in accordance with the WELO.</p> <p>Prescriptive Measures: Prior to construction, the project applicant shall submit documentation showing compliance with Appendix D of California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (see website below starting on page 23): http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/docs/Title%2023%20extract%20-%20Official%20CCR%20pages.pdf</p> <p>Performance Measures: Prior to construction, the project applicant shall prepare and submit a Landscape Documentation Package for review and approval, which includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project Information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Date, ii. Applicant and property owner name, iii. Project address, iv. Total landscape area, v. Project type (new, rehabilitated, cemetery, or home owner installed), vi. Water supply type and water purveyor, vii. Checklist of documents in the package, and 	Prior to approval of construction-related permit.	City of Oakland Bureau of Planning

Standard Conditions of Approval	Mitigation Implementation/Monitoring	
	Schedule	Responsibility
Utilities and Service Systems, and Energy (cont.)		
<p>viii. Applicant signature and date with the statement: "I agree to comply with the requirements of the water efficient landscape ordinance and submit a complete Landscape Documentation Package."</p> <p>b. Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet</p> <p> i. Hydrozone Information Table</p> <p> ii. Water Budget Calculations with Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and Estimated Total Water Use</p> <p>c. Soil Management Report</p> <p>d. Landscape Design Plan</p> <p>e. Irrigation Design Plan, and</p> <p>f. Grading Plan</p> <p>Upon installation of the landscaping and irrigation systems, the Project applicant shall submit a Certificate of Completion and landscape and irrigation maintenance schedule for review and approval by the City. The Certificate of Compliance shall also be submitted to the local water purveyor and property owner or his or her designee.</p> <p>i. For the specific requirements within the Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet, Soil Management Report, Landscape Design Plan, Irrigation Design Plan and Grading Plan, see the link below. Effective May 1, 2018 Page 77 http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/docs/Title%2023%20extract%20-%20Official%20CCR%20pages.pdf</p>		
Also SCA AIR-2, Criteria Air Pollutant Controls - Construction Related. See <i>Air Quality</i> , above.		
Also SCA HYD-1, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for Construction. See <i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i> , above.		
Also SCA HYD-2 NPDES C.3 Stormwater Requirements for Regulated Projects. See <i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i> , above.		
Wildfire (No SCAs)		

ATTACHMENT B

Project Consistency with Community Plan or Zoning, Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15183

1. CEQA Context

Section 15183 (a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines states that "...projects which are consistent with the development density established by the existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site."²⁶

Further, Section 15183 states,

- (b) In approving a project meeting the requirements of this section, a public agency shall limit its examination of environmental effects to those which the agency determines, in an initial study or other analysis:
 - (1) Are peculiar to the project or the parcel on which the project would be located,
 - (2) Were not analyzed as significant effects in a prior EIR on the zoning action, general plan or community plan with which the project is consistent,
 - (3) Are potentially significant off-site impacts and cumulative impacts which were not discussed in the prior EIR prepared for the general plan, community plan or zoning action, or
 - (4) Are previously identified significant effects which, as a result of substantial new information which was not known at the time the EIR was certified, are determined to have a more severe adverse impact than discussed in the prior EIR.
- (c) If an impact is not peculiar to the parcel or to the project, has been addressed as a significant effect in the prior EIR, or can be substantially mitigated by the imposition of uniformly applied development policies or standards, as contemplated by subdivision (e)

²⁶ Although not a certified Program EIR required to support a Community Plan Exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, the approved 1996 OSCAR Element and IS/MND are considered in this analysis, given the conjunction of both with the 1998 LUTE and EIR, and given the aforementioned OSCAR objectives and policies for urban parks, outdoor recreational activities, and park maintenance, rehabilitation and safety. The 1996 OSCAR IS/MND determined that implementation of the OSCAR Element would have a less than significant impact on the environment with the implementation of mitigation measures, most of which are derived from or explicitly state OSCAR policies and actions, and many of which are implemented by preparation of the LUTE.

below, then an additional EIR need not be prepared for the project solely on the basis of that impact.²⁷

Section 15183 (f) states, “An effect of a project on the environment shall not be considered peculiar to the project or the parcel for the purposes of this section if uniformly applied development policies or standards have been previously adopted by the city or county with a finding that the development policies or standards will substantially mitigate that environmental effect when applied to future projects, unless substantial new information shows that the policies or standards will not substantially mitigate the environmental effect.”

(d) This section shall apply only to projects which meet the following conditions:

- (1) The project is consistent with:
 - (A) A community plan adopted as part of a general plan,
 - (B) A zoning action which zoned or designated the parcel on which the project would be located to accommodate a particular density of development, or
 - (C) A general plan of a local agency, and
- (2) An EIR was certified by the lead agency for the zoning action, the community plan, or the general plan.

2. Project Consistency

The proposed Project, the San Antonio Park Master Plan, is consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 and qualifies for a Community Plan Exemption because each of the conditions enumerated above are made below, as summarized in Section 6 (Summary of Findings) and the preface to Section 7 (CEQA Checklist):

Section 15183(a) and (d) - Project Consistent with General Plan LUTE for which an EIR was Certified

- The planning and policy guidance for the park is provided in the LUTE and OSCAR Element of the Oakland General Plan. The Project site (San Antonio Park) is within the “Urban Park and Open Space” General Plan land use classification, which was established in the 1996 OSCAR Element and carried forward into the 1998 LUTE. The intent of the Urban Park and Open Space classification is “to identify, enhance and maintain land for parks and open space.” The purpose of this classification is “to maintain an urban park, schoolyard and garden system which provides open space for outdoor recreation, psychological and physical well-being, and relief from the urban environment.” (1998 LUTE p. 158)

²⁷ Section 15183 (e) states “This section shall limit the analysis of only those significant environmental effects for which (1) Each public agency with authority to mitigate any of the significant effects on the environment identified in the EIR on the planning or zoning action undertakes or requires others to undertake mitigation measures specified in the EIR which the lead agency found to be feasible, and (2) The lead agency makes a finding at a public hearing as to whether the feasible mitigation measures will be undertaken.”

- As discussed in Section 7.10, *Land use, Plans, and Policies*, of the CEQA Checklist for the proposed Project, the park improvements recommended in the proposed Master Plan are consistent with the intent and purpose of the land use classification. The recommended improvements include refurbishing Playfields and Courts; expanding the existing Community Gardens and Picnic Areas; a new and a Native Plant Demonstration Garden; improvements to circulation, accessibility, lighting; a new all-inclusive Children's Playground; a new Dog Play Area; in addition to a new Par Course. Individually or together, these improvements would enhance the opportunities for outdoor recreation, community gardening, as well as active and passive facilities and areas for exercise, social interaction, and respite for users.

Section 15183(b)(1 through 3) - Project-Specific Impacts Peculiar to the Project or Site, or Those Not Analyzed on a Prior EIR

- The analysis in this document does not identify that the proposed Project would result in any environmental effects that are peculiar to the project or the Project site. Nor does the proposed Project analysis identify any potentially significant, including off-site impacts or cumulative impacts, that were not addressed in the 1998 LUTE EIR (or the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND). Any potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project were adequately analyzed and covered by the analysis in the Previous CEQA Documents.
- The CEQA Checklist addresses each environmental topic specified in the City of Oakland's *CEQA Thresholds of Significance Guidelines* (2020, as amended), which include all topics in the current Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines, which includes certain environmental topics and thresholds that were not required when the 1998 LUTE EIR or 1996 OSCAR IS/MND were prepared, or in most cases, were assessed under a different topic. This Checklist also addresses environmental topics and thresholds specific to the City of Oakland and that are not included in Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines. Overall, each of the subjects evaluated in the Previous CEQA Documents and that currently apply to the proposed Project are addressed in this CEQA Checklist, and no new impacts were identified.

Section 15183(b)(4) - Substantial New Information

- There is no new information that was not known when the Previous CEQA Documents were certified that would cause more severe adverse impacts than previously identified. The Project site is a long-established neighborhood park as is its surrounding mix-use residential neighborhood. There have been no significant changes in the applicable land uses, applicable planning or development guidance or other applicable regulations.
- There have been no substantial changes in circumstances since certification of the 1998 LUTE EIR (or approval of the 1996 OSCAR IS/MND) that would result in a new significant impact associated with the proposed Project and that was not previously identified.

Section 15183(c) and 15183(f) - Standard Conditions of Approval

- As detailed in Section 4.43, *City of Oakland – Standard Conditions of Approval*, the City's SCAs incorporate policies and standards from various adopted plans, policies, and ordinances, which have been found to substantially mitigate environmental effects. The SCAs are

adopted as requirements of an individual project when it is approved by the City and are designed to, and will, substantially mitigate environmental effects, thus meeting the provision of Section 15183 (f), which states that impacts that are addressed by uniformly applied development standards (in this case, City of Oakland SCAs) are not considered peculiar to the parcel for the purpose of requiring further environmental review.

- The CEQA Checklist identifies all City of Oakland SCAs that apply to the proposed Project, including some that may ultimately not apply given the limited scope of the anticipated construction activity and change in use post-implementation of the recommended improvements over time. Each is an updated or equally-effective measures than certain program-level mitigation measures identified in the Previous CEQA Documents.

APPENDIX A

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Checklist



Equitable Climate Action Plan Consistency Checklist

250 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 2114, Oakland, CA 94612-2031

Zoning Information: 510-238-3911

<https://www.oaklandca.gov/topics/planning>

The purpose of this Equitable Climate Action Plan Consistency Review Checklist is to determine, for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), whether a development project complies with the City of Oakland Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) and the City of Oakland’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. CEQA Guidelines require the analysis of GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts from new development.

- If a development project completes this Checklist and can qualitatively demonstrate compliance with the Checklist items as part of the project’s design, or alternatively, demonstrate to the City’s satisfaction why the item is not applicable, then the project will be considered in compliance with the City’s CEQA GHG Threshold of Significance.
- If a development project cannot meet all of the Checklist items, the project will alternatively need to demonstrate consistency with the ECAP by complying with the City of Oakland GHG Reduction Plan Condition of Approval.
- If the project cannot demonstrate consistency with the ECAP in either of those two ways, the City will consider the project to have a significant effect on the environment related to GHG emissions.

Application Submittal Requirements

1. The ECAP Consistency Checklist applies to all development projects needing a CEQA GHG emissions analysis, including a specific plan consistency analysis.
2. If required, the ECAP Consistency Review Checklist must be submitted concurrently with the City of Oakland Basic Application.

Application Information

Applicant’s Name/Company: City of Oakland Parks Recreation Youth Development

Property Address: 1701 E 19th St, Oakland, CA 94606

Assessor’s Parcel Number: 20-295-1

Phone Number: 510.238.3087

E-mail: MLew@oaklandca.gov

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist

Checklist Item (Check the appropriate box and provide explanation for your answer).			
Transportation & Land Use			
1. Is the proposed project substantially consistent with the City’s over-all goals for land use and urban form, and/or taking advantage of allowable density and/or floor area ratio (FAR) standards in the City’s General Plan? (TLU1)	Yes	No	N/A
	X		
Please explain how the proposed project is substantially consistent with the City’s General Plan with respect to density and FAR standards, land use, and urban form. <i>there is no change to density and FAR standards. Land use is not altered and urban form maintained</i>			
2. For developments in “Transit Accessible Areas” as defined in the Planning Code, would the project provide: i) less than half the maximum allowable parking, ii) the minimum allowable parking, or iii) take advantage of available parking reductions? (TLU1)	Yes	No	N/A
	X		
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>iii)take advantage of available parking reductions, converting portion existing street parking to ADA compliant</i>			
3. For projects including structured parking, would the structured parking be designed for future adaptation to other uses? (Examples include, but are not limited to: the use of speed ramps instead of sloped floors.). (TLU1)	Yes	No	N/A
			X
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>No structured parking is recommended as part of the Long Range Master Plan.</i>			
4. For projects that are subject to a Transportation Demand Management Program, would the project include transit passes for employees and/or residents? (TLU1)	Yes	No	N/A
			X
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>This is a park. There are no residents or employees</i>			

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist

<p>5. For projects that are <i>not</i> subject to a Transportation Demand Management Program, would the project incorporate one or more of the optional Transportation Demand Management measures that reduce dependency on single-occupancy vehicles? (Examples include but are not limited to transit passes or subsidies to employees and/or residents; carpooling; vanpooling; or shuttle programs; on-site carshare program; guaranteed ride home programs) (TLU1 & TLU8)</p>	Yes	No	N/A
<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>This is a park. Most users walk from nearby residence.</i></p>			
<p>6. Does the project comply with the Plug-In Electric Vehicle (PEV) Charging Infrastructure requirements (Chapter 15.04 of the Oakland Municipal Code), if applicable? (TLU2 & TLU-5)</p>	Yes	No	N/A
<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>This application is for a long-range Master Plan. No specific project is being undertaken. As projects are implemented under separate ECAP checklist, PEV may be incorporated as applicable.</i></p>			
<p>7. Would the project reduce or prevent the direct displacement of residents and essential businesses? (For residential projects, would the project comply with SB 330, if applicable? For projects that demolish an existing commercial space, would the project include comparable square footage of neighborhood serving commercial floor space.) (TLU3)</p>	Yes	No	N/A
<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>This is a park. No residences, essential businesses of commercial space is affected.</i></p>			

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist

<p>8. Would the project prioritize sidewalk and curb space consistent with the City’s adopted Bike and Pedestrian Plans? (The project should not prevent the City’s Bike and Pedestrian Plans from being implemented. For example, do not install a garage entrance where a planned bike path would be unless otherwise infeasible due to Planning Code requirements, limited frontage or other constraints.) (TLU7)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The Master Plan recommends improvements to Pedestrian pathways around and connected through the park. Universally accessible pathways will enable pedestrian to access any portion of the park from any starting point. Future improvements would add several bike parking facilities at entrance points.</i></p>			
<p>Buildings</p>			
<p>9. Does the project not create any new natural gas connections/hook-ups? (B1 & B2)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>No recommendation for future improvements in the Long Range Master Plan would require new natural gas connections.</i></p>			
<p>10. Does the project comply with the City of Oakland Green Building Ordinance (Chapter 18.02 of the Oakland Municipal Code), if applicable? (B4)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The proposed "project" is a Long Range Master Plan, Each individual improvement project that results would be subject to City of Oakland Green Building Ordinance, if applicable.</i></p>			
<p>11. For retrofits of City-owned or City-controlled buildings: Would the project be all-electric, eliminate gas infrastructure from the building, and integrate energy storage wherever technically feasible and appropriate? (B5)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>X</p>			
<p>Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The Master Plan does not call for retrofit of any City-owned or City-controlled buildings</i></p>			

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist

Material Consumption & Waste			
12. Would the project reduce demolition waste from construction and renovation and facilitate material reuse in compliance with the Construction Demolition Ordinance (Chapter 15.34 of the Oakland Municipal Code)? (MCW6)	Yes	No	N/A
			X
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The proposed "project" is a Long Range Master Plan, Each individual improvement project that results would be subject to City of Oakland Construction Demolition Ordinance, if applicable.</i>			
City Leadership			
13. For City projects: Have opportunities to eliminate/minimize fossil fuel dependency been analyzed in project design and construction? (CL2)	Yes	No	N/A
			X
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The proposed "project" is a Long Range Master Plan, Each individual improvement project that results would analyze fossil fuel dependency as applicable.</i>			
Adaptation			
14. For new projects in the Designated Very High Wildfire Severity Zone: Would the project incorporate wildfire safety requirements such creation of defensible space around the house, pruning, clearing and removal of vegetation, replacement of fire resistant plants, as required in the Vegetation Management Plan? (A4)	Yes	No	N/A
			X
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>No portion of San Antonio Park falls in Oakland's Designated Very High Wildfire Severity Zone</i>			

Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Review Checklist

Carbon Removal			
15. Would the project replace a greater number of trees than will be removed in compliance with the Tree Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 12.36 of the Oakland Municipal Code) and Planning Code if applicable and feasible given competing site constraints? (CR-2)	Yes	No	N/A
	X		
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>The Long Range Master Plan recommends that any future project implementation replace a greater number of trees than would be removed. However, the proposed plan minimizes impact to existing tree canopy wherever possible.</i>			
16. Does the project comply with the Creek Protection, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Chapter 13.16 of the Oakland Municipal Code), as applicable? (CR-3)	Yes	No	N/A
	X		
Please explain how the proposed project meets this action item. <i>No recommended improvements within the Long Range Master Plan would affect existing stormwater runoff and discharge control features. As individual projects are developed, they would be subject to review per Creek Protection, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance with the goal of improving existing condition.</i>			

I understand that answering **yes** to all of these questions, means that the project **is in compliance with** the City’s Energy and Climate Action Plan as adopted on to July 28, 2020 and requires that staff apply the Project Compliance with the Equitable Climate Action Plan (ECAP) Consistency Checklist Condition of Approval as adopted by the Planning Commission on December 16, 2020 and all Checklist items must be incorporated into the project

I understand that answering **no** to any of these questions, means that the project **is not in compliance with** the City’s Energy and Climate Action Plan as adopted on to July 28, 2020 and requires that staff apply the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Plan Condition of Approval as adopted by the Planning Commission on December 16, 2020 which will require that the applicant prepare a quantitative GHG analysis and GHG Reduction Plan for staff’s review and approval. The GHG Reduction Plan and all GHG Reduction measures shall be incorporated into the project and implemented during construction and after construction for the life of the project.

Name and Signature of Preparer

03/09/23

_ Date

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