

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

**INITIAL STUDY/
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
DOG PARK MASTER PLAN**

CLOVIS, CALIFORNIA



LSA

October 2019

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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
DOG PARK MASTER PLAN**

CLOVIS, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

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October 2019

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AB 32	Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act)
AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
AB 197	Assembly Bill 197
APE	area of potential effect
BAU	Business-as-Usual
BMPs	best management practices
BPS	Best Performance Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CARB	California Air Resource Board
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Clovis Fire Department
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH ₄	methane
City	City of Clovis
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalents
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CPD	Clovis Police Department
dB	decibel
dba	A-weighted sound level
FID	Fresno Irrigation District
FMFCD	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

GAMAQI	Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts
GHGs	greenhouse gas emissions
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
L _{dn}	day-night average level
L _{eq}	equivalent continuous sound level
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O	Open Space (Zoning)
O ₃	ozone
OPR	California Office of Planning and Research
P-F	Public Facilities (Zoning)
Pb	lead
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
P-K	Park (General Plan Designation)
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
ppb	parts per billion
project	Dog Park Master Plan
PRC	Public Resources Code
R-1	Single-Family Residential - 6,000 Square Feet (Zoning)

R-A	Single-Family Residential - 24,000 Square Feet (Zoning)
ROG	reactive organic gases
SB 32	Senate Bill 32
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
State	State of California
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
W	Water (Zoning)
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
ZE	zero emission

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title:

Dog Park Master Plan

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

City of Clovis
1033 Fifth Street
Clovis, CA 93612

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Claudia Cázares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis, Planning and Development Services Department, Engineering Division
(559) 324-2387

4. Project Location:

Multiple locations, citywide

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

City of Clovis
1033 Fifth Street
Clovis, CA 93612

6. General Plan Designation:

Park (P-K)

7. Zoning:

Open Space (O), Public Facilities (P-F), and Single-Family Residential (R-1 and R-A)

8. Description of Project :

Implementation of the Clovis Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Various.

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

None.

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

In compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), on August 21, 2019, the City sent letters regarding the project to 10 tribes based on the list of tribes provided to the City by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Table Mountain Rancheria and the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians responded via letter and telephone, respectively, and indicated that consultation would not be requested. No other requests for consultation were received within the 30-day period, and as a result, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requirements have been fulfilled.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following describes the proposed Dog Park Master Plan (proposed project). This section includes a summary description of the project location and existing site characteristics, required approvals, and entitlements. The City of Clovis (City) is the lead agency for review of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Clovis City Council adopted the 2018 Parks Master Plan on April 16, 2018. During the planning process for the Parks Master Plan, the development of dog parks within Clovis was found to be a high priority for community members. Community representatives and City Councilmembers requested City staff to prioritize the development of a citywide Dog Park Master Plan.

The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. The Dog Park Master Plan also addresses funding, partnerships, and necessary revisions to the City's Municipal Code to allow for off-leash dog use in municipal parks.

The Dog Park Master Plan establishes criteria to determine ideal locations for dog parks within existing parks, and includes design standards for the development of the dog park system. These criteria include size of the existing park, availability of vehicle parking, and types of amenities available at a park location. Based on these criteria, 12 existing parks (eight area parks and four community parks) fit the parameters for site selection and are considered Candidate Parks. Of the 12 Candidate Parks, three (3) parks were identified as Priority Sites because they meet the criteria for acreage of un-programmed space in order to accommodate a dog park on-site. Each Priority Site provides vehicle parking lots and restrooms, amenities intended to provide visitor comfort, and reduce traffic pressure upon surrounding neighborhoods.

2.2 PROJECT SITE

The following section describes the location and characteristics of each potential dog park in Clovis. This section also provides a brief overview of the existing land uses within the vicinity of each potential dog park site.

2.2.1 Location

Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in Figure 2-1. The three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis. Table 2.A identifies the site, size, and location of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites identified in the Dog Park Master Plan.

2.2.2 Existing Setting

Table 2.B provides a description of the existing amenities and surrounding land uses of each Candidate Park and Priority Site.

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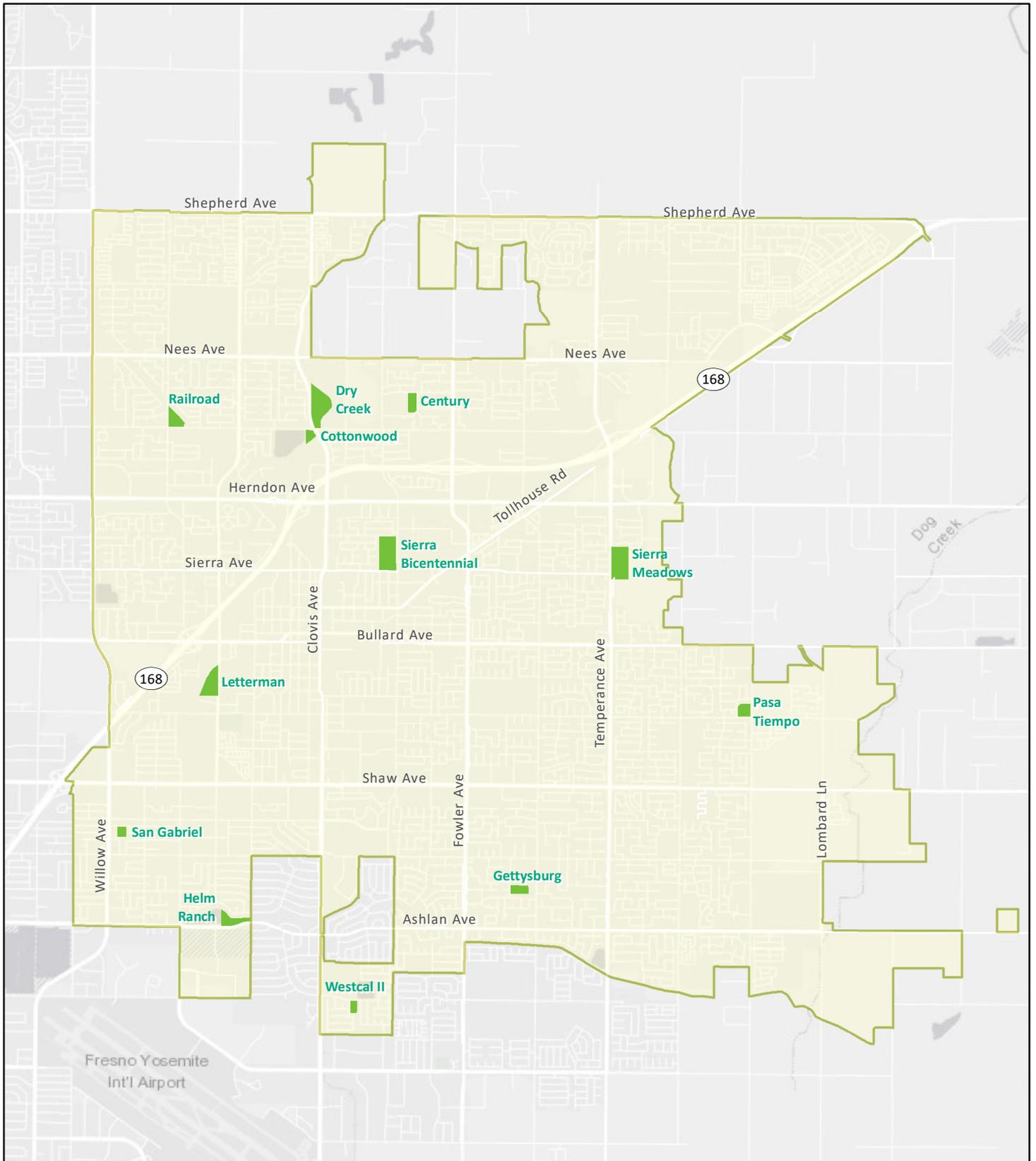


FIGURE 2-1

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Figure 1_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (6/17/2019)

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Table 2.A: Candidate Parks and Priority Sites

Park Name	Approximate Size (acres) ¹	Address/Location
Candidate Parks		
Century Park	5.00	North Stanford Avenue and El Paso Avenue
Cottonwood Park	2.84	North Clovis Avenue and Alluvial Avenue
Gettysburg Park	4.82	Burl Avenue and Ashcroft Avenue
San Gabriel Park	2.98	Willow Avenue and West San Gabriel Avenue
Westcal II Park	2.60	Baron Avenue and Dakota Avenue
Railroad Park	6.74	North Peach Avenue and West Alluvial Avenue
Helm Ranch Park	2.10	Minnewawa Avenue and West Ashlan Avenue
Dry Creek Park	17.90	North Clovis Avenue and Alluvial Avenue
Sierra Meadows Park	12.00	Coventry Avenue and Sierra Avenue
Priority Sites		
Pasa Tiempo Park	5.47	North De Wolf Avenue and East Barstow Avenue
Letterman Park	11.24	West 9th Street and Villa Avenue
Sierra Bicentennial Park	18.20	North Sunnyvale Avenue and Sierra Avenue

Source: City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan (October 2019).

¹ Approximate size of existing parks

Table 2.B: Existing Setting of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites

Park Name	Existing Amenities	Surrounding Land Uses
Candidate Parks		
Century Park	Playground, turf, landscape, water fountains, public restrooms, lighting, paved pedestrian trails.	North: Single-family residential South: Single-family residential East: Single-family residential West: Century Elementary School
Cottonwood Park	Playground, BBQ and picnic area, etc.	North: Alluvial Avenue, single-family residential, Dry Creek Park South: Dry Creek Trail and multi-family residential East: North Clovis Avenue and single-family residential West: Drainage basin and single-family residential
Gettysburg Park	On-site vehicle parking, playground structures, turf, pedestrian pathways, public restrooms, and lighting.	North: Gettysburg Elementary School South: Single-family residential East: Single-family residential and Armstrong Avenue West: Burl Avenue and single-family residential
San Gabriel Park	Playground, basketball court, turf, public restrooms, and lighting.	North: West San Gabriel Avenue South: Single-family residential and multi-family residential East: Single-family residential West: Willow Avenue Mennonite Church
Westcal II Park	Playground, shade structure and seating area, turf, trees, and lighting.	North: Dakota Avenue and undeveloped land South: Single-family residential East: Single-family residential West: Baron Avenue and single-family residential
Railroad Park	Playground structures, public restrooms, pedestrian pathways, turf, trees, Fresno-Clovis Rail-Trail, off-site vehicle parking.	North: Clovis Old Town Trail and single-family residential South: West Alluvial Avenue and commercial East: Clovis Old Town Trail and single-family residential West: North Peach Avenue and single-family residential

Table 2.B: Existing Setting of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites

Park Name	Existing Amenities	Surrounding Land Uses
Helm Ranch Park	On-site vehicle parking, playground structures, pedestrian pathways, public restrooms, and lighting.	North: FMFCD canal and single-family residential South: Ashlan Avenue and Celebration Church East: Minnewawa Avenue and single-family residential West: Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD) stormwater retention basin
Dry Creek Park	Clovis Botanical Garden, on-site vehicle parking, playground structures, pedestrian pathways, turf, trees, and lighting.	North: Dry Creek Trail and undeveloped land South: Alluvial Avenue and single-family residential East: Dry Creek Trail and undeveloped land West: North Clovis Avenue and single-family residential
Sierra Meadows Park	Turf, trees, pedestrian pathway, shade structures, public restrooms, and lighting.	North: Coventry Avenue and multi-family residential South: Miss Winkles Pet Adoption Center and single-family residential East: Undeveloped land and FMFCD stormwater retention basin West: North Temperance Avenue and single-family residential
Priority Sites		
Pasa Tiempo Park	Playground area, picnic areas, public restrooms, vehicle parking lot, and lighting.	North: Single-family residential and Lincoln Avenue South: East Barstow Avenue and single-family residential East: North De Wolf Avenue and single-family residential West: Graybark Avenue and single-family residential
Letterman Park	Rotary Skate Park, playground area, turf, vehicle parking lot, public restrooms, picnic area, and lighting.	North: Fresno Irrigation District (FID) canal and multi-family residential South: City of Clovis municipal well, multi-family residential East: Villa Avenue and multi-family residential West: FID canal and Clovis Animal Receiving and Care Center
Sierra Bicentennial Park	Batting cages, vehicle parking lot, public restrooms, turf, trees, playground area, sports fields, and pedestrian pathways.	North: Palo Alto Avenue and single-family residential South: Sierra Avenue and single-family residential East: North Sunnyside Avenue and commercial West: Single-family residential

Source: City of Clovis and LSA (2019).

2.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

This section provides a description of the proposed Dog Park Master Plan prepared by the City of Clovis and O’Dell Engineering, dated October 2019. In addition, detailed information regarding the conceptual site plans for the Priority Sites is included in Section 2.3.2.

2.3.1 Proposed Dog Park Master Plan

The Dog Park Master Plan, prepared by the City of Clovis and O’Dell Engineering in 2019, is intended to serve as a planning policy document that establishes best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for a network of potential dog parks in the City of Clovis. Because the Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks.

As described above, the Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites. The dog parks proposed at the Priority Sites are evaluated in greater detail as part of this Initial Study; however, as the development of remaining future Candidate Sites are proposed for construction, each would be subject to an independent, project-specific environmental analysis consistent with CEQA requirements per the direction and implementation strategies set forth in the Dog Park Master Plan. Therefore, this Initial Study evaluates the nine (9) Candidate Parks on a programmatic level under CEQA.

The Dog Park Master Plan is comprised of six chapters, as described below.

- **Chapter 1: Introduction.** Chapter 1 provides an overview and background of the Dog Park Master Plan, including dog ownership statistics, and the public process for the Dog Park Master Plan.
- **Chapter 2: Public Needs Assessment.** Chapter 2 provides detailed information regarding the public participation that informed the Dog Park Master Plan, such as public meetings, surveys for design and location of potential dog parks, as well as summarizes public feedback.
- **Chapter 3: Best Practices.** Chapter 3 provides a current best practices overview to provide context and alternatives for construction of dog parks in Clovis.
- **Chapter 4: Design Standards.** Chapter 4 provides recommended design standards for future dog parks based on the public needs analysis and best practices study. The intent of the Design Standards provided in this chapter is to provide a toolkit for planning and implementation of future dog parks in Clovis. Each category includes design and technical information intended to streamline the process of dog park implementation.
- **Chapter 5: Recommendations.** Chapter 5 provides recommendations regarding operation and maintenance, funding requirements, and amendments to the City's Municipal Code with respect to control and ownership of dogs and other domesticated animals.
- **Chapter 6: Proposed Projects.** Chapter 6 provides conceptual dog park plans for three Priority Sites. The conceptual dog park plans provided in Chapter 6 include recommended materials, site amenities, and other relevant programmatic elements based on the research and design standards set forward in the Dog Park Master Plan. This chapter also addresses design typologies, site opportunities, and limitations for each Priority Site.
- **Appendix A: Concept Plan Estimates.** Appendix A provides cost estimates for each of the dog parks proposed for the Priority Sites: Pasa Tiempo Park; Letterman Park; and, Sierra Bicentennial Park.
- **Appendix B: Matrix of City Dog Parks.** Appendix B provides an assessment of the suitability of individual municipal park sites by indicating whether or not each park provides one of six key

components: size; parking; restrooms; onsite water storage basin; existing lighting; and, drinking fountains.

- **Appendix C: Public Survey Results.** Appendix C provides the results of a public survey administered to gauge public sentiment regarding specifics, such as preferred locations and amenities, as well as general preferences, such as ideas on appropriate distribution of parks and issues of funding and volunteerism.

In general, the Dog Park Master Plan identifies several design standards that could be incorporated into dog parks as they are proposed, which are summarized below in Table 2.C, below. These elements include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage, and are described in detail in Chapter 4 of the Dog Park Master Plan.

Table 2.C: Dog Park Design Standards

Category	Design Standards
Dog Park Size	
Pocket Dog Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 0.5-acres. • Single area for dogs of all sizes. • Alternative surfacing to standard turf grass. • Use decomposed granite or artificial grass. • Amenities include: drinking fountain, dog waste bag dispensers, garbage receptacles, and shade structure.
Neighborhood Dog Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) to five (5) acres in size. • Grass surfacing or mixture of surfacing types. • Restroom facility and off-site vehicle parking lot. • Amenities include: drinking fountain, dog waste bag dispensers, garbage receptacles, shade structure, and play elements.
Destination Dog Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than five (5) acres. • May include trails, natural or artificial water play opportunities, training areas, natural play areas, and more.
Park Design Typology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-arching design theme. • Multiple surface materials, large open areas, and large natural rocks.
Parking and Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-street vehicle parking with ADA accessible vehicle parking spaces. • Minimum sidewalk width of four (4) feet.
Site Features	
Posted Signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs posted at entrance listing park rules. • Minimum text, City logo, City Contact Information for lodging complaints. • Additional signs or community notices posted at kiosk near vehicle parking lot or park entrance.
Surface Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turf grass maintained at five (5) inches or less, artificial turf, decomposed granite, and/or wood mulch. • Pocket dog parks to include alternative surface materials to turf grass.
Fencing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chain link fencing and wrought iron decorative metal fencing (6 feet in height preferred). • Curbs under fencing highly recommended • Entry gates, double-gated, and maintenance gates through exterior and interior/shared fence line.

Table 2.C: Dog Park Design Standards

Category	Design Standards
Fixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drinking fountain with standard height fixture, ADA accessible fixture, and dog bowl height fixture. ● Overhead shade structure and ADA accessible seating area. ● Benches underneath shade structure. ● Dog waste bag dispensers. ● Garbage receptacles (two per acre minimum). ● Natural rocks or raised concrete seat walls.
Shade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manufactured and natural shade features.
Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pedestrian-scale lighting on all access paths and adjacent to entry gate(s). ● Fixtures consistent with City specifications.
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Able to tolerate saline conditions. ● Plants should be assessed for toxicity to dogs and allergy issues.
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web-enabled recreation opportunities including games, quizzes, and other challenges to engage park users.
Surface Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dry wells or French drain installations.
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure dog park is large enough, clearly post rules and regulations, maintain grass height, manage flood areas, provide dog waste bags and garbage containers, establish a maintenance schedule.

Source: *City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan* (October 2019).

2.3.2 Priority Sites

The Dog Park Master Plan identifies three (3) Priority Sites, which were identified through public input, and criteria established in the Dog Park Master Plan as being ideal locations for dog parks. The Priority Sites are distributed throughout the City and already include several amenities to support the addition of a dog park (e.g., vehicle parking and restrooms).

These Priority Sites are described more fully below, and are shown in Figure 2-2.

2.3.2.1 Pasa Tiempo Park

Pasa Tiempo Park is a neighborhood park approximately 5.47 acres in size that is located in eastern Clovis. Existing amenities within Pasa Tiempo Park include a large playground area, passive recreation and picnic opportunities, a restroom, and vehicle parking lot. All existing park programming is located within a central circular design element of the park.

The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be located in the eastern portion of Pasa Tiempo Park, east of the circular walking path and west of De Wolf Avenue, as shown in Figure 2-3. Table 2.D lists the amenities of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park, which are identified in Figure 2-4. The total area of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, with 0.26 acres for small dogs, 0.41 acres for large dogs, and 0.13 acres for ornamental landscaping and access.

Table 2.D: Proposed Amenities – Pasa Tiempo Dog Park

Amenity Number	Amenity	Description
1	Trees/decomposed granite	Several trees and decomposed granite (pervious surface) would be placed around the perimeter of the proposed dog park, providing shade and aesthetic value.
2	Four (4) benches	Benches would be placed at the exterior of the proposed dog park for park visitors to use.
3	Four (4) waste receptacles	Waste receptacles would be placed in locations to ensure that waste is adequately disposed.
4	Double-gated entry	A double-gated entry would serve as the main entrance/exit to the proposed dog park providing security to ensure dogs do not escape.
5	Two (2) drinking fountains with dog basins	Water fountains with built-in dog bowls would be provided near the entrance/exit for dogs and park visitors.
6	Chain link fence	The chain-link fence would be approximately 6 feet in height and would follow the perimeter of the proposed dog park.
7	Decomposed granite border	A decomposed granite border would surround the chain-link fence providing a pervious walkway around the proposed dog park.
8	One (1) shade structure	A shade structure would be constructed to provide shade to park visitors at the interior of the proposed dog park.
9	Two (2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers	A dog waste bag dispenser would be located within both the small dog area and the large dog area.

Source: City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan (October 2019).

The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park conceptual design reflects the larger park design geometry. The fence that would divide the small and large dog areas would be an extension of a radius of the central circular portion of the existing park. One shared double-gated entry would provide access to the separately fenced small and large dog areas.

The small and large dog park areas would share a walkway down the central fence line and a shade structure would be located along the walkway. Dog waste bag dispensers would be located between the small and large dog areas. An 18-inch stabilized decomposed granite surface would be located around the inside of the fence line to assist in reducing digging and improving surface quality along the fences.

Within the area proposed for the Pasa Tiempo Dog Park are several existing young trees. Natural shade would be provided as the existing trees mature. The proposed concept design also includes additional planter beds added to the east and west of the proposed dog park area to shield dogs from park noise to the west and from road noise to the east.

Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, dog waste bag dispensers, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the proposed dog park area, as well as potential lighting features for safety.

Demolition and Construction. Construction of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and

any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project site.

2.3.2.2 Letterman Park

Letterman Park is a neighborhood park approximately 11.24 acres in size that is located in western Clovis. Existing amenities within Letterman Park include a vehicle parking lot, playgrounds, picnic shelters, a restroom facility, skate-park, and veteran's memorial.

The proposed Letterman Dog Park would be located immediately east of the existing FID canal and north of the City municipal well site, as shown in Figure 2-5. Table 2.E lists the amenities of the proposed Letterman Dog Park, which are identified in Figure 2-6. The total area for the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, with 0.24 acres for small dogs, 0.50 acres for large dogs, and 0.06 acres for ornamental landscaping and access.

The proposed Letterman Dog Park would include a pedestrian pathway for access that would extend from the vehicle parking lot to the existing dead-end path south of the playground. The looping shape of the pathway would provide a buffer between pedestrians with leashed dogs and the playground, and is designed to encourage dog owners to walk around the playground to and avoid any potential conflicts with park users. The proposed Letterman Dog Park would include separate double-gated entries to the small and large dog areas. A large patio area would include shade structures and seating for dog owners. Dog waste bag dispensers would be located in both the small dog area and large dog area. An 18-inch stabilized decomposed granite surface would be installed around the inside of the fence line to assist in reducing digging and to improve surface quality along the fences.

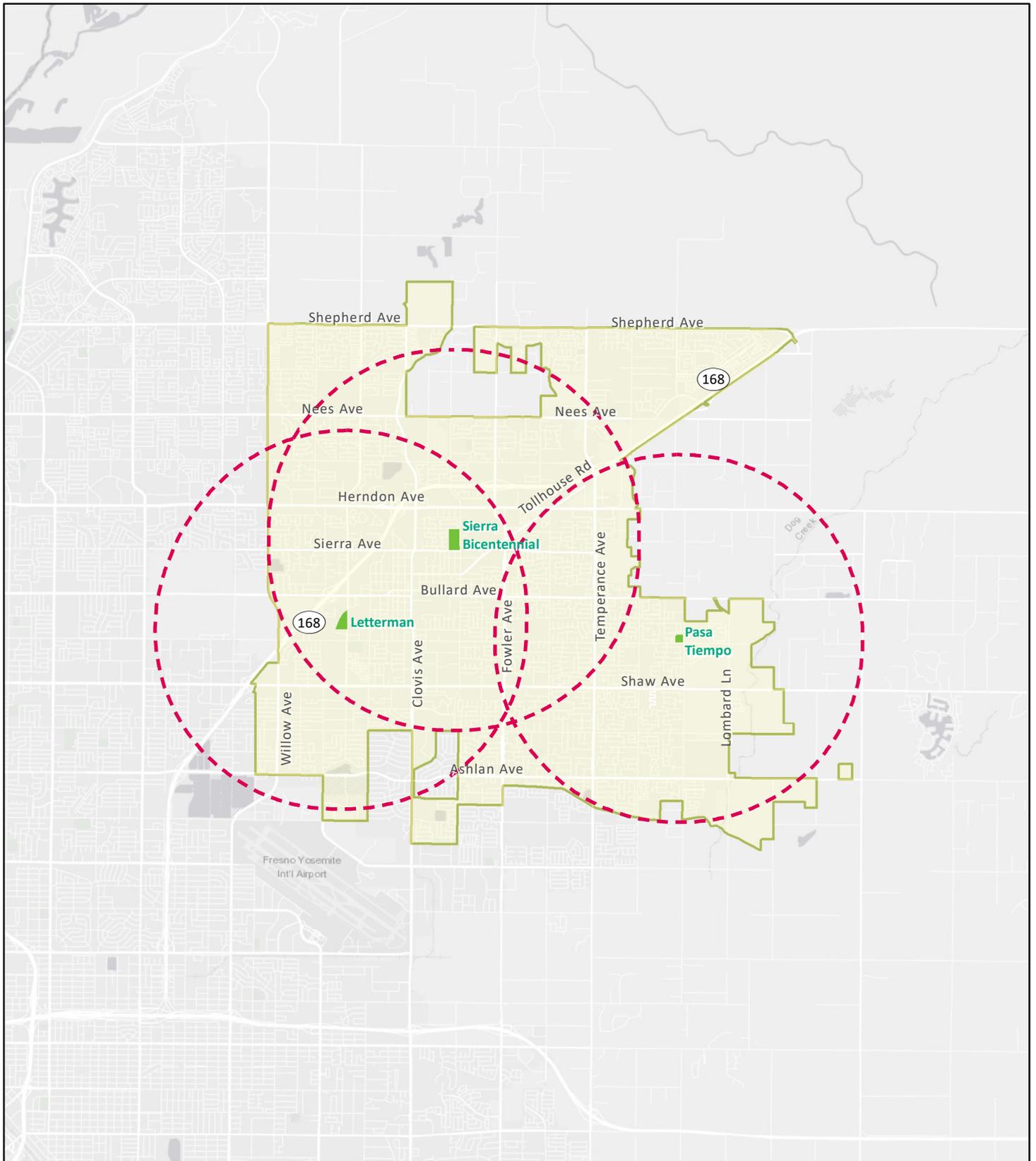
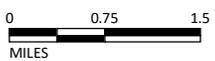


FIGURE 2-2

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Figure 2-2_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (6/17/2019)



FIGURE 2-3



● ● ● ● Location of Paso Tiempo Dog Park

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND

Location of Pasa Tiempo Dog Park within Pasa Tiempo Park

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

I:\CIT1904 Clovis Dog Park MP ISMND\PRODUCTS\Project Description\figures\Figure 2-3.ai (8/14/19)



FIGURE 2-4



NOT TO SCALE

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

I:\CIT1904 Clovis Dog Park MP ISMND\PRODUCTS\ISMND\Screen\figures\Figure 2-4.ai (8/19/19)



FIGURE 2-5



● ● ● ● Location of Letterman Dog Park

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND

Location of Letterman Dog Park within Letterman Park

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

I:\CIT1904 Clovis Dog Park MP ISMND\PRODUCTS\Project Description\figures\Figure 2-5.ai (8/14/19)

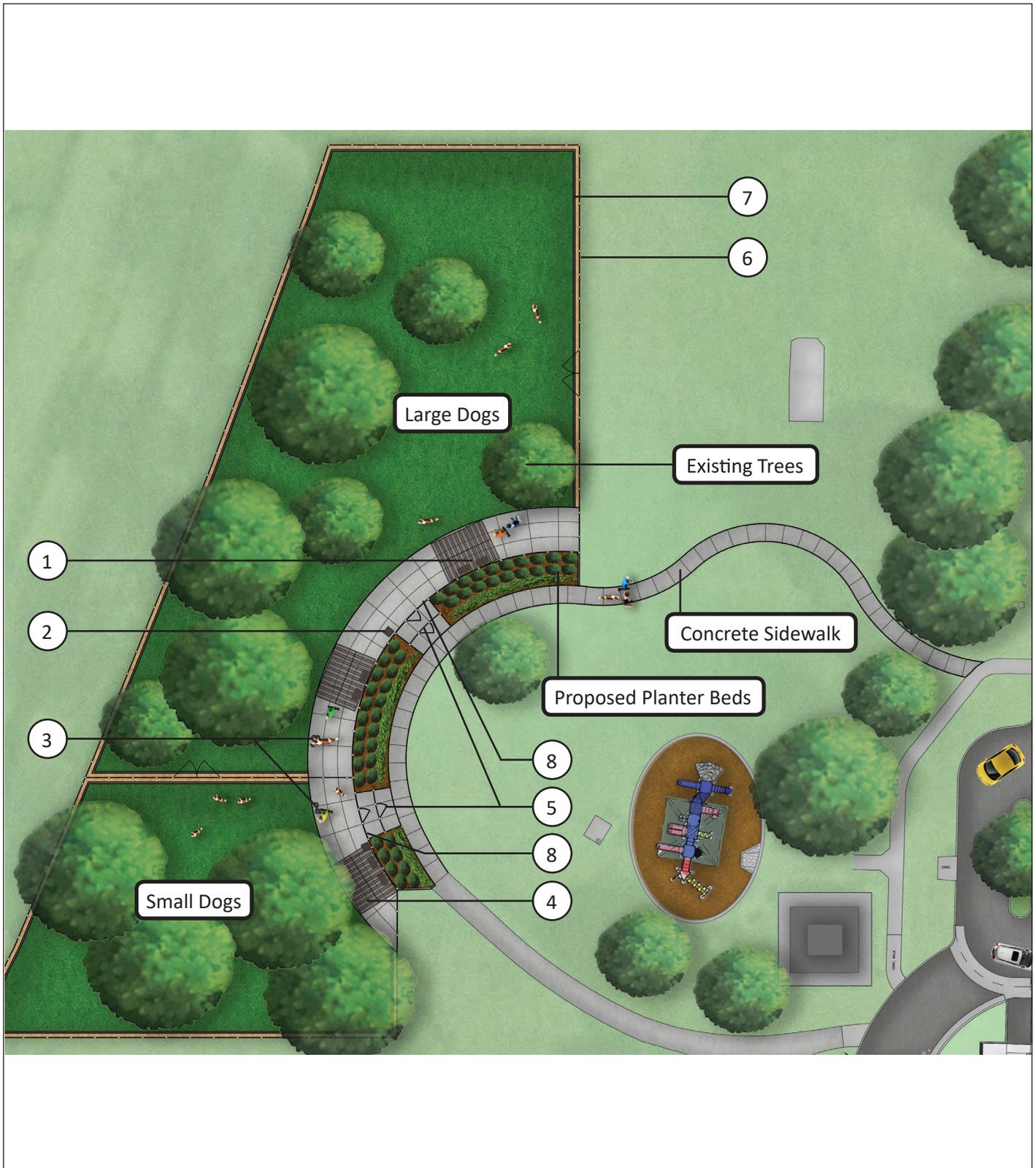


FIGURE 2-6



NOT TO SCALE

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

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Table 2.E: Proposed Amenities – Letterman Dog Park

Amenity Number	Amenity	Description
1	Six (6) benches	Benches would be placed at the exterior of the proposed dog park for park visitors to sit.
2	Two (2) waste receptacles	Waste receptacles would be placed in locations to ensure waste is adequately disposed.
3	Two (2) drinking fountains with dog basins	Water fountains with built-in dog basins would be provided near the entrance/exit for dogs and park visitors.
4	Three (3) shade structures	Three shade structures would be installed: 2 within the large dog area, and 1 within the small dog area.
5	Double-gated entry	A double-gated entry would serve as the main entrance/exit to the proposed dog park providing security to ensure dogs do not escape.
6	Chain link fence	The chain-link fence would be approximately 6 feet in height and would follow the perimeter of the proposed dog park.
7	Decomposed granite border	A decomposed granite border would surround the chain-link fence providing a pervious walkway around the proposed dog park.
8	Two (2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers	A dog waste bag dispenser would be located within both the small dog area and the large dog area.

Source: *City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan* (October 2019).

A 30-foot buffer would be provided between the proposed fence line and the existing FID canal to the west. Minor modifications to the design may be required during the construction documentation phase pending easement requirements; however, the overall site layout and area of dog park would remain the same. Planter beds would be included between the proposed Letterman Dog Park and the playground to the east to buffer against potential noise and sight conflicts.

Demolition and Construction. Construction of the proposed Letterman Dog Park is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project site.

2.3.2.3 Sierra Bicentennial Park

Sierra Bicentennial Park is a community park approximately 18-acres in size that is located in central Clovis. Existing amenities within Sierra Bicentennial Park include restrooms, vehicle parking lots, batting cages, sports fields, and walking paths. This future dog park would expand the existing temporary dog park.

The proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would be located in an area between walking paths immediately west of the existing batting cages and vehicle parking lot, as shown in Figure 2-7. Table 2.F lists the amenities for proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park, which are identified in Figure 2-8. The proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would increase the existing 0.47 temporary dog park by 0.32 acres to 0.79 acres, with 0.27 acres for small dogs and 0.52 acres for large dogs. The small dog area would increase from 5,082 square feet to 11,590 square feet, while the large dog area would increase from 15,313 square feet to 22,619 square feet.

Table 2.F: Proposed Amenities – Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park

Amenity Number	Amenity	Description
1	Chain link fence	The chain-link fence would be approximately 6 feet in height and would follow the perimeter of the proposed dog park site.
2	One (1) shade structure	A shade structure would be installed to cover portions of the small dog area and large dog area.
3	Two (2) dog basin drinking fountains	Water fountains with built-in dog bowls would be provided near the entrance/exit for dogs and park visitors.
4	Two (2) waste receptacles	Waste receptacles would be placed in locations to ensure waste is adequately disposed.
5	Double-gated entry (existing to remain)	A double-gated entry would serve as the main entrance/exit to the proposed dog park providing security to ensure dogs do not escape.
6	Eight (8) benches (to match existing benches)	Benches would be installed near the edge of the small dog area of the proposed dog park.
7	Two (2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers	A dog waste bag dispenser would be located within both the small dog area and the large dog area.

Source: City of Clovis, Dog Park Master Plan (October 2019).

The existing temporary dog park is located in an area between paths immediately west of the batting cages and vehicle parking lot. The proposed design of the permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would maintain the existing double-gated entry at the current location and would extend the pathways and fencing throughout both halves of the park. In addition, concrete curbing would be installed at the foot of the fence in order to prevent wear and digging damage. Other improvements include expanded paved walkways, a shade structure, groups of benches, dog bowl drinking fountains in each area, additional waste receptacles, and dog waste bag dispensers.

The existing temporary dog park located in Sierra Bicentennial Park is located within an existing stormwater retention basin. Special factors include the possibility of a re-design of the paved walkways to allow for specific stormwater requirements.

The Dog Park Master Plan specifies an offset of at least 15 feet between surrounding walking pathways and the dog park fence line in order to minimize conflicts within the park. In addition, unlike the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park and proposed Letterman Dog Park, the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would not include installation of decomposed granite around the inside of the fence line because the decomposed granite would not remain intact due to regular stormwater exposure.

The proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would require moderate re-grading of the lowest points of the stormwater retention basin to allow stormwater to drain towards a specific low point to limit stormwater inundations of the proposed dog park. Sub-surface stormwater storage, including crushed stone base course is proposed to minimize standing water.

Demolition and Construction. Construction of the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project site.

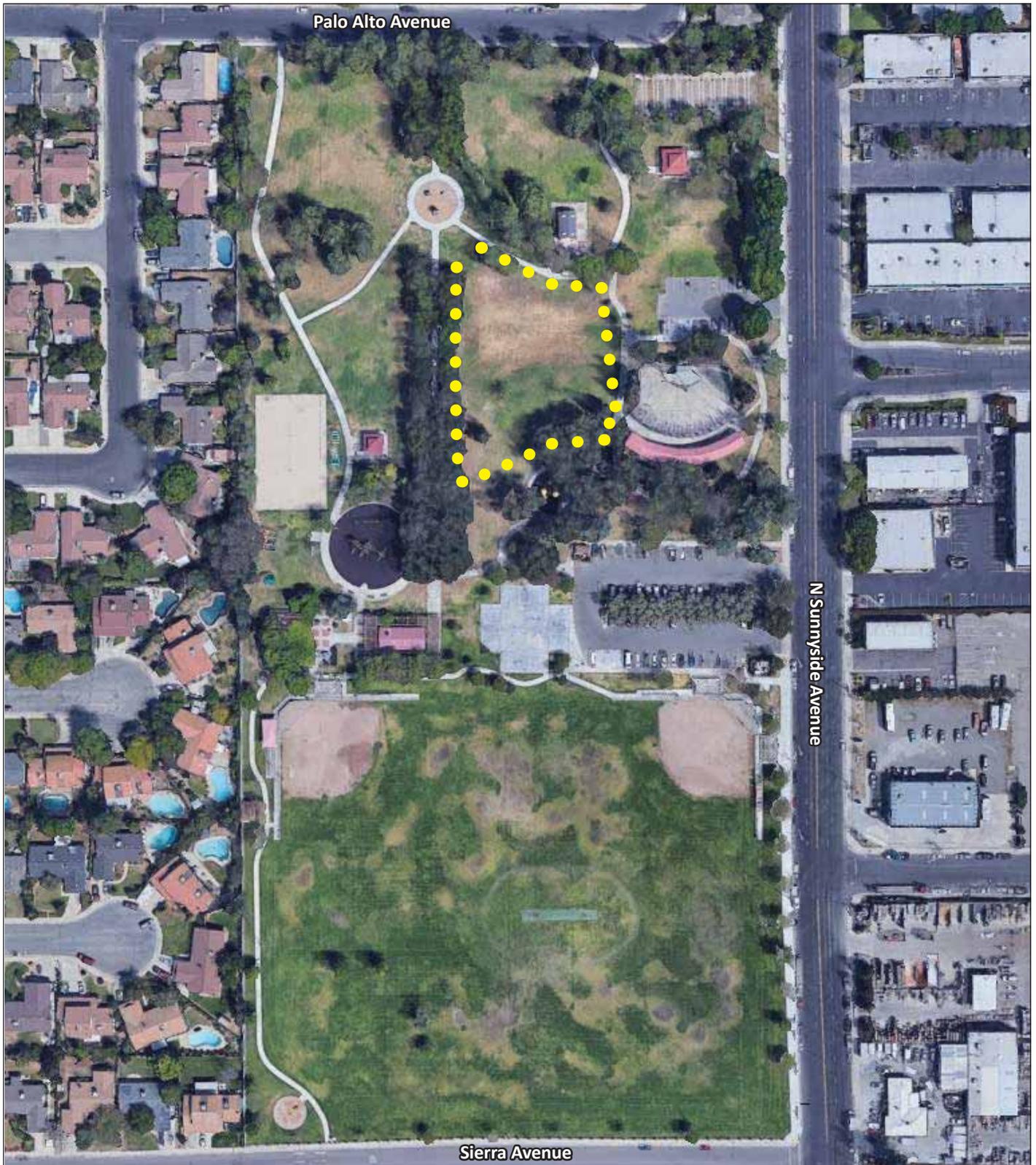


FIGURE 2-7



NOT TO SCALE

● ● ● ● Location of Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

Location of Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park within Sierra Bicentennial Park

I:\CIT1904 Clovis Dog Park MP ISMND\PRODUCTS\Project Description\figures\Figure 2-7.ai (8/14/19)

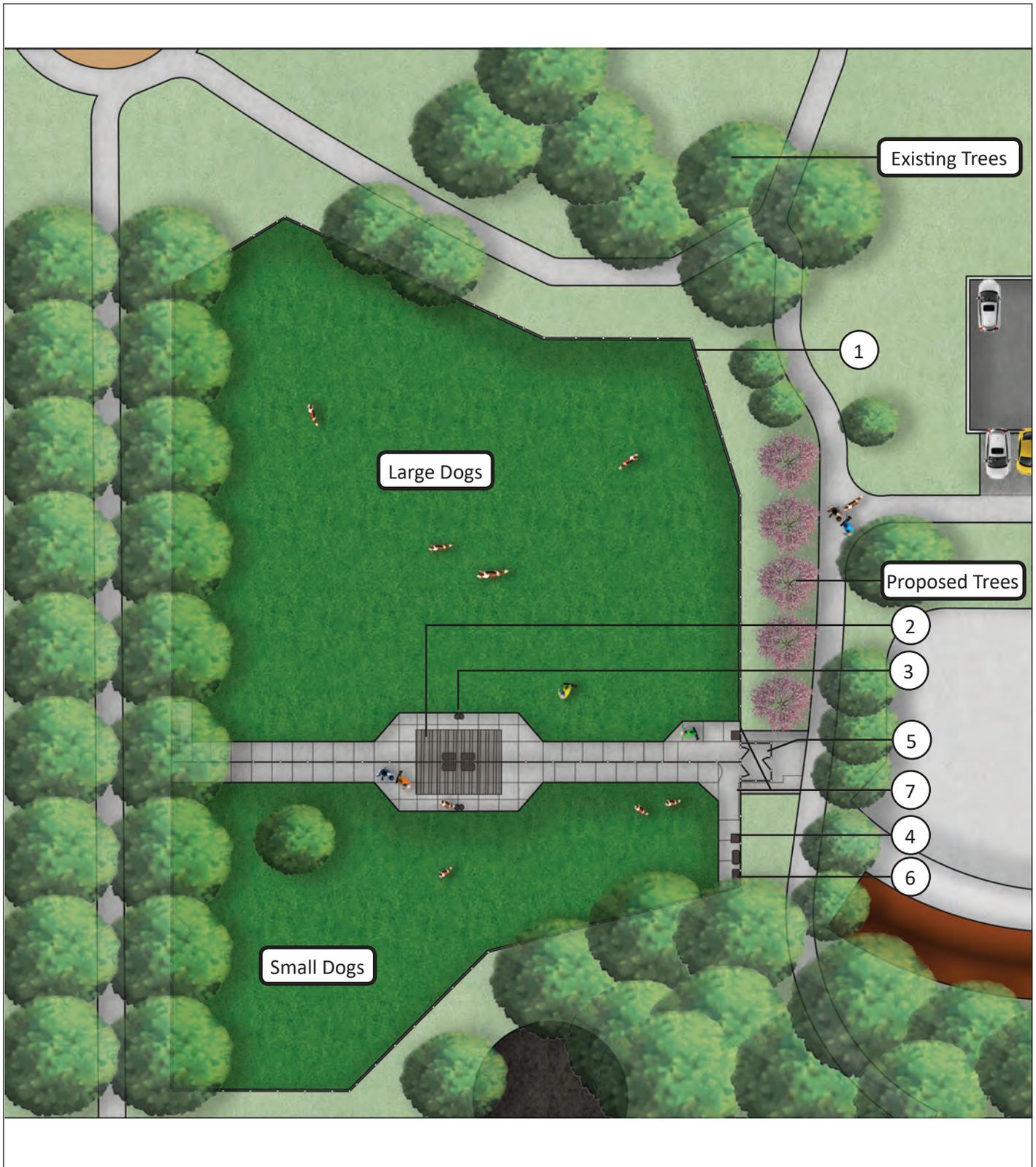


FIGURE 2-8



NOT TO SCALE

SOURCES: O'DELL ENGINEERING AND CITY OF CLOVIS, 2019.

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Conceptual Site Plan - Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park

I:\CIT1904 Clovis Dog Park MP ISMND\PRODUCTS\ISMND\Screen\figures\Figure 2-8.ai (8/19/19)

2.4 APPROVALS/PERMITS

The proposed project would include, but not be limited to, the following regulatory requirements:

- Adoption of this Mitigated Negative Declaration by the City of Clovis City Council;
- Adoption of the Dog Park Master Plan by the City of Clovis City Council;
- Amendment to Municipal Code Section 6.1; and
- Approval of site plan review, construction related permits, etc.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist in Chapter 4.0.

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

3.1 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst

Date

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4.0 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.1 Impact Analysis

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

As discussed in the Project Description, the Dog Park Master Plan identifies several design standards that would be incorporated into dog parks as they are proposed. These elements include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage, and are described in detail in Chapter 4 of the Dog Park Master Plan. Design standards included in the Dog Park Master Plan are summarized in Table 2.C of the Project Description.

The Dog Park Master Plan would provide the framework within existing parks for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis and identifies several parks as adequate locations for future dog parks. None of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites are located within an area designated as a scenic vista in the City of Clovis General Plan.

None of the visual changes that would result from implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Planned improvements (including fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage) would be generally low profile and would not block views. The most evident new feature within viewsheds would be shade structures; however, shade structures would not be of such physical prominence that their presence would significantly affect a scenic vista. In addition, the planned improvements would be consistent in visual character with the existing facilities at the existing Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Construction of planned improvements could require removal of some existing trees and other vegetation. However, impacts on visual character and quality of the parks from tree/vegetation removal are expected to be less than significant. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would include installation of landscaping and construction of new facilities that would result in a beneficial visual impact at the parks.

During construction of planned improvements, additional vehicles, workers, and materials coming to and from the parks, and site preparation activities would be visible from travelers along adjacent roadways and from adjacent uses. However, construction activities would occur within the existing parks and would be intermittent and of relatively short duration.

Planned improvements would not include any tall structures or landscaping that would reduce, obstruct or degrade scenic vistas. Therefore, the implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan, including construction of dog parks within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would have a less-than-significant impact on scenic vistas.

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

No officially designated State scenic highways are located in the City of Clovis. The nearest eligible State scenic highway to the City is State Route 168, which is located in Fresno County northeast of the City of Clovis. None of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites would be visible from this scenic roadway. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not affect scenic resources within view of a State or local scenic highway, and there would be no impact.

c. In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan could result in the following visual changes to both Candidate Parks and Priority Sites: fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage. Located within existing parks, the planned improvements are appropriate for these locations and would be visually compatible with the character of the parks and their surroundings. Therefore, the visual character of the parks would not be degraded because the parks would maintain their existing character as a park with amenities to support dog parks. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site or the surrounding area. This impact would be less than significant.

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

Most Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, excluding Cottonwood Park and Railroad Park and Sierra Bicentennial Park, include existing lighting. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan has the potential to include new lighting features for safety. Any new lighting associated with implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would be pedestrian-scale lighting and the fixtures would be consistent with the style and technical specifications approved by the City for use throughout the City's municipal parks, including compliance with the City's light and glare regulations under Section 9.22.050 of the Clovis Development Code which requires that light be shielded so that light does not spill onto adjacent properties. With adherence to these requirements, and because the most of the sites currently contain similar lighting, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. This impact would be less than significant.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.2.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located within developed parks in primarily developed settings containing a mix of land uses in the parks vicinity. There are no agricultural resources on or near the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites, and all are classified as “Urban and Built-Up Land” by the State Department of Conservation.¹ Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a nonagricultural use. As such, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in any significant impacts to agricultural resources.

¹ California Department of Conservation, 2016. Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Fresno County Important Farmland (map). Available online at: ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2016/fre16_e.pdf (accessed June 2019)

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

Candidate Parks. Sierra Meadows Park, Dry Creek Park, and Cottonwood Park are zoned as Open Space, Railroad Park and Gettysburg Park are zoned as Public Facilities, and Century Park, San Gabriel Park, Helm Ranch Park, Westcal II Park are zoned as Single-Family Residential on the City of Clovis Zoning Map. The Candidate Parks are not subject to a Williamson Act contract, and, therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan within Candidate Parks would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract and no impact would occur.

Priority Sites. Pasa Tiempo Park, Letterman Park, and Sierra Bicentennial Park are currently zoned as Public Facilities on the City of Clovis Zoning Map. The Priority Sites are not subject to a Williamson Act contract; and, therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan within Priority Sites would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract and no impact would occur.

c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are currently developed parks located on sites not zoned for forest land or timberland. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland, nor would they result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. As such, no impact to forest or timberland would occur.

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

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are currently developed parks located on sites not containing forest land. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. No impact would occur.

e. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are currently developed parks and would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not convert farmland or forest land, and no impact would occur.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3.1 Impact Analysis

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

The City of Clovis is part of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB), which is within the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). The SJVAPCD is responsible for air quality regulation within the eight-county San Joaquin Valley region.

Both the State of California (State) and the federal government have established health-based Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for six criteria air pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), Ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and suspended particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀). The SJVAB is designated as non-attainment for O₃ and PM_{2.5} for federal standards and non-attainment for O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} for State standards.

Air quality monitoring stations are located throughout the nation and maintained by the local air districts and State air quality regulating agencies. Data collected at permanent monitoring stations are used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to identify regions as “attainment” or “nonattainment” depending on whether the regions meet the requirements stated in the applicable National Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Nonattainment areas are imposed with additional restrictions as required by the USEPA. In addition, different classifications of attainment, such as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, and extreme, are used to classify each air basin in the State on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. The classifications are used as a foundation to create air quality management strategies to improve air quality and comply with the NAAQS. The SJVAB attainment statuses for each of the criteria pollutants are listed in Table 4.A.

Table 4.A: SJVAB Air Quality Attainment Status

Pollutant	State	Federal
Ozone (1-hour)	Severe/Nonattainment	Standard Revoked
Ozone (8-hour)	Nonattainment	Extreme Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Regulation
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Regulation

Source: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (2016).

An air quality plan describes air pollution control strategies to be implemented by a city, county, or region classified as a non-attainment area. The main purpose of the air quality plan is to bring the area into compliance with the requirements of the federal and State air quality standards. To bring the San Joaquin Valley into attainment, the SJVAPCD adopted the 2016 Plan for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard in June 2016 to satisfy Clean Air Act requirements and ensure attainment of the 75 parts per billion (ppb) 8-hour ozone standard.²

To assure the SJVAB’s continued attainment of the USEPA PM₁₀ standard, the SJVAPCD adopted the 2007 PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan in September 2007.³ The SJVAPCD adopted the 2018 Plan for the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM_{2.5} Standards in November 2018 to address the USEPA 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ and 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard of 65 µg/m³, the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard of 35 µg/m³, and the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard of 12 µg/m³.⁴

CEQA requires that certain proposed projects be analyzed for consistency with the applicable air quality plan. For a project to be consistent with SJVAPCD air quality plans, the pollutants emitted from a project should not exceed the SJVAPCD emission thresholds or cause a significant impact on air quality. In addition, emission reductions achieved through implementation of offset requirements are a major component of the SJVAPCD air quality plans.

As discussed below, development of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not result in the generation of criteria air pollutants that would exceed SJVAPCD thresholds of significance. Therefore, the Priority Sites dog parks would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of SJVAPCD air quality plans.

² San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2016. *2016 Plan for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard*. June 16. Website: www.valleyair.org/Air_Quality_Plans/Ozone-Plan-2016.htm (accessed July 2019).

³ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2007. *2007 PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation*. Available online at: www.valleyair.org/Air_Quality_Plans/docs/Maintenance%20Plan10-25-07.pdf (accessed July 2019).

⁴ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2018. *2018 Plan for the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM_{2.5} Standards*. November 15. Available online at: valleyair.org/pmplans/documents/2018/pm-plan-adopted/2018-Plan-for-the-1997-2006-and-2012-PM2.5-Standards.pdf (accessed July 2019).

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

Implementation of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would generate air emissions during project construction and operation. Short-term construction emissions would occur in association with construction activities, including site preparation, grading, and vehicle/equipment use. Long-term operational emissions are associated with stationary sources and mobile sources. Stationary source emissions result from the consumption of natural gas and electricity. Mobile source emissions result from vehicle trips and result in air pollutant emissions affecting the entire air basin. Specific criteria for determining whether the potential air quality impacts of a project are significant are set forth by the SJVAPCD.

Short-Term (Construction) Emissions. During construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, short-term degradation of air quality may occur due to the release of particulate matter emissions generated by grading, hauling, and other activities. Emissions from construction equipment are also anticipated and would include CO, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), reactive organic gases (ROG), directly-emitted particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), and toxic air contaminants (TACs) such as diesel exhaust particulate matter.

Site preparation and construction would involve clearing, cut-and-fill activities, grading, and paving activities. Construction-related effects on air quality from construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would be greatest during the site preparation phase because most engine emissions are associated with the excavation, handling, and transport of soils on the site. If not properly controlled, these activities would temporarily generate PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and to a lesser extent CO, SO₂, NO_x, and volatile organic compounds. Sources of fugitive dust would include disturbed soils at the construction site and trucks carrying uncovered loads of soils. Unless properly controlled, vehicles leaving the site would deposit dirt and mud on local streets, which could be an additional source of airborne dust after it dries. PM₁₀ emissions would vary from day to day, depending on the nature and magnitude of construction activity and local weather conditions. PM₁₀ emissions would depend on soil moisture, the silt content of soil, wind speed, and the amount of operating equipment. Larger dust particles would settle near the source, while fine particles would be dispersed over greater distances from the construction site. These emissions would be temporary and limited to the immediate area surrounding the construction site.

As discussed in the Project Description, planned improvements include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed dog parks, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the proposed dog park area, as well as potential lighting features for safety. The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, and the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would be 0.79 acres. Construction of each of the proposed dog parks is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days.

Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project sites. Specific construction details for the Candidate Parks dog parks are currently unknown; however it is assumed that construction activities would be similar to construction of the Priority Sites dog parks.

Construction emissions for the Priority Sites were analyzed using the California Emissions Estimator Model version 2016.3.2 (CalEEMod). Project construction duration and phasing was input into CalEEMod. Other precise details of construction activities are unknown at this time; therefore, default assumptions (e.g., construction fleet activities) from CalEEMod were used. CalEEMod output sheets are included in Appendix A. Due to the minimal grading and site preparation anticipated for construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks, construction emissions associated with the proposed project would be minimal and are expected to be well below the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds. In addition, water or other soil stabilizers can be used to control dust, resulting in emission reductions of 50 percent or more. SJVAPCD Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM₁₀ Prohibitions) is designed to reduce PM₁₀ emissions generated by human activity. The SJVAPCD has established Regulation VIII measures for reducing fugitive dust emissions (PM₁₀). With the implementation of Regulation VIII measures, fugitive dust emissions from construction activities would not result in adverse air quality impacts. Construction activities associated with the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would be subject to Regulation VIII, which would reduce short-term construction period air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of PM₁₀ or any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standards and impacts would be less than significant.

Long-Term (Operational) Emissions. Long-term air pollutant emission impacts are those associated with mobile sources (e.g., vehicle trips), energy sources (e.g., electricity), and area sources (e.g., landscape maintenance equipment use) related to the proposed project. The Dog Park Master Plan would implement improvements to existing parks, including fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage, which could result in slightly increased use of the park. Implementation of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks is not expected to result in a substantial increase in daily traffic trips as future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. In addition, by providing an expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks, it is assumed that VMT would decrease as it would reduce the distance some dog park visitors currently drive to visit dog parks. In addition, the many of the existing parks provide sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle racks, which would reduce vehicle trips and VMT and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in a significant increase in the generation of vehicle trips that would increase air pollutant emissions. The project would result in low levels of off-site emissions due to energy generation associated with lighting. However, these emissions would be minimal and would not exceed the pollutant thresholds established by the SJVAPCD. Therefore, operation of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or State ambient air quality standard and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Sensitive receptors are defined as people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units.

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are surrounded by single- and multi-family residential land uses. Construction activities associated with the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks may expose surrounding sensitive receptors to airborne particulates, as well as a small quantity of construction equipment pollutants (i.e., usually diesel-fueled vehicles and equipment). However, construction contractors would be required to implement measures to reduce or eliminate emissions by following the Regulation VIII, Fugitive PM₁₀ Prohibitions. Project construction emissions would be below the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds. In addition, once the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks are constructed, the project would not be a significant source of long-term operational emissions. Therefore, the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and potential impacts would be considered less than significant.

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

During construction of dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, some odors may be present due to diesel exhaust. However, these odors would be temporary and limited to the construction period. Once operational, minimal odors associated with dog waste may be present. However, as required by Section 10.3.03 of the City's Municipal Code, the person having the control or care of any dog shall immediately remove and dispose of in an appropriate manner any solid defecation from such dog. All dog parks would include dog waste bag dispensers and garbage receptacles that would be emptied regularly. As such, dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not include any activities or operations that would generate objectionable odors. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) that would adversely affect a substantial number of people. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

4.4.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Candidate Parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. The Candidate Parks are located within the City limits and are developed active park sites that may be used by wildlife species typically associated with urban areas. The Candidate Parks are located in primarily developed areas and are surrounded by a variety of land uses, including residential uses, commercial uses, schools, churches, trails, retention basins, and some undeveloped land, and would support common species that are tolerant of human disturbance. In addition, no sensitive or special-status species are known or expected to inhabit the Candidate Parks. Therefore, impacts to special-status species would be considered less than significant.

Priority Sites. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies three Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as being ideal locations for dog parks. The Priority Sites dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of the Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. The Priority Sites are surrounded by a variety of land uses, including residential uses, commercial uses, and a Fresno Irrigation District (FID) canal, and would support common species that are tolerant of human disturbance. In addition, no sensitive or special-status species are known or expected to inhabit the Priority Sites. Therefore, impacts to special-status species would be considered less than significant.

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

No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are present at the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

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

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites do not contain federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites contain no evidence of wetlands as all Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located within existing City parks. Further, activities associated with implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not include direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other disruptions of natural hydrological regimes. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

d. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located within the City limits and are developed active park sites that may be used by wildlife species typically associated with urban areas. The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located in primarily developed areas and are surrounded by a variety of land uses, including residential uses, commercial uses, schools, churches, trails, retention basins and canals, and some undeveloped land, and would support common species that are tolerant of human disturbance. No identified linkages or movement corridors are connected to the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites. Proposed activities are not expected to interfere with the migration of wildlife species, such as birds and/or bats. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native or resident migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. This impact would be less than significant.

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

Chapter 9.30, Tree Protection Standards, of the City's Municipal Code establishes regulations and standards to protect and manage trees on private property which would also apply to development that would occur with Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, to ensure that development is compatible with and enhances the City's quality and character. In addition, Chapter 9.30 identifies the following protected trees that shall not be removed without first obtaining a tree removal permit:

- Heritage trees. Heritage trees in all zoning districts;
- Trees required by condition of approval. Any tree required to be planted or retained as a condition of approval of a development application or a building permit in all zoning districts;
- Multi-trunk trees. For multi-trunk trees, any tree which has at least one trunk twelve inches (12") or greater in diameter or thirty-eight inches (38") or greater in circumference, measured four feet (4') above the adjacent grade, except for developed single-family residential properties;
- Trees twelve inches (12") or greater in diameter. Any tree which measures twelve inches (12") or greater in diameter or thirty-eight inches (38") or greater in circumference, measured four feet (4') above the adjacent grade in all zoning districts, except for developed single-family residential properties;
- Parkway trees. Parkway trees and any tree located on public property; and
- Trees required by site plan review. Trees required or memorialized under site plan review.

Chapter 9.30 also identifies the requirements for replacement trees, which states that, when a permit has been issued, the minimum number and size of replacement trees shall be based on the necessity, number, size, and species of trees requested to be removed. The species of replacement tree(s) must continue the diversity of trees found in the community. The minimum guidelines for tree replacement must be in compliance with Table 3-11 contained in Chapter 9.30 of the Municipal Code.

Candidate Parks. The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks as adequate locations for future dog parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, since future improvements would be subject to City regulations, any future removal of protected trees would be required to comply with City requirements and would be required to comply with any applicable tree removal permits. Therefore, any removed protected trees would be replaced if required by the City and no significant impacts related to conflicts with local ordinances would occur.

Priority Sites. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies three Priority Sites that would include the addition of dog parks at existing parks. Construction of the planned improvements at Priority Sites could require removal of some existing trees and other vegetation. However, since the planned improvements would be subject to City regulations, any removal of protected trees would be required to comply with City requirements and would be required to comply with any applicable tree removal permits. Therefore, any removed protected trees would be replaced if required by the City and no significant impacts related to conflicts with local ordinances would occur.

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

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are not within the boundaries of a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. This condition precludes the possibility that implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would conflict with the provisions of such a plan, and no impact would occur.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

4.5.1 Impact Analysis

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

A historical resource defined by CEQA includes one or more of the following criteria: 1) the resource is listed, or found eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); 2) listed in a local register of historical resources as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k); 3) identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or 4) determined to be a historical resource by the project’s lead agency (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.(a)). Under CEQA, historical resources include built-environment resources and archaeological sites.

Future dog parks located within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would occupy a small portion of the existing parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. As all of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located within existing parks and were previously disturbed during original construction of the parks, the potential for cultural resources to be present at the project sites is considered low and the likelihood of discovering resources is low. However, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during construction of dog parks within Candidate Parks or Priority Sites cannot be ruled out. Any impacts to such resources would be significant under CEQA. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce potential impacts to cultural resources or their accidental discovery during project construction to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: If unknown pre-contact or historic-period archaeological materials are encountered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and make recommendations. Cultural resources materials may include pre-contact resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, and fire-affected rock, as well as historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations shall be required to mitigate adverse impacts from project implementation. These additional studies may include, but are not limited to recordation, archaeological excavation, or significance evaluation.

The City shall inform its contractor(s) of the sensitivity of the area of potential effect (APE) for archaeological deposits, and include the following directive in the appropriate contract documents:

“The subsurface of the construction site may contain archaeological deposits. If archaeological deposits are encountered during project subsurface construction, all ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet shall be redirected and a qualified archaeologist shall assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. Project personnel shall not collect or move any archaeological materials. Archaeological deposits can include, but are not limited to, shellfish remains; bones, including human remains; flakes of, and tools made from, obsidian, chert, and basalt; mortars and pestles; historical trash deposits containing glass, ceramics, and metal artifacts; and structural remains, including foundations and wells.”

The City should verify that the language has been included in the grading plans prior to issuance of a grading permit or other permitted project action that includes ground-disturbing activities on the project sites.

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

According to the CEQA Guidelines, “When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (c)(1)). Those archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources shall be assessed to determine if these qualify as “unique archaeological resources” (California PRC Section 21083.2).

As discussed in Section 4.5.1.a above, all of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located within existing parks and were previously disturbed during original construction of the parks. The potential for cultural resources to be present at the project sites is considered low and the likelihood of discovering resources is low. However, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during project construction cannot be ruled out. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 requires that the project contractor halt work and consult a qualified archaeologist if unknown archaeological resources are discovered during construction.

Therefore, adherence to the requirements in Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce potential impacts to archaeological resources. As a result, the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. This impact would be less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

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

As discussed in Section 4.5.1.a above, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits and/or human remains during construction of dog parks within Candidate Parks or Priority Sites cannot be ruled out. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would reduce potential impacts to human remains or their accidental discovery during project construction to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If human remains are uncovered, work within 25 feet of the discovery should be redirected and the County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time, the project archaeologist should assess the situation and consult with agencies, as appropriate. Project personnel should not collect or move any human remains or associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods. Work within 25 feet of the discovery can resume only after the MLD has inspected the site, provided recommendations, and the remains and associated grave goods removed from the site by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the MLD.

4.6 ENERGY

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

4.6.1 Impact Analysis

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

The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, planned improvements may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage. Planned improvements for Priority Sites include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures.

Construction of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would require energy for grading and site preparation, collection and off-haul of construction debris, and transportation of construction workers to and from the sites. Petroleum fuels (i.e., diesel and gasoline) would be the primary sources of energy for these activities. Energy usage on the project sites during construction would be temporary in nature and would be relatively small in comparison to the State’s available energy sources. As such, construction energy impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Operation of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would require energy for natural gas use, electricity consumption, and fuel used for vehicle trips associated with the dog parks. Operation of the dog parks would not require the consumption of natural gas. Therefore, energy use consumed by the dog parks would only be associated with minimal electricity consumption associated with lighting and vehicle trips to the dog parks. However, the future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Site, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. In addition, the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would be accessible by non-vehicular travel modes and it is not expected that the dog parks would result in significant increased traffic volumes.

As such, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in a long-term substantial demand for electricity and natural gas nor would the dog parks require new service connections or construction of new off-site service lines or substations to serve the parks. The nature of proposed improvements would not require substantial amounts of energy for either construction or maintenance purposes. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not use non-renewable resources in a wasteful or inefficient manner, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

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

In 2002, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 1389 (SB 1389), which required the California Energy Commission (CEC) to develop an integrated energy plan every two years for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels, for the California Energy Policy Report. The plan calls for the State to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies a number of strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for zero emission (ZE) vehicles and their infrastructure needs, and encouragement of urban designs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

The CEC recently adopted the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report.⁵ The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report provides the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the State is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining energy reliability and controlling costs. The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report covers a broad range of topics, including implementation of SB 350, integrated resource planning, distributed energy resources, transportation electrification, solutions to increase resiliency in the electricity sector, energy efficiency, transportation electrification, barriers faced by disadvantaged communities, demand response, transmission and landscape-scale planning, the California Energy Demand Preliminary Forecast, the preliminary transportation energy demand forecast, renewable gas (in response to SB 1383), updates on Southern California electricity reliability, natural gas outlook, and climate adaptation and resiliency.

Energy usage at the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites during construction would be temporary in nature. In addition, energy usage associated with operation of the dog parks within Candidate Parks or Priority Sites would be relatively small in comparison to the State's available energy sources and energy impacts would be negligible at the regional level. Because California's energy conservation planning actions are conducted at a regional level, and because the dog parks' total impact to regional energy supplies would be minor, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with California's energy conservation plans as described in the CEC's 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. Thus, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would avoid or reduce the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy and not result in any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of energy. Impacts would be less than significant.

⁵ California Energy Commission, 2017. *2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report*. Publication Number: CEC-100-2017-001-CMF.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

4.7.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*
- i. *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

Surface fault rupture occurs when the ground surface is broken due to fault movement during an earthquake. Fault rupture is generally expected to occur along active fault traces. Areas susceptible to fault rupture are delineated by the California Geological Survey (CGS) Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones and require specific geological investigations prior to certain kinds of development to reduce the threat to public health and safety and to minimize the loss of life and property posed by earthquake-induced ground failure.

None of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites are located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone and none of the parks have any active faults mapped within them.⁶ Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a less-than-significant impact on people and structures related to fault rupture.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Seismic ground shaking generally refers to all aspects of motion of the earth's surface resulting from an earthquake, and is normally the major cause of damage in seismic events. The extent of ground shaking is controlled by the magnitude and intensity of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and local geologic conditions. The magnitude of a seismic event is a measure of the energy released by an earthquake; it is assessed by seismographs that measure the amplitude of seismic waves. The intensity of an earthquake is a subjective measure of the perceptible effects of a seismic event at a given point. The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale is the most commonly used scale to measure the subjective effects of earthquake intensity. It uses values ranging from I to XII.⁷

The closest fault to the City of Clovis, the Clovis Fault, extends northwest-southeast from just north of the City, across the northeastern corner, to just east of the southeast City boundary. The Clovis Fault is not mapped as active, and is mapped as showing no recognized displacement in the Quaternary Period, that is, within the last 1.6 million years. No other faults are located within 50 miles of the City.⁸

Due to the distance of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites to the known faults, hazards due to ground shaking would be minimal. Therefore, impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction is the transformation of saturated, loose, fine-grained sediment to a fluid-like state because of earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are loose to medium dense, saturated sands, silty sands, sandy silts, non-plastic silts and gravels with poor drainage, or those capped by or containing seams of impermeable sediment. Areas of the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno County are not considered conducive to liquefaction due to soil types—either too coarse or too high in clay content.⁹

⁶ California Geological Survey, 2018. California Earthquake Hazards Zone Application. Website: www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geohazards/eq-zapp (accessed June 2019).

⁷ United States Geological Survey, 2018. The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. Website: earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mercalli.php (accessed July 2019).

⁸ Clovis, City of, 2014a. *General Plan and Development Code Update Draft Program Environmental Impact Report*. June.

⁹ Ibid.

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are relatively flat and the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks would not exacerbate lateral spreading. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a less-than-significant impact related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading.

iv. Landslides?

A landslide generally occurs on relatively steep slopes and/or on slopes underlain by weak materials. The City of Clovis is not Susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides due to very slight grades.

No habitable structures would be constructed at the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites as part of the Dog Park Master Plan nor would construction of dog parks within Candidate Parks or Priority Sites increase the potential for landslide hazards as no slopes are present in proximity to the parks. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from landslides, and no impact would occur.

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

The development of dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites associated with implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would occur on relatively flat ground and would not be subject to substantial soil erosion. With present construction techniques, agency requirements, and local regulations that limit soil erosion during construction, the potential for soil erosion on the parks would be reduced. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion would be less than significant.

c. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are located on generally level terrain and are already developed as parks which have been graded. As such, on-site geologic and soils issues, such as on-site soil stability including landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse are not significant due to the open nature of the parks. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in impacts associated with unstable geologic conditions.

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

As described in Section 4.7.1.a, soils at the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not be subject to liquefaction, lateral spreading, or landslides. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a less-than-significant impact related to unstable soils.

- e. Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?*

The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites as adequate locations for future dog parks. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not include the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems. Therefore, the implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would have no impact related to septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

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

Paleontological resources are the mineralized (fossilized) remains of prehistoric plant and animal life exclusive of human remains or artifacts. Fossil remains such as bones, teeth, shells, and leaves are found in geologic deposits (rock formations) where they were originally buried. Fossil remains are considered to be important as they provide indicators of the earth's chronology and history. These resources are afforded protection under CEQA and are considered to be limited and nonrenewable, and they provide invaluable scientific and educational data. Due to the sensitive nature of these paleontological resources, they are not mapped.

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would require ground disturbing construction activities that may inadvertently encounter and damage paleontological resources. Should this occur, project construction at Candidate Parks and Priority Sites may result in the destruction of a unique paleontological site, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: The City shall inform its contractor(s) of the sensitivity of the project area for paleontological resources. Should paleontological resources be encountered during project subsurface construction activities, all ground-disturbing activities within 25 feet shall be redirected and a qualified paleontologist contacted to assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. If found to be significant, and project activities cannot avoid the paleontological resources, adverse effects to paleontological resources shall be mitigated. Mitigation may include monitoring, recording the fossil locality, data recovery and analysis, a final report, and accessioning the fossil material and technical report to a paleontological repository. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate. Upon completion of the assessment, a report documenting methods, findings, and recommendations shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Clovis for review, and (if paleontological materials are recovered) a paleontological repository, such as the University of California Museum of Paleontology.

The City shall verify that the above directive has been included in the appropriate contract documents.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.8.1 Impact Analysis

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

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) are present in the atmosphere naturally, and are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. However, over the last 200 years, human activities have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, which is believed to be causing global climate change. The gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

Certain gases, such as water vapor, are short-lived in the atmosphere. Others remain in the atmosphere for significant periods of time, contributing to climate change in the long term. Water vapor is excluded from the list of GHGs above because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

These gases vary considerably in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), which is a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. GWP is based on several factors, including the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and the length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere (“atmospheric lifetime”).

The GWP of each gas is measured relative to CO₂, the most abundant GHG; the definition of GWP for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of CO₂ over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured

The SJVAPCD's *Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA*¹⁰ suggests project GHG emissions would be considered less than significant if a project meets any of the following conditions: is exempt from CEQA requirements; complies with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program; or implements Best Performance Standards (BPS). Additionally, projects that demonstrate that GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by at least 29 percent compared to Business-as-Usual (BAU), including GHG emission reductions achieved since the 2002-2004 baseline period, would be considered less than significant.

Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Construction activities associated with the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks, such as site preparation, site grading, on-site construction vehicles, equipment hauling materials to and from the project site, and motor vehicles transporting the construction crew would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and builder supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically uses fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change.

As discussed in the Project Description, planned improvements include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed dog parks, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the dog park areas, as well as potential lighting features for safety. The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, and the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would be 0.79 acres. Construction of each of the proposed dog parks is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project sites. Specific construction details for the Candidate Parks dog parks are currently unknown; however it is assumed that construction activities would be similar to construction of the Priority Sites dog parks.

¹⁰ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2009. *Guidance for Valley Land-Use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects Under CEQA*. December 17. Available online at: www.valleyair.org/Programs/CCAP/12-17-09/3%20CCAP%20-%20FINAL%20LU%20Guidance%20-%20Dec%2017%202009.pdf (accessed June 2019).

The SJVAPCD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. However, due to the minimal grading and site preparation anticipated for construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks, construction-related GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would be minimal. As such, construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment and construction-related impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Long-term GHG emissions are typically generated from mobile and area sources as well as indirect emissions from sources associated with energy consumption. Mobile-source GHG emissions include project-generated vehicle trips to and from a project. Area-source emissions would be associated with activities such as landscaping and maintenance on the project site. Energy source emissions are typically generated at off-site utility providers as a result of increased electricity demand generated by a project. Waste source emissions generated by the proposed project include energy generated by land filling and other methods of disposal related to transporting and managing project generated waste. In addition, water source emissions associated with the proposed project are generated by water supply and conveyance, water treatment, water distribution, and wastewater treatment.

The Dog Park Master Plan would implement improvements to existing parks, including fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage, which could result in slightly increased use of the park. Implementation of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks is not expected to result in a substantial increase in daily traffic trips as future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. In addition, by providing an expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks, it is assumed that VMT would decrease as it would reduce the distance some dog park visitors currently drive to visit dog parks. In addition, many of the existing parks provide sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle racks, which would reduce vehicle trips and VMT and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in a significant increase in the generation of vehicle trips that would increase GHG emissions. The project would result in low levels of off-site emissions due to energy generation associated with lighting. However, these emissions would be minimal. Therefore, operation of the Priority Sites dog parks would not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment and construction-related impacts would be less than significant.

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

The SJVAPCD has adopted a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), which includes suggested BPS for proposed development projects. Appendix J of the SJVAPCD Final Staff Report for the CCAP contains GHG reduction measures; however these measures are intended for commercial, residential, and mixed-use projects and wouldn't be applicable to the proposed project. The proposed project includes the Dog Park Master Plan, which is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis and determines ideal locations for dog parks within existing parks, and includes design standards for the development of the dog park system.

Absent any other local or regional Climate Action Plan, the proposed project was analyzed for consistency with the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act, or Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) and the AB 32 Scoping Plan. The Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions, which include direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation fee to fund the program.

In addition, SB 32 affirms the importance of addressing climate change by codifying into statute the GHG emissions reductions target of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 contained in Executive Order B-30-15. SB 32 builds on AB 32 and keeps us on the path toward achieving the State's 2050 objective of reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels, consistent with an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) analysis of the global emissions trajectory that would stabilize atmospheric GHG concentrations at 450 parts per million CO₂e and reduce the likelihood of catastrophic impacts from climate change.

Assembly Bill 197 (AB 197), the companion bill to SB 32, provides additional direction to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in the following areas related to the adoption of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. Additional direction in AB 197 intended to provide easier public access to air emissions data that are collected by CARB was posted in December 2016. The measures applicable to the proposed project include energy efficiency measures, water conservation and efficiency measures, and transportation and motor vehicle measures, as discussed below.

Energy efficient measures are intended to maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards, pursue additional efficiency efforts including new technologies and new policy and implementation mechanisms, and pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California. In addition, these measures are designed to expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings.

Water conservation and efficiency measures are intended to continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water. Increasing the efficiency of water transport and reducing water use would reduce GHG emissions. As noted above, the project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 standards of the California Code of Regulations, which includes a variety of different measures, including reduction of wastewater and water use.

The goal of transportation and motor vehicle measures is to develop regional GHG emissions reduction targets for passenger vehicles. Specific regional emission targets for transportation emissions would not directly apply to the proposed project. However, vehicles traveling to the project site would comply with the Pavley II (LEV III) Advanced Clean Cars Program. The second phase of Pavley standards will reduce GHG emissions from new cars by 34 percent from 2016 levels by 2025, resulting in a 3 percent decrease in average vehicle emissions for all vehicles by 2020.

The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks, within existing City parks, as potential locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks.

Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks, however, planned improvements may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage. Planned improvements for Priority Sites include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures.

Future dog parks located within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would consume minimal energy associated with electricity consumption associated with lighting. As such, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with energy efficient measures. In addition, the dog parks would be required to comply with the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with any of the water conservation and efficiency measures. Further, all vehicles traveling to the dog parks would comply with the Pavley II (LEV III) Advanced Clean Cars Program and implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with the identified transportation and motor vehicle measures. As such, dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would comply with existing State regulations adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in AB 32 and would be consistent with applicable plans and programs designed to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.9.1 Impact Analysis

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

The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites as adequate locations for future dog parks. The addition of dog parks would not result in any significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

The proposed dog parks would not include the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous waste. Although small quantities of commercially available hazardous material could be used during project construction activities (e.g., diesel fuels, oils, and lubricants) and for field maintenance within the project sites, these materials would not be used in sufficient quantities to pose a threat to human or environmental health. The amount of these hazardous materials present during construction would be limited, would be in compliance with existing federal, State, and local regulations, and would not be considered a significant hazard.

Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, and impacts associated with these activities would be considered less than significant.

b. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Construction and operation of dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not result in a significant hazard-related event through release of hazardous materials or the regular handling of hazardous waste because the proposed project would require minimal ground disturbance. Hazardous materials, including commercially-available fuels could be used temporarily during construction activities. The City would comply with all State, local and regulatory agency requirements when using hazardous materials. Therefore, potential impacts related to the release of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

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

Candidate Parks. Schools that are within one-quarter mile of the Candidate Parks include Century Elementary School, located adjacent to the northern boundary of Century Park, Gettysburg Elementary School, located adjacent to the northern boundary of Gettysburg Park, and Cedarwood Elementary School, located approximately 0.14 miles northeast of Sierra Meadows Park. However, as explained in Section 4.9.1.b, the use of hazardous materials such as commercially-available fuels during construction activities would not create conditions such that substantial hazardous emissions would be created. In addition, the Candidate Parks dog parks would handle limited amounts of hazardous materials during construction activities at the parks. Therefore, the Candidate Parks dog parks would have a less-than-significant impact related to hazardous emissions or materials within a quarter-mile of a school.

Priority Sites. The only school within one-quarter mile of the Priority Sites includes Clovis Adult Education, located approximately 0.03 mile west of Sierra Bicentennial Park. However, as explained in Section 4.9.1.b, the use of hazardous materials such as commercially-available fuels during construction activities would not create conditions such that substantial hazardous emissions would be created. In addition, the Priority Sites dog parks would handle limited amounts of hazardous materials during construction activities at the parks. Therefore, the Priority Sites dog parks would have a less-than-significant impact related to hazardous emissions or materials within a quarter-mile of a school.

- d. Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?*

According to the DTSC EnviroStor database,¹¹ none of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites are located on a federal superfund site, State response site, voluntary cleanup site, school cleanup site, evaluation site, school investigation site, military evaluation site, tiered permit site, or corrective action site. In addition, none of the Candidate Park or Priority Sites are included on the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.¹² As a result, no impacts related to this issue are anticipated.

- e. Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?*

Candidate Parks. Fresno Yosemite International Airport is the closest airport to the City of Clovis. Candidate Parks within 2 miles of this airport include San Gabriel Park, located approximately 1.3 miles north of the airport, and Helm Ranch Park, located approximately 1.1 miles north of the airport. However, the proposed project would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system and would not increase the residential or working population at the project sites. Therefore, the Candidate Parks dog parks would not expose people to safety hazards related to airports and no impact would occur.

Priority Sites. As indicated above, Fresno Yosemite International Airport is the closest airport to the project sites. Pasa Tiempo Park is located approximately 4.3 miles northeast of this airport, Letterman Park is located approximately 2.6 miles north of this airport, and Sierra Bicentennial Park is located approximately 3.9 miles northeast of this airport. Therefore, the Priority Sites would not be located within 2 miles of a public or public use airport. In addition, the proposed project would construct dog parks and would not increase the residential or working population at the project sites. Therefore, the Priority Sites dog parks would not expose people to safety hazards related to airports and no impact would occur.

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

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not alter any of the streets within, or adjacent to, the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and no impact would occur.

¹¹ California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2019. EnviroStor. Website: www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public (accessed June 2019).

¹² California Environmental Protection Agency, 2019. Government Code Section 65962.5(a). Website: www.calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/SectionA.htm (accessed June 2019).

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

Figure ES-2 of the City's General Plan identifies areas within the City as having moderate, high, or very high risk for fire hazard. Based on Figure ES-2, no Candidate Park or Priority Sites are located within a fire hazard area. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not expose people to significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to wildland fires and this impact would be less than significant.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

4.10.1 Impact Analysis

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

Candidate Parks. The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks as adequate locations for future dog parks. Construction activities for the Candidate Parks are not yet known; however disturbance, grading, and excavation of soil could result in temporary erosion and movement of sediments into the storm drain system, particularly during precipitation events. The potential for chemical releases is present at most construction sites due to the use of paints, solvents, fuels, lubricants, and other hazardous materials associated with heavy construction equipment. Once released, these hazardous materials could be transported to nearby surface waterways in stormwater runoff, wash water, and dust control water, potentially reducing the quality of the receiving waters. The release of sediments and other pollutants during construction and demolition could adversely affect water quality in receiving waters.

If construction of any of the Candidate Parks would disturb greater than 1 acre of land, these parks would be required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit (State Water Board Order 2009-0009-DW).¹³ On-site construction activities subject to the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, excavation, and soil stockpiling. State Water Resources Control Board's Construction General Permit also requires the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a Qualified SWPPP Developer. A SWPPP identifies all potential pollutants and their sources, including erosion, sediments, and construction materials and must include a list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the discharge of construction-related stormwater pollutants. A SWPPP must include a detailed description of controls to reduce pollutants and outline maintenance and inspection procedures. Typical sediment and erosion BMPs include protecting storm drain inlets, establishing and maintaining construction exits and perimeter controls to avoid tracking sediment off-site onto adjacent roadways. A SWPPP also defines proper building material staging and storage areas, paint and concrete washout areas, describes proper equipment/vehicle fueling and maintenance practices, measures to control equipment/vehicle washing and allowable non-stormwater discharges, and includes a spill prevention and response plan.

Temporary dewatering may be required during construction activities involving excavation. Dewatering effluent may have high turbidity and could contain contaminants. Turbid and/or contaminated groundwater could cause degradation of the receiving water quality if discharged directly to storm drains or surface water without treatment. The discharge of dewatering effluent would be subject to permits from the City of Clovis or the Regional Water Board, depending if the discharge were to the sanitary sewer or storm drain system, respectively. The Construction General Permit allows the discharge of dewatering effluent if the water is properly filtered or treated, using appropriate technology. If the dewatering activity is deemed by the Regional Water Board not to be covered by the Construction General Permit, then the discharger could potentially prepare a Report of Waste Discharge, and if approved by the Regional Water Board, be issued site-specific Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. If it is infeasible to meet the requirements of the Construction General Permit, acquire site-specific WDRs, or meet the City's sewer discharge requirements, the construction contractor would be required to transport the dewatering effluent off-site for treatment and disposal.

Required compliance with State and local regulations regarding stormwater and dewatering during construction would ensure that the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts to water quality during construction.

Once operational, runoff from each project site would be eventually conveyed through the City's stormwater system and these conditions would not be significantly altered with development of dog parks at the Candidate Parks. Therefore, impacts associated with water quality standards and waste discharge would be less than significant.

¹³ State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality, 2009. Construction General Permit Fact Sheet. 2009-0009-DWQ amended by 2010-0014-DWQ & 2012-0006-DWQ.

Priority Sites. Construction of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park, Letterman Dog Park, and Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park, are anticipated to each occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation for all three dog parks would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project site.

As discussed in the Project Description, the total area of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, with 0.26 acres for small dogs, 0.41 acres for large dogs, and 0.13 acres for ornamental landscaping and access. The total area for the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, with 0.24 acres for small dogs, 0.50 acres for large dogs, and 0.06 acres for ornamental landscaping and access. In addition, the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would increase the existing 0.47 temporary dog park by 0.32 acres to 0.79 acres, with 0.27 acres for small dogs and 0.52 acres for large dogs. The small dog area would increase from 5,082 square feet to 11,590 square feet, while the large dog area would increase from 15,313 square feet to 22,619 square feet. As such, none of these dog parks would disturb greater than 1 acre of land and would not be required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit.

As discussed above, temporary dewatering may be required during construction activities involving excavation. However, required compliance with State and local regulations regarding stormwater and dewatering during construction would ensure that the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts to water quality during construction.

Once operational, runoff from each project site would be eventually conveyed through the City's stormwater system and these conditions would not be significantly altered with development of dog parks at the Priority Sites. Therefore, impacts associated with water quality standards and waste discharge would be less than significant.

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

Candidate Parks. The proposed project would include the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at the existing Candidate Parks. It is anticipated that construction of the future dog parks would require minimal grading and site preparation. In addition, dog parks at the Candidate Parks would not include the use of any groundwater supplies. Therefore, the dog parks at the Candidate Parks would result in a less-than-significant impact related to the depletion of groundwater supplies.

Priority Sites. Construction of the proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park, Letterman Dog Park, and Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park, are anticipated to each occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation for all three dog parks would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. In addition, dog parks at the Priority Sites would not include the use of any groundwater supplies. Therefore, dog parks at the Priority Sites dog parks would result in a less-than-significant impact related to the depletion of groundwater supplies.

- c. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:*
- i. *Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;*
 - ii. *Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;*
 - iii. *Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or*
 - iv. *Impede or redirect flood flows?*

The future dog parks at the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would be constructed and operated within already developed parks, and drainage patterns would remain unchanged with project implementation. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would have a less-than-significant impact on existing drainage patterns.

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

The project site is located within an urbanized area and no enclosed bodies of water are in close enough proximity that would create a potential risk for seiche or a tsunami at the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites. Although small quantities of commercially available hazardous materials could be used during project construction activities and on-going maintenance operations, these materials would not be used in sufficient quantities to pose a threat to human or environmental health. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would have a less-than-significant impact related to the release of pollutants due to project inundation.

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

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a slight increase in impervious surfaces at Candidate Parks and Priority Sites. As a result, stormwater would continue to percolate into the groundwater table to allow for natural recharge. As discussed in Section 4.10.1.a, operation of the proposed dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites is not expected to result in any substantial changes to on-site water quality, with the exception of the potential impacts associated with stormwater runoff. As such, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the City's Urban Water Management Plan.¹⁴ A less-than-significant impact would occur.

¹⁴ Clovis, City of, 2016. *2015 Urban Water Management Plan*. July.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

4.11.1 Impact Analysis

a. *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

The physical division of an established community typically refers to the construction of a feature (such as an interstate highway or railroad tracks) or removal of a means of access (such as a local road or bridge) that would impair mobility within an existing community, or between a community and outlying areas. For instance, the construction of an interstate highway through an existing community may constrain travel from one side of the community to another; similarly, such construction may also impair travel to areas outside of the community.

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites as adequate locations for future dog parks. Development of dog parks within these sites would not alter the existing streets within or adjacent to the parks. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in a physical division of an established community or adversely affect the continuity of land uses in the vicinity, and there would be no impact.

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

Candidate Parks. The Candidate Parks are located within the City of Clovis limits and Sierra Meadows Park, Dry Creek Park, and Cottonwood Park are zoned as Open Space (O), Railroad Park and Gettysburg Park are zoned as Public Facilities (P-F), Century Park, San Gabriel Park, Helm Ranch Park, Westcal II Park are zoned as Single-Family Residential (R-1 and R-A) on the City of Clovis Zoning Map. However, all of the Candidate Parks are designated as Park (PK) in the City’s General Plan, excluding Helm Ranch Park, which is designated as Water (W). Land use at the project sites would remain the same with project implementation, and the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of the City of Clovis that was adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. As such, no land use incompatibilities or conflicts with existing plans or policies would result from the proposed project. Therefore, dog parks located within Candidate Parks would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation, and no impact would occur.

Priority Sites. Pasa Tiempo Park, Letterman Park, and Sierra Bicentennial Park are currently zoned as P-F on the City of Clovis Zoning Map. However, all three parks are designated P-K in the City's General Plan. Land use at the project sites would remain the same with project implementation, and the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of the City of Clovis that was adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. As such, no land use incompatibilities or conflicts with existing plans or policies would result from the proposed project. Therefore, the dog parks on the Priority Sites would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation, and no impact would occur.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.12.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) regulates surface mining in California. SMARA was adopted in 1975 to protect the State’s need for a continuing supply of mineral resources and to protect the public and environmental health. SMARA requires that all cities incorporate mapped mineral resource designations approved by the State Mining and Geology Board into their General Plans.

State and local governments classify mineral resources based on geologic factors. The State Geologist is required to classify the mineral resources throughout the State as one of the following:

- **MRZ-1:** Adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or likely to be present.
- **MRZ-2:** Adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or a likelihood of their presence, and development should be controlled.
- **MRZ-3:** The significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data.
- **MRZ-4:** There is insufficient data to assign any other MRZ designation.
- **SZ Areas:** Contains unique or rare occurrences of rocks, minerals, or fossils that are of outstanding scientific significance.
- **IRA Areas:** Areas identified by the County or State Division of Mines and Geology, where adequate production and information indicates that significant minerals are present.

The entire City of Clovis is mapped as MRZ-3 by the California Geological Survey, which means the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from available data.¹⁵

The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks and identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites as adequate locations for future dog parks. The project would result in disturbance to a relatively small area, and based on available data, a mineral resource loss associated with project implementation is not anticipated. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in the loss of known mineral resources or recovery sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Refer to Section 4.12.1.a. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan at Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

¹⁵ Clovis, City of, 2014a, op. cit.

4.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.13.1 Impact Analysis

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

Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound. Noise consists of any sound that may produce physiological or psychological damage and/or interfere with communication, work, rest, recreation, or sleep. Several noise measurement scales exist that are used to describe noise in a particular location. A decibel (dB) is a unit of measurement that indicates the relative intensity of a sound. Sound levels in dB are calculated on a logarithmic basis. An increase of 10 dB represents a 10-fold increase in acoustic energy, while 20 dB is 100 times more intense and 30 dB is 1,000 times more intense. Each 10 dB increase in sound level is perceived as approximately a doubling of loudness; and similarly, each 10 dB decrease in sound level is perceived as half as loud. Sound intensity is normally measured through the A-weighted sound level (dBA). This scale gives greater weight to the frequencies of sound to which the human ear is most sensitive. The A-weighted sound level is the basis for 24-hour sound measurements that better represent human sensitivity to sound at night.

As noise spreads from a source, it loses energy so that the farther away the noise receiver is from the noise source, the lower the perceived noise level would be. Geometric spreading causes the sound level to attenuate or be reduced, resulting in a 6 dB reduction in the noise level for each doubling of distance from a single point source of noise to the noise sensitive receptor of concern.

There are many ways to rate noise for various time periods, but an appropriate rating of ambient noise affecting humans also accounts for the annoying effects of sound. Equivalent continuous sound level (L_{eq}) is the total sound energy of time varying noise over a sample period. However, the predominant rating scales for human communities in the State of California are the L_{eq} , the community noise equivalent level (CNEL), and the day-night average level (L_{dn}) based on dBA.

CNEL is the time varying noise over a 24-hour period, with a 5 dBA weighting factor applied to the hourly L_{eq} for noises occurring from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (defined as relaxation hours) and 10 dBA weighting factor applied to noise occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (defined as sleeping hours). L_{dn} is similar to the CNEL scale, but without the adjustment for events occurring during the evening relaxation hours. CNEL and L_{dn} are within one dBA of each other and are normally exchangeable. The noise adjustments are added to the noise events occurring during the more sensitive hours.

A project would have a significant noise effect if it would substantially increase the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas or conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of applicable regulatory agencies, including, as appropriate, the City of Clovis.

The Environmental Safety Element of the City’s General Plan¹⁶ works to provide an environment in which minimized noise contributes to the public’s health, safety, and welfare.

The City of Clovis further addresses noise in the Municipal Code in Chapter 9.22, Performance Standards.¹⁷ Section 9.22.080 establishes the acceptable daytime and nighttime maximum noise levels for all land uses with a designated noise zone. Table 4.B below shows the City’s maximum exterior noise standards, and Table 4.C shows the City’s maximum interior noise standards.

Table 4.B: Maximum Exterior Noise Standards

Noise Zone	Type of Land Use	Allowable Exterior Noise Level (15-Minute L_{eq})	
		7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
I	Single-, two- or multiple-family residential	55 dBA	50 dBA
II	Commercial	65 dBA	60 dBA
III	Residential portions of mixed use properties	60 dBA	50 dBA
IV	Industrial or manufacturing	70 dBA	70 dBA

Source: City of Clovis (2018).

Table 4.C: Maximum Interior Noise Standards

Noise Zone	Type of Land Use	Allowable Interior Noise Level (15-Minute L_{eq})	
		7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.
I	Single-, two- or multiple-family residential	45 dBA	40 dBA
II	Administrative/professional office	50 dBA	-
III	Residential portions of mixed use properties	45 dBA	40 dBA

Source: City of Clovis (2018).

¹⁶ Clovis, City of, 2014b. *General Plan City of Clovis*. August.

¹⁷ Clovis, City of, 2018. *Clovis Municipal Code*. December 10.

The City also addresses noise in Municipal Code Chapter 5.27 Nuisances. Section 5.27.604 addresses construction activity noise and states that construction activities are only permitted between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. From June 1 through September 15, permitted construction activity may commence after 6:00 a.m. Monday through Friday. Extended construction work hours must at all times be in strict compliance with the permit.

Certain land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others. Examples of these sensitive land uses include residential areas, educational facilities, hospitals, childcare facilities, and senior housing. The Candidate Parks are located in primarily developed areas and are surrounded by a variety of land uses, including single- and multi-family residential uses, commercial uses, schools, churches, trails, retention basins, and some undeveloped land. The Priority Sites are also surrounded by a variety of land uses, including single- and multi-family residential uses, commercial uses, and an FID canal.

Short-Term (Construction) Noise Impacts. Project construction would result in short-term noise impacts on the nearby sensitive receptors. Maximum construction noise would be short-term, generally intermittent depending on the construction phase, and variable depending on receiver distance from the active construction zone. The duration of noise impacts generally would be from one day to several days depending on the phase of construction. The level and types of noise impacts that would occur during construction are described below.

Short-term noise impacts would occur during grading and site preparation activities. Table 4.G lists typical construction equipment noise levels (L_{max}) recommended for noise impact assessments, based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor, obtained from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model. Construction-related short-term noise levels would be higher than existing ambient noise levels currently in the project area but would no longer occur once construction of the project is completed.

Two types of short-term noise impacts could occur during construction of the proposed project. The first type involves construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to the site, which would incrementally increase noise levels on roads leading to the site. As shown in Table 4.G, there would be a relatively high single-event noise exposure potential at a maximum level of 84 dBA L_{max} with trucks passing at 50 feet.

The second type of short-term noise impact is related to noise generated during grading and construction on the project site. Construction is performed in discrete steps, or phases, each with its own mix of equipment and, consequently, its own noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated on site. Therefore, the noise levels vary as construction progresses. Despite the variety in the type and size of construction equipment, similarities in the dominant noise sources and patterns of operation allow construction-related noise ranges to be categorized by work phase.

Table 4.D lists maximum noise levels recommended for noise impact assessments for typical construction equipment, based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor.

Typical maximum noise levels range up to 87 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet during the noisiest construction phases. The site preparation phase, including excavation and grading of the site, tends to generate the highest noise levels because earthmoving machinery is the noisiest construction equipment. Earthmoving equipment includes excavating machinery such as backfillers, bulldozers, draglines, and front loaders. Earthmoving and compacting equipment includes compactors, scrapers, and graders. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1 or 2 minutes of full-power operation followed by 3 or 4 minutes at lower power settings.

Table 4.D: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment Description	Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Maximum Noise Level (L_{max}) at 50 Feet ¹
Backhoes	40	80
Compactor (ground)	20	80
Compressor	40	80
Cranes	16	85
Dozers	40	85
Dump Trucks	40	84
Excavators	40	85
Flat Bed Trucks	40	84
Forklift	20	85
Front-end Loaders	40	80
Graders	40	85
Impact Pile Drivers	20	95
Jackhammers	20	85
Pick-up Truck	40	55
Pneumatic Tools	50	85
Pumps	50	77
Rock Drills	20	85
Rollers	20	85
Scrapers	40	85
Tractors	40	84
Welder	40	73

Source: Roadway Construction Noise Model (FHWA 2006).

Note: Noise levels reported in this table are rounded to the nearest whole number.

¹ Maximum noise levels were developed based on Spec 721.560 from the Central Artery/Tunnel (CA/T) program to be consistent with the City of Boston's Noise Code for the "Big Dig" project.

L_{max} = maximum instantaneous sound level

The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, planned improvements for the Candidate Parks dog parks may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage.

Planned improvements for the Priority Sites dog parks include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed dog parks, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the proposed dog park area, as well as potential lighting features for safety. The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, and the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would be 0.79 acres. Construction of each of the proposed dog parks is anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 working days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris is expected to be minimal and would be collected and hauled off from the project site.

Future construction of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would include grading and site preparation, collection and off-haul of construction debris, and transportation of construction workers to and from the sites. Specific construction details (i.e., construction of future Candidate Parks dog parks and construction fleet activities) are not yet known; therefore, this analysis assumes that a dump truck and scraper would be operating simultaneously during construction of the dog parks. Based on the typical construction equipment noise levels shown in Table 4.D, noise levels associated with a dump truck and scraper operating simultaneously would be approximately 87 dBA L_{max} at 50 feet.

As noted above, the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are surrounded by single- and multi-family residences. Therefore, the closest sensitive receptors may be subject to short-term maximum construction noise of approximately 87 dBA L_{max} during construction. However, construction equipment would operate at various locations within the dog parks and would only generate maximum noise levels when operations occur closest to the receptor.

Construction noise is permitted by the City of Clovis when activities occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. In addition, Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would be required to limit construction activities to daytime hours and would reduce potential construction period noise impacts for the indicated sensitive receptors to less-than-significant levels.

- Mitigation Measure NOI-1:** The project contractor shall implement the following measures during construction of the proposed dog parks:
- Equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturers' standards.
 - Place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the active project site.

- Locate equipment staging in areas that would create the greatest possible distance between construction-related noise sources and noise-sensitive receptors nearest the active project site during all construction activities.
- Ensure that all general construction related activities are restricted to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.
- Designate a “disturbance coordinator” at the City who would be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The disturbance coordinator would determine the cause of the noise complaint (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler) and would determine and implement reasonable measures warranted to correct the problem.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would limit construction hours and require the construction contractor to implement noise reducing measures during construction, which would reduce short-term construction noise impacts associated with the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks to a less-than-significant level.

Operational Noise Impacts. Implementation of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would not result in a substantial increase in daily traffic trips in the plan area; subsequently, the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks would not result in substantial traffic noise effects on adjacent land uses. All Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks are existing parks and implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not significantly increase ambient, long-term noise levels in the parks vicinity. The Dog Park Master Plan would implement improvements to the existing parks, including fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage, which could result in slightly increased use of the park. Noise generated from the park would be similar to existing conditions, and include noise from cars driving to and from the site, people conversing, and dogs barking. Dog park hours would be from 8:00 a.m. to dusk and would be closed at night. As a result, noise is limited to daytime hours and is restricted to the stated hours of operation. The use of the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites dog parks is not expected to change the use of the parks substantially. Overall, this impact would be less than significant.

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

Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors. Vibration energy propagates from a source, through intervening soil and rock layers, to the foundations of nearby buildings. The vibration then propagates from the foundation throughout the remainder of the structure. Building vibration may be perceived by the occupants as the motion of building surfaces, rattling of items on shelves or hanging on walls, or as a low-frequency rumbling noise.

The rumbling noise is caused by the vibrating walls, floors, and ceilings radiating sound waves. Annoyance from vibration often occurs when the vibration exceeds the threshold of perception by 10 dB or less. This level is an order of magnitude below the damage threshold for normal buildings.

Typical sources of groundborne vibration are construction activities (e.g., pavement breaking and operating heavy-duty earthmoving equipment), and occasional traffic on rough roads. In general, groundborne vibration from standard construction practices is only a potential issue when within 25 feet of sensitive uses. Groundborne vibration levels from construction activities very rarely reach levels that can damage structures; however, these levels are perceptible near the active construction site. With the exception of old buildings built prior to the 1950s or buildings of historic significance, potential structural damage from heavy construction activities rarely occurs. When roadways are smooth, vibration from traffic (even heavy trucks) is rarely perceptible.

The streets surrounding the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are paved, smooth, and unlikely to cause significant groundborne vibration. In addition, the rubber tires and suspension systems of buses and other on-road vehicles make it unusual for on-road vehicles to cause groundborne noise or vibration problems. It is, therefore, assumed that no such vehicular vibration impacts would occur, and no vibration impact analysis of on-road vehicles would be necessary. Therefore, once constructed, the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not contain uses that would generate groundborne vibration. This impact would be less than significant.

In addition, construction of the dog parks in Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would involve grading and site preparation activities but would not involve the use of construction equipment that would result in substantial ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise on properties adjacent to the parks. No pile driving or other construction activity that would generate very high noise levels or ground borne vibration would occur. Furthermore, operation of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Site would not generate substantial ground-borne noise and vibration. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne noise and vibration impacts are considered less than significant.

c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Candidate Parks. Fresno Yosemite International Airport is the closest airport. Candidate Parks within 2 miles of this airport include San Gabriel Park, located approximately 1.3 miles north of the airport, and Helm Ranch Park, located approximately 1.1 miles north of the airport. However, the proposed project would the long-term expansion of a dog park system and would not increase the residential or working population at the project sites. Therefore, the Candidate Parks dog parks would not expose people to excessive noise levels related to airports and no impact would occur.

Priority Sites. As indicated above, Fresno Yosemite International Airport is the closest airport. Pasa Tiempo Park is located approximately 4.3 miles northeast of this airport, Letterman Park is located approximately 2.6 miles north of this airport, and Sierra Bicentennial Park is located approximately 3.9 miles northeast of this airport. Therefore, the Priority Sites would not be located within 2 miles of a public or public use airport. In addition, the proposed project would construct dog parks and would not increase the residential or working population at the project sites. Therefore, the Priority Sites dog parks would not expose people to excessive noise levels related to airports and no impact would occur.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.14.1 Impact Analysis

a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The Dog Park Master Plan would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks. Existing park staff or their hired maintenance contractors would operate and maintain the dog parks facilities. No increase in employment is anticipated as a result of project implementation. The proposed project would not include any new housing, commercial or industrial space, result in the conversion of adjacent land uses, or provide access to previously inaccessible areas. It would not provide additional major infrastructure or increase the capacity of the existing water system. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth and no impact would occur.

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

The Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are currently developed with existing parks and no permanent housing is located on the project site. As such, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not remove existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.15.1 Impact Analysis

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

- i. *Fire protection?*

The Clovis Fire Department (CFD) provides fire protection and life safety services to the parks. The CFD continuously operates five fire stations, which are located at 633 Pollasky Avenue, 2300 Minnewawa Avenue, 555 North Villa Avenue, 2427 Armstrong Avenue, and 790 North Temperance Avenue. CFD is currently staffed with 61 sworn personnel and five nonsworn personnel.

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in a dog park system in Clovis within existing parks, which would result in an increase in the daytime population at these parks, which could incrementally increase the demand for emergency fire service and emergency medical services compared to existing conditions. However, as noted in Section 4.17.1.d, the parks would have adequate emergency access.

The CFD would continue providing services to the parks and would not require additional firefighters to serve the proposed project. As noted in Section 4.14.1.a, the proposed project would not substantially result in a direct or indirect increase in population within the City. The construction of a new or expanded fire station would not be required.

The dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not result in a significant impact on the physical environment due to the incremental increase in demand for fire protection and life safety services, and the potential increase in demand for services is not expected to adversely affect existing response times to the site or within the City. Therefore, construction and operation of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would result in a less-than-significant impact on fire protection and safety services and facilities.

ii. Police protection?

The Clovis Police Department (CPD) provides police protection to the parks. The CPD station is located at 122 Fifth Street. CPD currently has 96 sworn officers, a ratio of 0.97 officers per 1,000 residents.¹⁸

As noted in Section 4.14.1.a, the implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not substantially result in a direct or indirect increase in population within the City. The proposed project would result in an increase in the daytime population at the Candidate Parks and Priority Parks which could incrementally increase demand for emergency police services to the parks compared to existing conditions. However, CPD would continue to provide services to the parks and would not require additional officers to serve the parks. The construction of new or expanded police facilities would not be required. Therefore, the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not result in a substantial adverse impact associated with the provision of additional police facilities or services, and impacts to police services represent a less-than-significant impact.

iii. Schools?

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not include the construction of any new residential uses. As described in Section 4.14.1.a, the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not substantially induce housing or population growth, either directly or indirectly, within the City. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in an increase in the number of school-age children in the area and would not increase demand for schools. As a result, no impact would occur.

iv. Parks?

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would likely increase the use of the existing parks. However, it is not anticipated that such an increase in use would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks or recreation facilities in the City. The dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would serve existing demand from Clovis residents; therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan is not anticipated to increase the use of other existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would have no impact on parks.

¹⁸ Clovis, City of, 2014a, op. cit.

v. Other public facilities?

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not include the construction of any new residential uses and would not substantially induce housing or population growth, either directly or indirectly, within the City. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not result in increased demand for other public facilities, such as libraries or community centers, and no impact would occur.

4.16 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.16.1 Impact Analysis

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

The proposed project would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks. The dog parks within Candidate Park and Priority Sites would serve existing demand from Clovis residents. Implementation of the proposed project would likely increase the use of the site. However, it is not anticipated that such an increase in use would result in a physical deterioration of the facilities. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan is not anticipated to increase the use of other existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

- b. *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

The proposed project would result in the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks. Planned improvements could include fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment as described in the various sections of this Initial Study. The intent of the planning process was to minimize adverse physical effects on the environment. Potential adverse effects on the environment related to the development of the proposed project have been evaluated in this Initial Study. Implementation of the mitigation measures described in this Initial Study would ensure that proposed improvements would not have an adverse physical effect on the environment. With implementation of the mitigation measures described herein, environmental impacts associated with the construction of the proposed dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would be less than significant.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines §15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.17.1 Impact Analysis

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

Candidate Parks. The Dog Park Master Plan would implement improvements to existing parks, including fencing, gates, surfacing, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs, and signage, which could result in slightly increased use of the park. Implementation of the Candidate Parks dog parks is not expected to result in a substantial increase in daily traffic trips as future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. In addition, by providing an expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks, it is assumed that VMT would decrease as it would reduce the distance some dog park visitors currently drive to visit dog parks. In addition, many of the existing parks provide sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle racks, which would reduce vehicle trips and VMT, and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation.

Due to the anticipated limited addition of project-related traffic, the Dog Park Master Plan is not anticipated to generate a significant number of trips that would result in the deficiency of existing intersections within the project vicinity. Therefore, the dog parks at Candidate Parks would not conflict with any plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system or congestion management program. A less-than-significant impact would occur.

Priority Sites. Planned improvements at the Priority Sites include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed dog parks, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the proposed dog park area, as well as potential lighting features for safety. The proposed Pasa Tiempo Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, the proposed Letterman Dog Park would be 0.80 acres, and the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would be 0.79 acres.

These improvements could result in increased use of the park. Trip generation rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, were used to estimate the trip generation for the proposed project.¹⁹ ITE does not provide a specific estimate for dog parks, however based on the size of the dog parks using the park trip rate code, it is expected that use of each dog park at the Priority Sites would result in one peak-hour vehicle trip during weekdays, and two peak-hour vehicle trips during weekends.

In addition, by providing an expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing parks, it is assumed that VMT would decrease as it would reduce the distance some dog park visitors currently drive to visit dog parks. In addition, the many of the existing parks provide sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle racks, which would reduce vehicle trips and VMT and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation.

Due to the limited addition of project-related traffic, the Priority Sites dog parks are not anticipated to generate a significant number of trips that would result in the deficiency of existing intersections within the project vicinity. Therefore, the Priority Sites dog parks would not conflict with any plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system or congestion management program, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

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

On September 27, 2013, Governor Jerry Brown signed SB 743 into law and started a process that changes the methodology of a transportation impact analysis as part of CEQA requirements. SB 743 directed the California Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to establish new CEQA guidance for jurisdictions that removes the LOS method, which focuses on automobile vehicle delay and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion, from CEQA transportation analysis. Rather, VMT, or other measures that promote "the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses," are now used as the basis for determining significant transportation impacts in the State.

As discussed in Section 4.17.1.a, it is assumed that VMT would decrease as implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would reduce the distance some dog park visitors currently drive to visit dog parks. In addition, many of the existing parks provide sidewalks, crosswalks, and bicycle racks, which would reduce vehicle trips and VMT and would increase the use of alternate means of transportation. As such, the project is consistent with goals related to the reduction of VMT and compliance with SB 743. Therefore, the project would be consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. Construction and operation of dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would result in less-than-significant VMT impacts.

¹⁹ Institute of Transportation Engineers, 2017. *Trip Generation Manual 10th Edition*. September.

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

Candidate Parks. The proposed project includes the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing Candidate Parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. As such, implementation of the Candidate Parks would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). Therefore, no impact would occur.

Priority Sites. The proposed project includes planned improvements at existing parks, including trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Other improvements would be included in the construction of the proposed dog parks, such as installation of hardscape for pedestrian pathways, some grading to ensure a level surface, installation of turf on the interior of the proposed dog park area, as well as potential lighting features for safety. The Priority Sites dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of the Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. As such, implementation of the Priority Sites would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). Therefore, no impact would occur.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis at existing Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not alter any of the streets within, or adjacent to, the existing parks. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would result in no impacts related to emergency access.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)? Or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.18.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
- i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)? Or*
 - 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.*

AB 52, which became law on January 1, 2015, provides for consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA environmental review process, and equates significant impacts to “tribal cultural resources” with significant environmental impacts.

PRC Section 21074 states that “tribal cultural resources” are:

Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and are one of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources;
- Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of PRC Section 5020.1; or
- 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 PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A “historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1), a “unique archaeological resource” (PRC Section 21083.2(g)), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” (PRC Section 21083.2 (h)) may also be a tribal cultural resource if it is included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register. The consultation provisions of the law require that a public agency consult with local Native American tribes that have requested placement on that agency’s notification list for CEQA projects. Within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency must notify tribes of the opportunity to consult on the project, should a tribe have previously requested to be on the agency’s notification list. California Native American tribes must be recognized by the NAHC as traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, and must have previously requested that the lead agency notify them of projects. Tribes have 30 days following notification of a project to request consultation with the lead agency.

The purpose of consultation is to inform the lead agency in its identification and determination of the significance of tribal cultural resources. If a project is determined to result in a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource, the consultation process must occur and conclude prior to adoption of a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration, or certification of an Environmental Impact Report (PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3).

On August 21, 2019, the City provided formal notification to interested Native American tribes that may be culturally or traditionally affiliated with the project area and vicinity to conduct consultation. Table Mountain Rancheria and the Dunlap Band of Mono Indians responded via letter and telephone, respectively, and indicated that consultation would not be requested. No other requests for consultation were received within the 30-day period, and as a result, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requirements have been fulfilled.

The proposed excavation of the project sites could potentially result in adverse effects of unanticipated tribal cultural resources. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 would address unknown archaeological materials and unknown human remains. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have a significant impact on tribal cultural resources.

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

4.19.1 Impact Analysis

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

Candidate Parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, planned improvements may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage.

Construction and operation of these improvements would have minimal to no effect on water supply, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities. Therefore, no exceedance of the capacities of these services would occur that would result in a significant environmental effect.

Development of the proposed project has the potential to increase electrical services. However, electricity use consumed by the dog parks would only be associated with minimal consumption associated with lighting. However, due to the small electricity demand, it is not anticipated that operation of future dog parks would significantly impact the ability of Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) to provide electricity in the region.

Therefore, due to the small electricity demand associated with the proposed project, the proposed project would not result in construction of facilities that would result in significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Priority Sites. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies three Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as being ideal locations for dog parks. The Priority Sites dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of the Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Planned improvements include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures.

Construction and operation of these improvements would have minimal to no effect on water supply, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities. Therefore, no exceedance of the capacities of these services would occur that would result in a significant environmental effect.

Development of the proposed project has the potential to increase demand for electrical services. However, electricity use consumed by the dog parks would only be associated with minimal consumption associated with lighting. However, due to the small electricity demand, it is not anticipated that operation of future dog parks would significantly impact the ability of PG&E to provide electricity in the region. Therefore, due to the low potential increase in electricity demand associated with the proposed project, the proposed project would not result in construction of facilities that would result in significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Candidate Parks. See Section 4.19.1.a above. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, planned improvements may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage. Construction and operation of the Candidate Parks would have minimal to no effect on water supply. Therefore, no exceedance of the capacities of these services would occur that would result in a significant environmental effect. Therefore, the proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years and impacts would be less than significant.

Priority Sites. See Section 4.19.1.a above. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies three Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as being ideal locations for dog parks. The Priority Sites dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of the Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of any parks.

Planned improvements include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures. Construction and operation of the Candidate Parks would have minimal to no effect on water supply.

Therefore, no exceedance of the capacities of these services would occur that would result in a significant environmental effect. Therefore, the proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years and impacts would be less than significant.

c. Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Candidate Parks. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan could include new connections and upgrades to existing stormwater infrastructure at the Candidate Parks. Development of the Candidate Parks could result in slight increases in impervious surfaces at the parks which could result in an increase in stormwater runoff. Although the Candidate Parks dog parks would result in a net increase in impervious surface coverage compared to the existing conditions, the Candidate Parks would include landscaping and surface draining that would help to retain and clean stormwater onsite before discharging it into the municipal stormwater system. Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, and this impact would be less than significant.

Priority Sites. Implementation of the Priority Sites would include new connections and upgrades to existing stormwater infrastructure at the Candidate Parks. Development of the Priority Sites would result in slight increases in impervious surfaces at the parks, which would result in an increase in stormwater runoff. Although the Priority Sites dog parks would result in a net increase in impervious surface coverage compared to the existing conditions, the Priority Sites dog parks would include landscaping and surface draining that would help to retain and clean stormwater onsite before discharging it into the municipal stormwater system. In addition, the proposed permanent Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park would require moderate re-grading of the lowest points of the stormwater retention basin to allow stormwater to drain towards a specific low point to limit stormwater inundations of the proposed dog park. Sub-surface stormwater storage, including crushed stone base course is proposed to minimize standing water. Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, and this impact would be less than significant.

d. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan has the potential to impact solid waste services due to dog waste and all dog parks would include dog waste bag dispensers and garbage receptacles that would be emptied regularly.

As such, the proposed project would require solid waste services. However, solid waste generation is expected to be minimal and would not result in a significant impact on municipal disposal services. In addition, according to the City's General Plan EIR, the Clovis Landfill has adequate capacity to receive solid waste through the year 2053.²⁰

Therefore, the proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs, and this impact would be less than significant.

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

Development of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would be required to comply with all federal, State, and local regulations related to solid waste. Furthermore, construction of the dog parks within Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would be required to comply with all standards related to solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling during project construction and operation. Implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would comply with all federal, State and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. As a result impacts would be less than significant.

²⁰ Clovis, City of, 2014a, op. cit.

4.20 WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.20.1 Impact Analysis

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

Wildland fires occur in geographic areas that contain the types and conditions of vegetation, topography, weather, and structure density susceptible to risks associated with uncontrolled fires that can be started by lightning, improperly managed camp fires, cigarettes, sparks from automobiles, and other ignition sources.

According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) Map for Fresno County, none of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites are located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.²¹ In addition, based on Figure ES-2, none of the Candidate Parks or Priority Sites are identified within a fire hazard area. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people to significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to wildland fires and this impact would be less than significant.

As discussed in Section 4.9.1.f, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan at existing Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and would not alter any of the streets within, or adjacent to, the project sites. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impacts would be less than significant.

²¹ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Wildland Hazard & Building Codes, Fresno County, FHSZ Map. State and Local Responsibility Areas*. Website: <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/wildfire-prevention-planning-engineering/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/> (accessed July 2019).

- b. Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*

As stated previously, the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are not located in or near a VHFHSZ nor are they located in or near a State Responsibility Area. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope and prevailing winds, thereby exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

- c. Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*

The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. The dog parks within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites would occupy a small portion of the existing parks, and would not result in the expansion of any parks. Specific improvements have not yet been determined for the Candidate Parks. However, planned improvements may include fencing, gates, surfacing (e.g., turf, gravel, mulch), dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, site amenities for dogs (e.g., tunnels, bridges, jumps), and signage. Planned improvements for Priority Sites include trees/decomposed granite, benches, dog waste bag dispensers, dog waste receptacles, double-gated entries, drinking fountains with dog basins, chain link fences, decomposed granite borders, and shade structures.

These improvements would not exacerbate fire risk due to the location of the project site in an urban area outside of a designated fire hazard zone. Therefore, implementation of the Dog Park Master Plan would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that would exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

- d. Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

Landslides and other forms of mass wasting, including mud flows, debris flows, and soil slips, occur as soil moves downslope under the influence of gravity. Landslides are frequently triggered by intense rainfall or seismic shaking but can also occur as a result of erosion and downslope runoff caused by rain following a fire. As previously discussed in Section 4.7.1.a.iv, the City of Clovis is not susceptible to landslides due to very slight grades.

Because the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites are generally level, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects associated with landslides. Further, as stated previously, the project site is not located in or near a VHFHSZ nor is it located in or near a State Responsibility Area. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. As a result, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

4.21.1 Impact Analysis

- a. *Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

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

- b. *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?*

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

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

The proposed project would be constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable regulations governing hazardous materials, noise, and geotechnical considerations. Because all potentially significant impacts of the proposed project are expected to be mitigated to less-than-significant levels, it is unlikely that implementation of the proposed project would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant human health risks.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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5.2 DOG PARK MASTER PLAN

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APPENDIX A CALEEMOD OUTPUT SHEETS

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Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites
San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
City Park	2.39	Acre	2.39	104,108.40	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.7	Precipitation Freq (Days)	45
Climate Zone	3			Operational Year	2021
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	328.8	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - CO2 intensity factor based on 5-year average (PG&E, 2015)

Land Use - Pasa Tiempo Park and Letterman Park dog parks would each be 0.80 acre and Sierra Bicentennial dog park would be 0.79 acre.

Construction Phase - Construction of the proposed dog parks are each anticipated to occur over a period of 60 to 90 days. Grading and site preparation would be minimal, and any grading material would be distributed within the project site. Construction debris, also expected to be minimal would be collected and off-hauled from the project site.

Mobile Land Use Mitigation -

Vehicle Trips - Based on ITE trip rates

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	641.35	328.8
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	22.75	1.96
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	16.74	2.19
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.89	0.78

2.0 Emissions Summary

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Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-6-2020	4-5-2020	0.7239	0.7239
2	4-6-2020	7-5-2020	0.7200	0.7200
3	7-6-2020	9-30-2020	0.6884	0.6884
		Highest	0.7239	0.7239

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	9.2000e-004	9.8200e-003	8.6200e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2400e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2700e-003	6.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.4000e-004	0.0000	3.6573	3.6573	2.9000e-004	0.0000	3.6645
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0426	0.0000	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4865	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978
Total	1.9000e-003	9.8200e-003	8.6400e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2400e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2700e-003	6.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.4000e-004	0.0426	5.1438	5.1865	2.9400e-003	3.0000e-005	5.2680

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2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	9.2000e-004	9.7500e-003	8.5000e-003	4.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2300e-003	5.9000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.2000e-004	0.0000	3.5986	3.5986	2.8000e-004	0.0000	3.6057
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0426	0.0000	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4865	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978
Total	1.9000e-003	9.7500e-003	8.5200e-003	4.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2300e-003	5.9000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.2000e-004	0.0426	5.0851	5.1277	2.9300e-003	3.0000e-005	5.2092

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.71	1.39	0.00	2.23	0.00	1.76	1.67	0.00	3.13	0.00	1.14	1.13	0.34	0.00	1.12

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

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Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/6/2020	1/8/2020	5	3	
2	Grading	Grading	1/9/2020	1/16/2020	5	6	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/17/2020	11/19/2020	5	220	
4	Paving	Paving	11/20/2020	12/3/2020	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 4.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 3

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

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Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	7.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	8	44.00	17.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

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3.2 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.3900e-003	0.0000	2.3900e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.4800e-003	0.0299	0.0169	4.0000e-005		1.1700e-003	1.1700e-003		1.0700e-003	1.0700e-003	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551
Total	2.4800e-003	0.0299	0.0169	4.0000e-005	2.3900e-003	1.1700e-003	3.5600e-003	2.6000e-004	1.0700e-003	1.3300e-003	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0862	0.0862	0.0000	0.0000	0.0862
Total	5.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0862	0.0862	0.0000	0.0000	0.0862

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3.2 Site Preparation - 2020

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.3900e-003	0.0000	2.3900e-003	2.6000e-004	0.0000	2.6000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.4800e-003	0.0299	0.0169	4.0000e-005		1.1700e-003	1.1700e-003		1.0700e-003	1.0700e-003	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551
Total	2.4800e-003	0.0299	0.0169	4.0000e-005	2.3900e-003	1.1700e-003	3.5600e-003	2.6000e-004	1.0700e-003	1.3300e-003	0.0000	3.2290	3.2290	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.2551

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0862	0.0862	0.0000	0.0000	0.0862
Total	5.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0862	0.0862	0.0000	0.0000	0.0862

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

3.3 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0197	0.0000	0.0197	0.0101	0.0000	0.0101	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	5.7700e-003	0.0640	0.0298	6.0000e-005		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003		2.7300e-003	2.7300e-003	0.0000	5.4333	5.4333	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4773
Total	5.7700e-003	0.0640	0.0298	6.0000e-005	0.0197	2.9700e-003	0.0226	0.0101	2.7300e-003	0.0128	0.0000	5.4333	5.4333	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4773

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3000e-004	9.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2154	0.2154	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2155
Total	1.3000e-004	9.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2154	0.2154	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2155

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3.3 Grading - 2020

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0197	0.0000	0.0197	0.0101	0.0000	0.0101	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	5.7700e-003	0.0640	0.0298	6.0000e-005		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003		2.7300e-003	2.7300e-003	0.0000	5.4333	5.4333	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4773
Total	5.7700e-003	0.0640	0.0298	6.0000e-005	0.0197	2.9700e-003	0.0226	0.0101	2.7300e-003	0.0128	0.0000	5.4333	5.4333	1.7600e-003	0.0000	5.4773

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3000e-004	9.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2154	0.2154	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2155
Total	1.3000e-004	9.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	0.0000	2.4000e-004	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2154	0.2154	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2155

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3.4 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2517	1.9177	1.6387	2.7500e-003		0.1043	0.1043		0.1000	0.1000	0.0000	228.4088	228.4088	0.0464	0.0000	229.5678
Total	0.2517	1.9177	1.6387	2.7500e-003		0.1043	0.1043		0.1000	0.1000	0.0000	228.4088	228.4088	0.0464	0.0000	229.5678

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	7.4100e-003	0.2276	0.0432	5.3000e-004	0.0124	1.2500e-003	0.0137	3.5800e-003	1.2000e-003	4.7800e-003	0.0000	50.4937	50.4937	3.9900e-003	0.0000	50.5934
Worker	0.0205	0.0139	0.1411	3.8000e-004	0.0387	2.8000e-004	0.0390	0.0103	2.5000e-004	0.0105	0.0000	34.7479	34.7479	1.0000e-003	0.0000	34.7727
Total	0.0279	0.2415	0.1843	9.1000e-004	0.0511	1.5300e-003	0.0526	0.0139	1.4500e-003	0.0153	0.0000	85.2416	85.2416	4.9900e-003	0.0000	85.3661

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

3.4 Building Construction - 2020

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2517	1.9177	1.6387	2.7500e-003		0.1043	0.1043		0.1000	0.1000	0.0000	228.4086	228.4086	0.0464	0.0000	229.5675
Total	0.2517	1.9177	1.6387	2.7500e-003		0.1043	0.1043		0.1000	0.1000	0.0000	228.4086	228.4086	0.0464	0.0000	229.5675

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	7.4100e-003	0.2276	0.0432	5.3000e-004	0.0124	1.2500e-003	0.0137	3.5800e-003	1.2000e-003	4.7800e-003	0.0000	50.4937	50.4937	3.9900e-003	0.0000	50.5934
Worker	0.0205	0.0139	0.1411	3.8000e-004	0.0387	2.8000e-004	0.0390	0.0103	2.5000e-004	0.0105	0.0000	34.7479	34.7479	1.0000e-003	0.0000	34.7727
Total	0.0279	0.2415	0.1843	9.1000e-004	0.0511	1.5300e-003	0.0526	0.0139	1.4500e-003	0.0153	0.0000	85.2416	85.2416	4.9900e-003	0.0000	85.3661

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

3.5 Paving - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	5.7700e-003	0.0579	0.0590	9.0000e-005		3.2800e-003	3.2800e-003		3.0300e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	7.7529	7.7529	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8143
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	5.7700e-003	0.0579	0.0590	9.0000e-005		3.2800e-003	3.2800e-003		3.0300e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	7.7529	7.7529	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8143

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5385	0.5385	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5388
Total	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5385	0.5385	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5388

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

3.5 Paving - 2020

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	5.7700e-003	0.0579	0.0590	9.0000e-005		3.2800e-003	3.2800e-003		3.0300e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	7.7529	7.7529	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8143
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	5.7700e-003	0.0579	0.0590	9.0000e-005		3.2800e-003	3.2800e-003		3.0300e-003	3.0300e-003	0.0000	7.7529	7.7529	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.8143

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5385	0.5385	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5388
Total	3.2000e-004	2.2000e-004	2.1900e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.0000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5385	0.5385	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5388

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

Improve Pedestrian Network

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	9.2000e-004	9.7500e-003	8.5000e-003	4.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2300e-003	5.9000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.2000e-004	0.0000	3.5986	3.5986	2.8000e-004	0.0000	3.6057
Unmitigated	9.2000e-004	9.8200e-003	8.6200e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2400e-003	4.0000e-005	2.2700e-003	6.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	6.4000e-004	0.0000	3.6573	3.6573	2.9000e-004	0.0000	3.6645

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	1.86	4.68	5.23	5,868	5,750
Total	1.86	4.68	5.23	5,868	5,750

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6

4.4 Fleet Mix

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Unmitigated	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	9.8000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Total	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	9.8000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005
Total	9.8000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	5.0000e-005

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978
Unmitigated	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 2.84764	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978
Total		1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 2.84764	1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978
Total		1.4865	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	1.4978

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056
Unmitigated	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056

Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0.21	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056
Total		0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0.21	0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056
Total		0.0426	2.5200e-003	0.0000	0.1056

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Dog Park Master Plan - Priority Sites - San Joaquin Valley Unified APCD Air District, Annual

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

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APPENDIX B

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES NOTIFICATION

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CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Table Mountain Rancheria
Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA 93626

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Ms. Walker-Grant:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

The Dog Park Master Plan qualifies as a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Therefore, the Lead Agency must consult with tribal groups about potential disturbance to cultural resources that may be of concern to those groups. The purpose of the consultation is to identify and consider potential impacts to a category of resources called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), and take into account tribal cultural values (in addition to scientific and archaeological values) when identifying possible impacts and mitigation. An impact to a TCR may result in a significant impact under CEQA and require mitigation.

Description of the Project

The Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, therefore additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

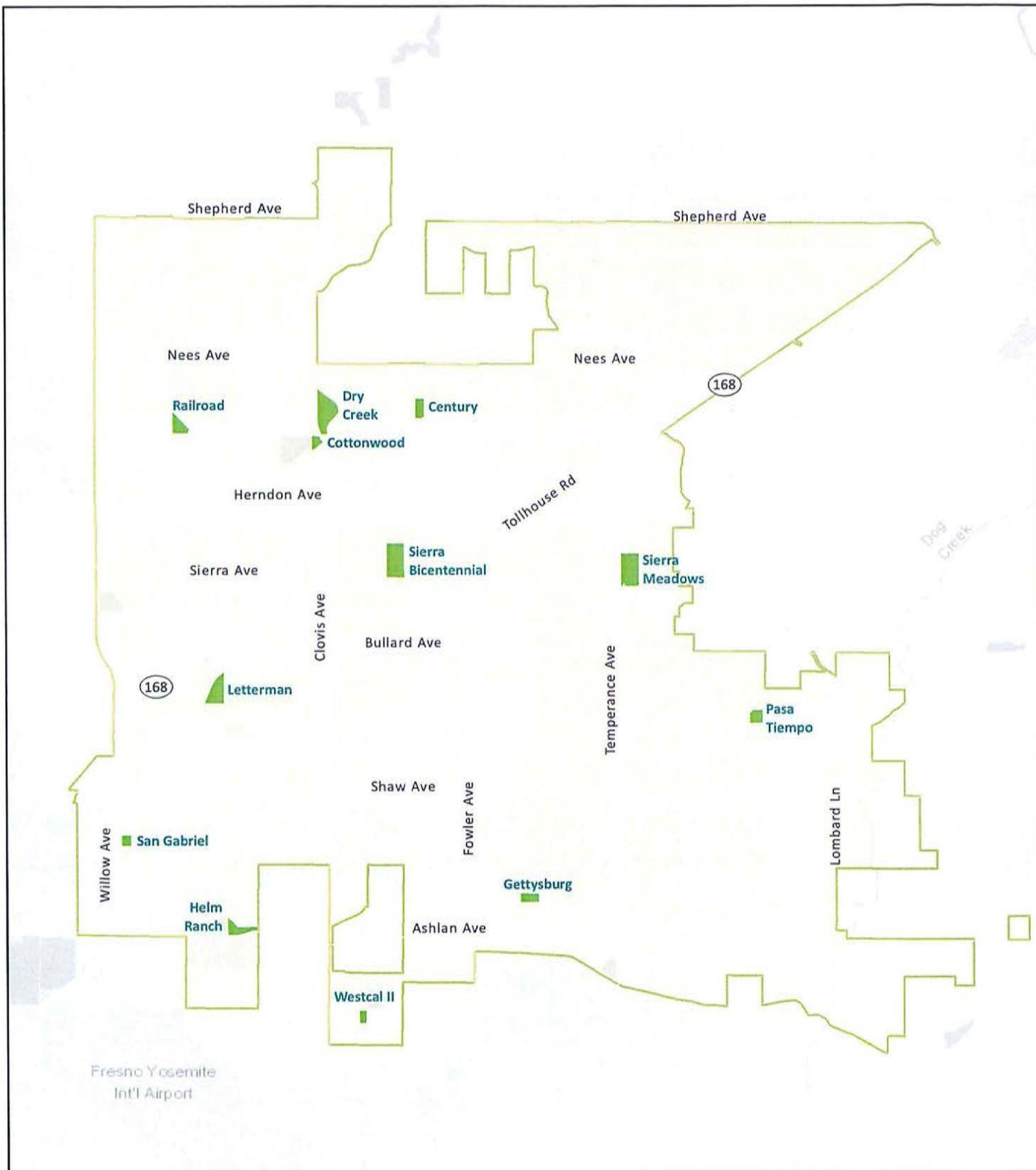


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

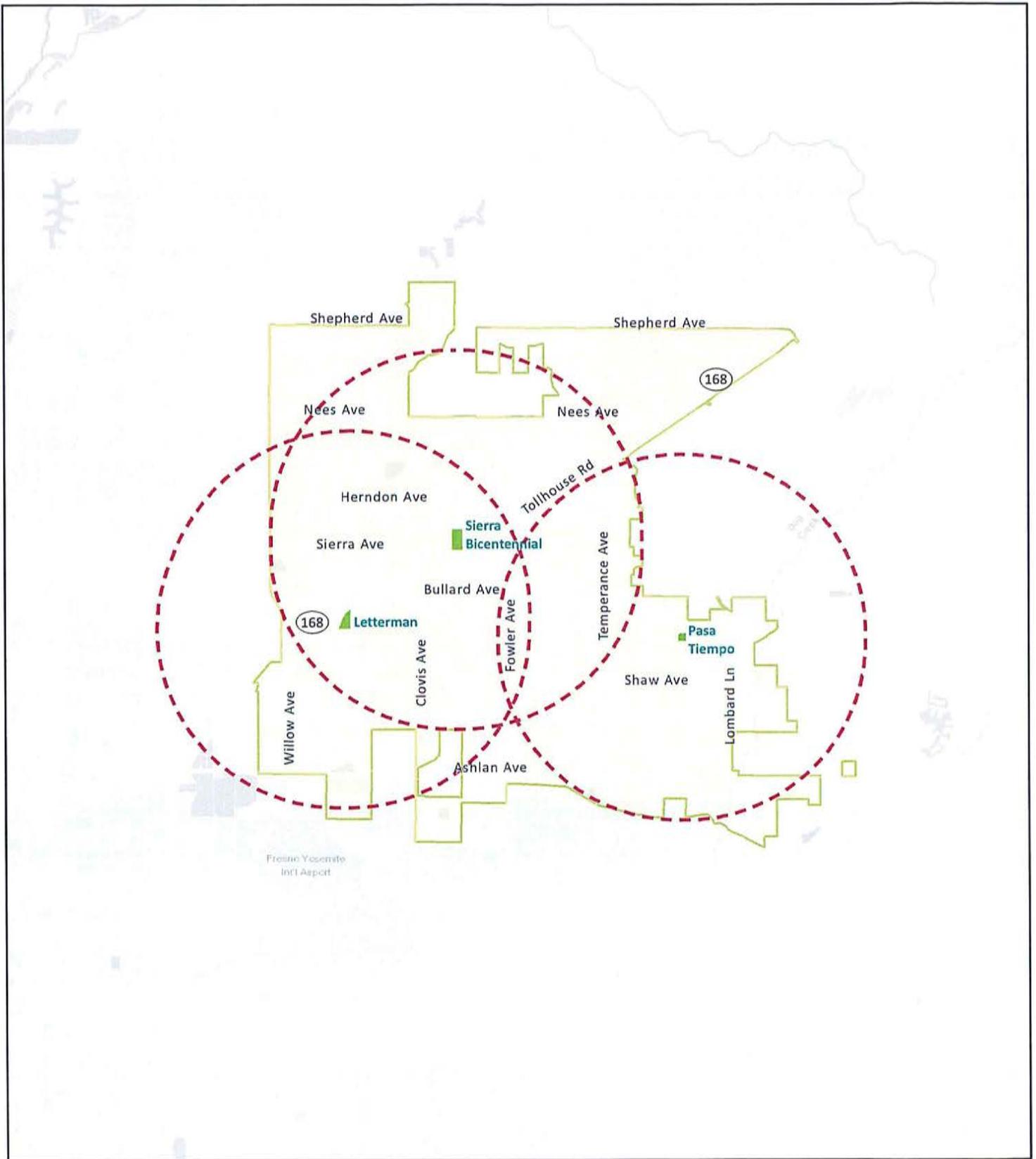


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Table Mountain Rancheria
Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA 93626

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Pennell:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

The Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, therefore additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,



Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

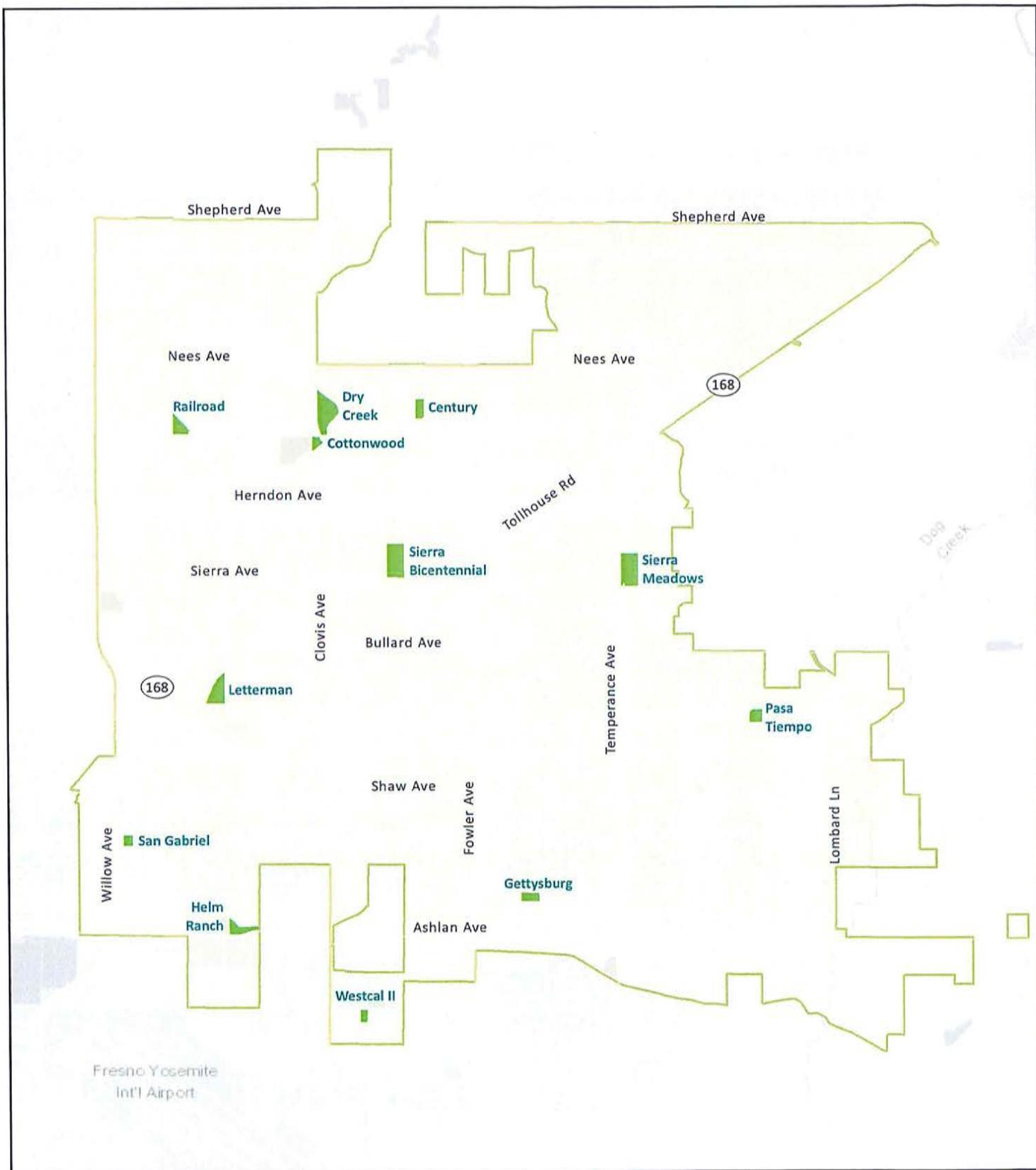


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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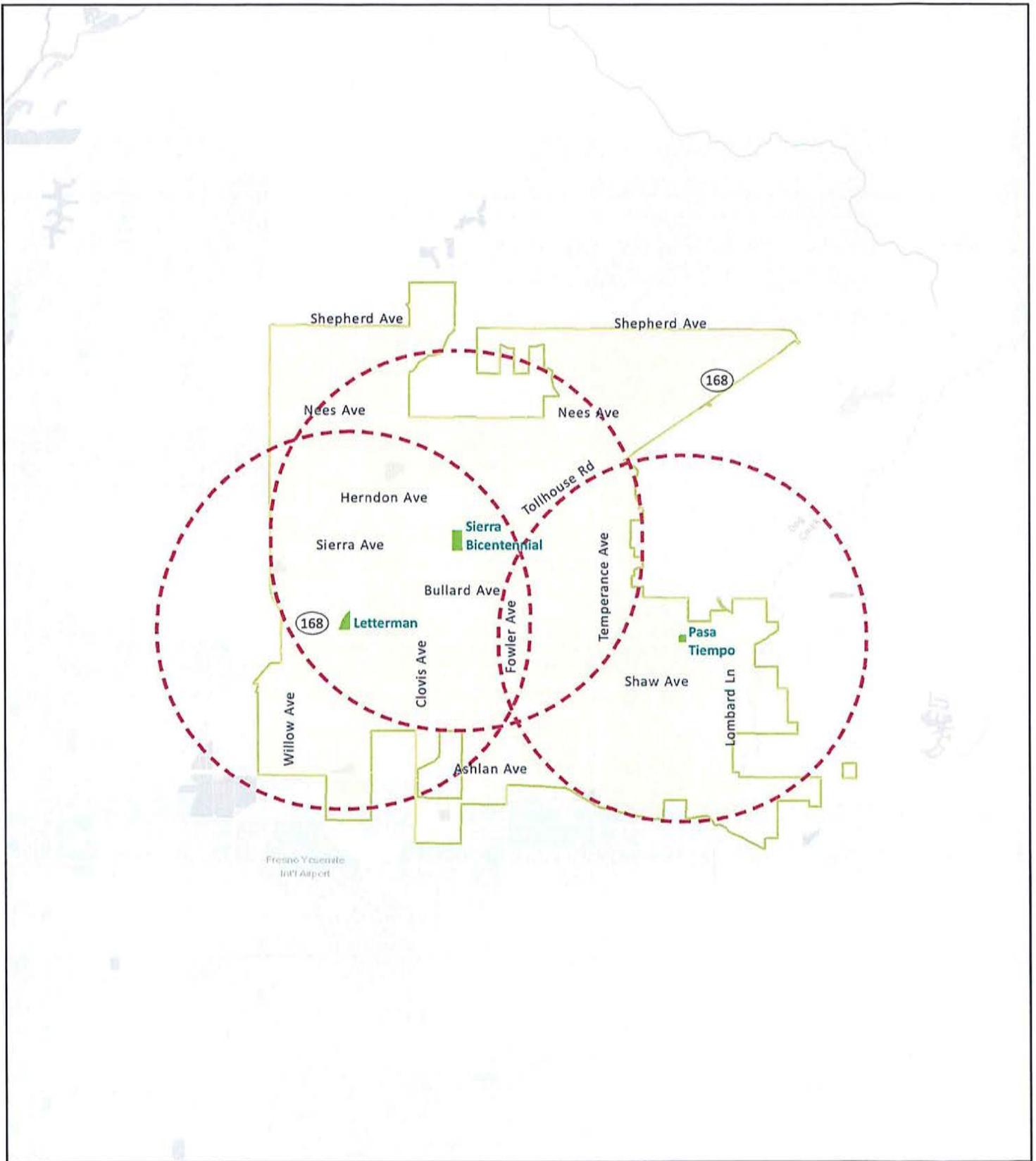


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
David Alvarez, Chairperson
2415 E. Houston Ave.
Fresno, CA 93720

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

The Dog Park Master Plan qualifies as a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Therefore, the Lead Agency must consult with tribal groups about potential disturbance to cultural resources that may be of concern to those groups. The purpose of the consultation is to identify and consider potential impacts to a category of resources called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), and take into account tribal cultural values (in addition to scientific and archaeological values) when identifying possible impacts and mitigation. An impact to a TCR may result in a significant impact under CEQA and require mitigation.

Description of the Project

The Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, therefore additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

Lead Agency Point of Contact

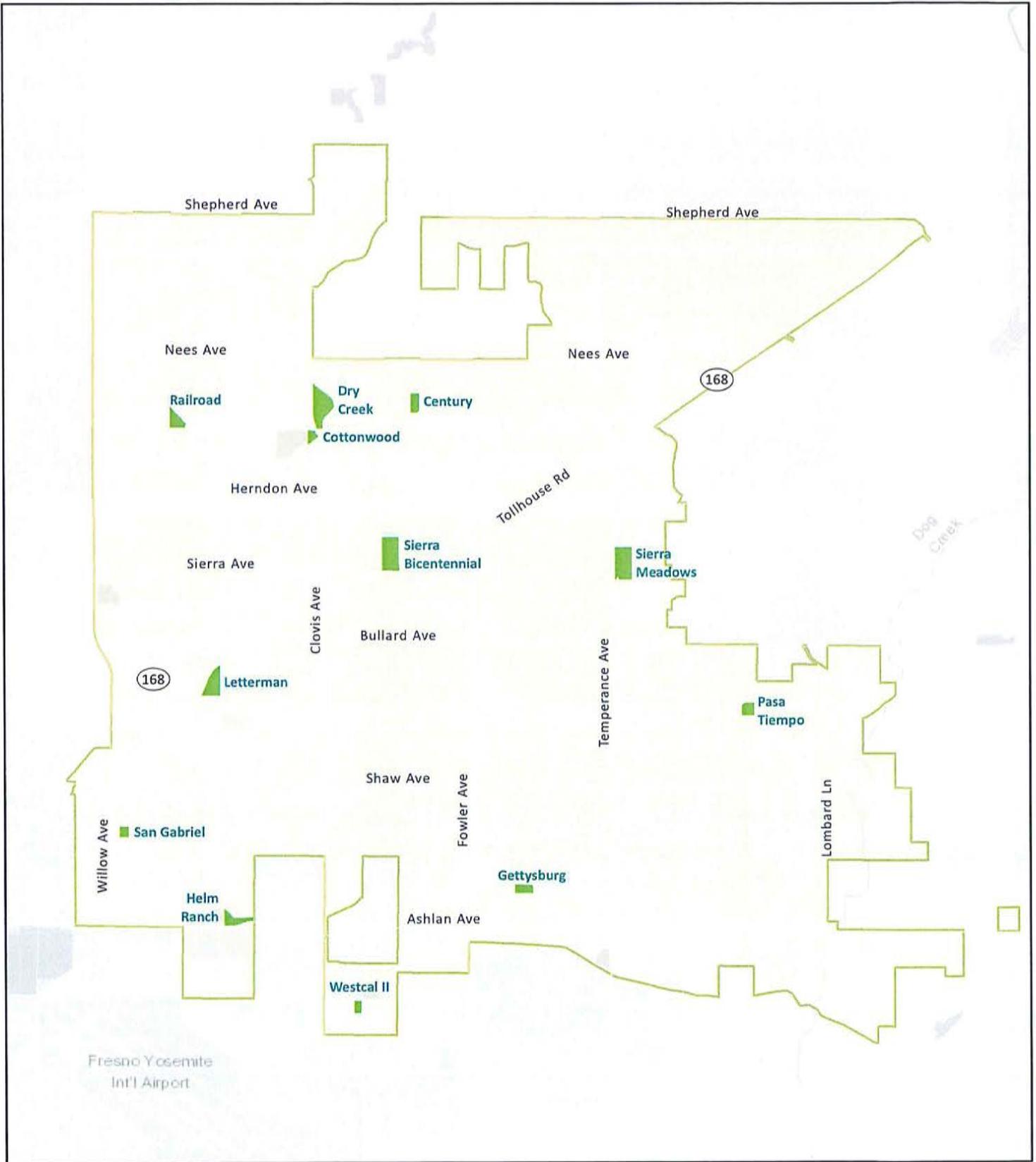
Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,

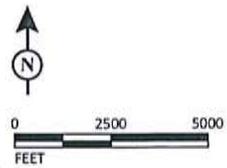


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND
 Clovis City Limits
 Candidate Parks

EXHIBIT A



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

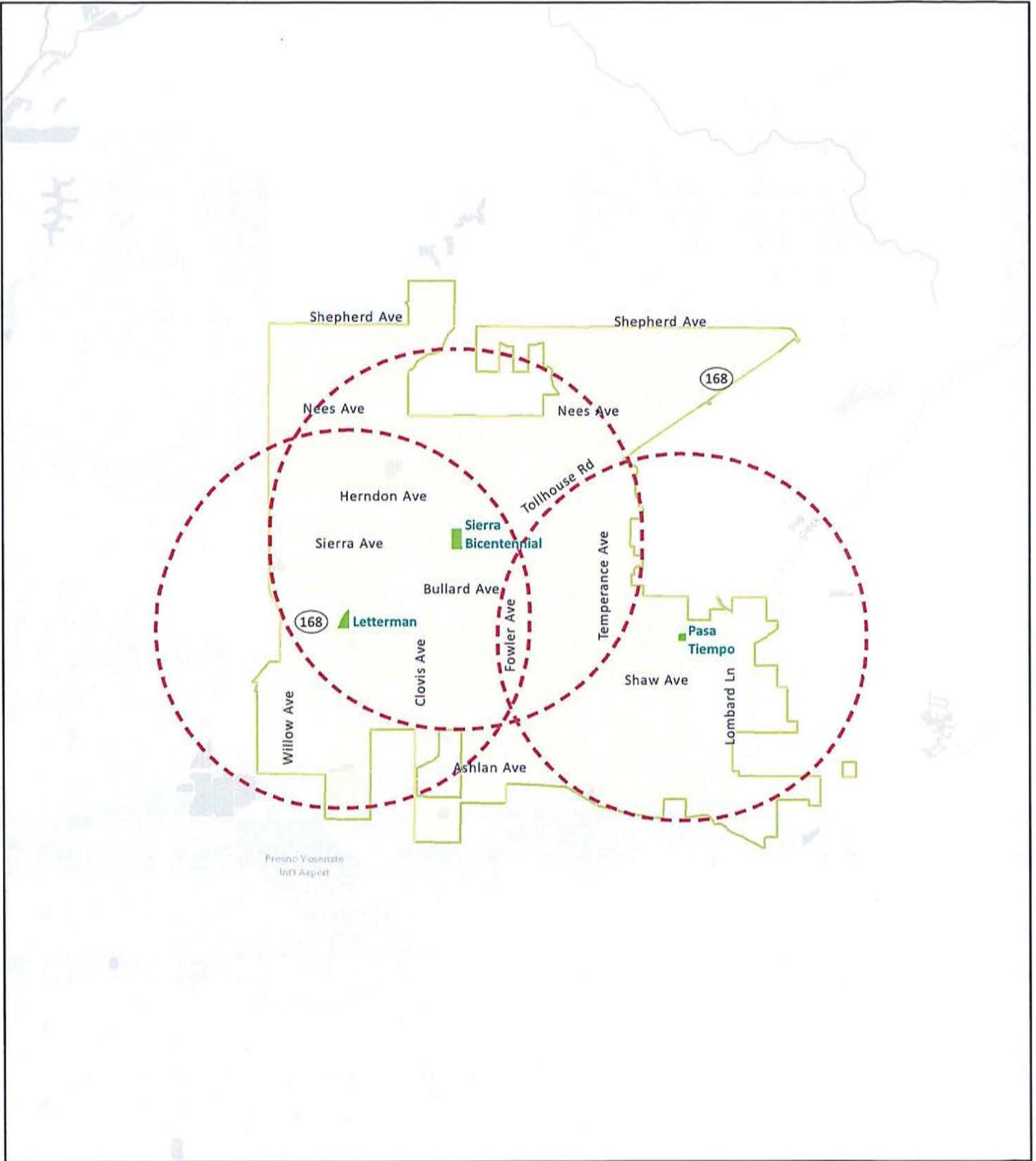


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources
2415 E. Houston Ave.
Fresno, CA 93720

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Osborne:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

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Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

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Lead Agency Point of Contact

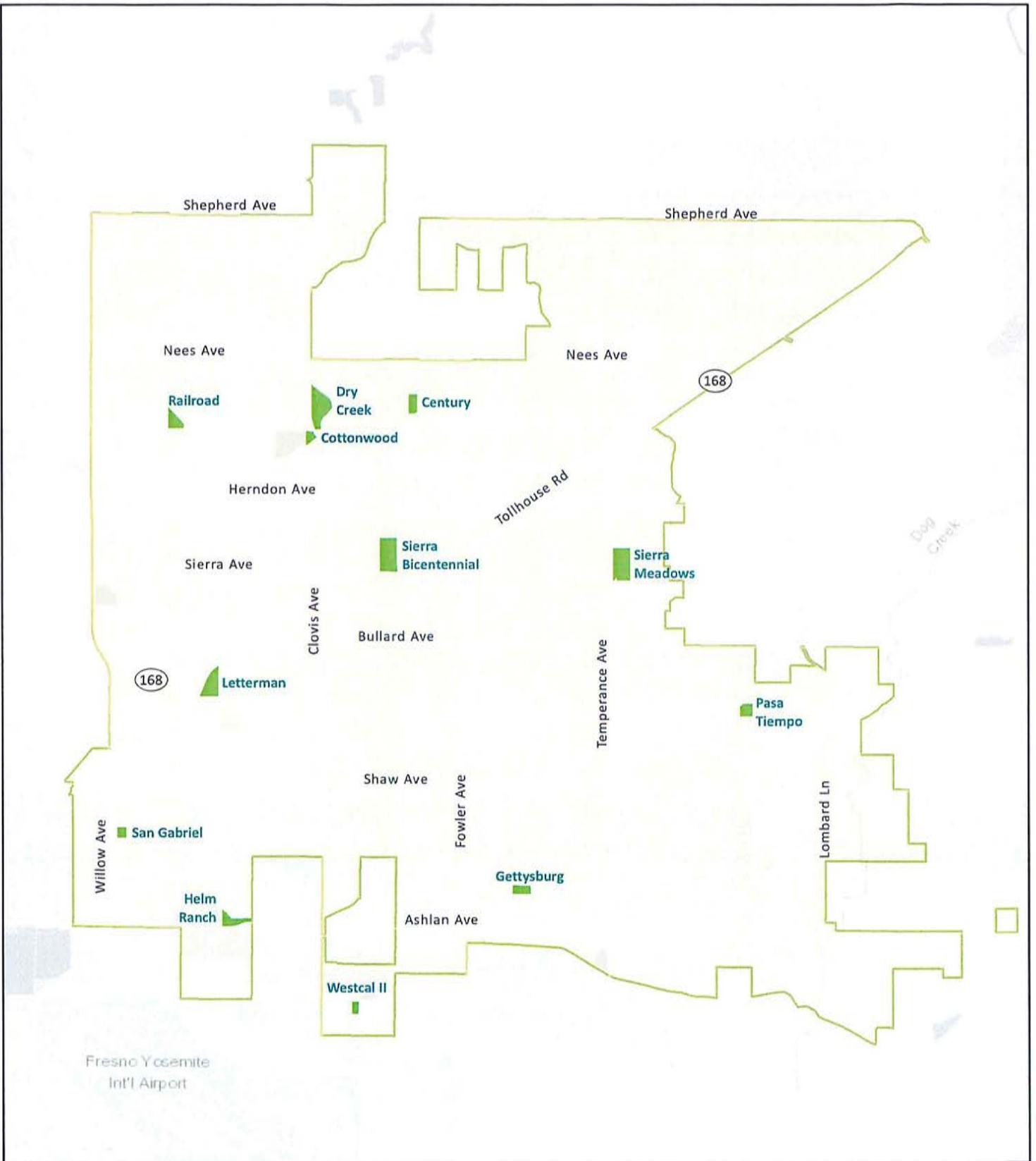
Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,



Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

EXHIBIT A

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

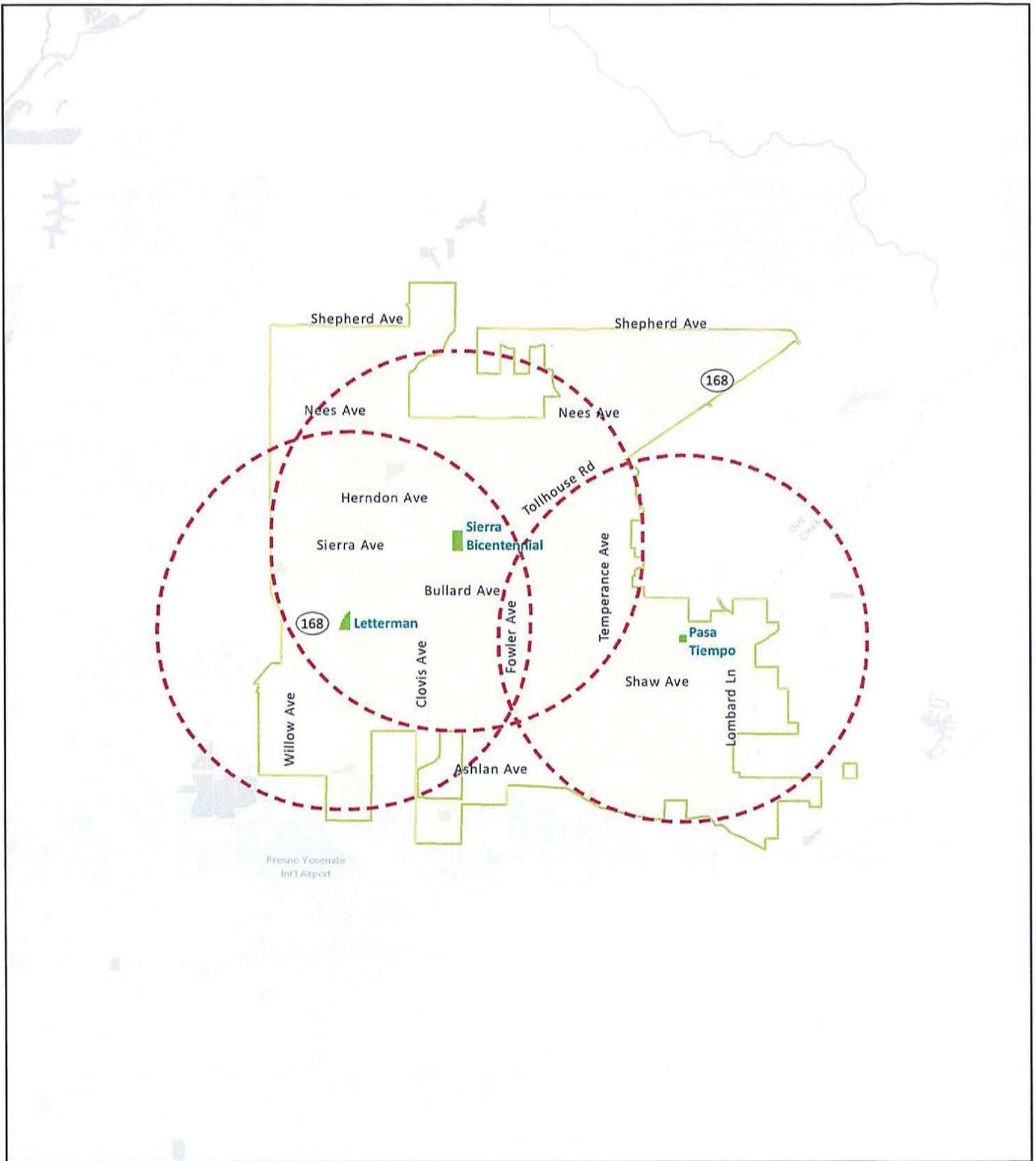
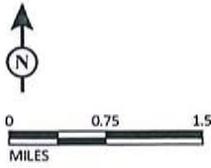


EXHIBIT B

- LEGEND**
- Clovis City Limits
 - Priority Sites
 - 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA 93906

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

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Consultation Opportunity

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Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,



Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

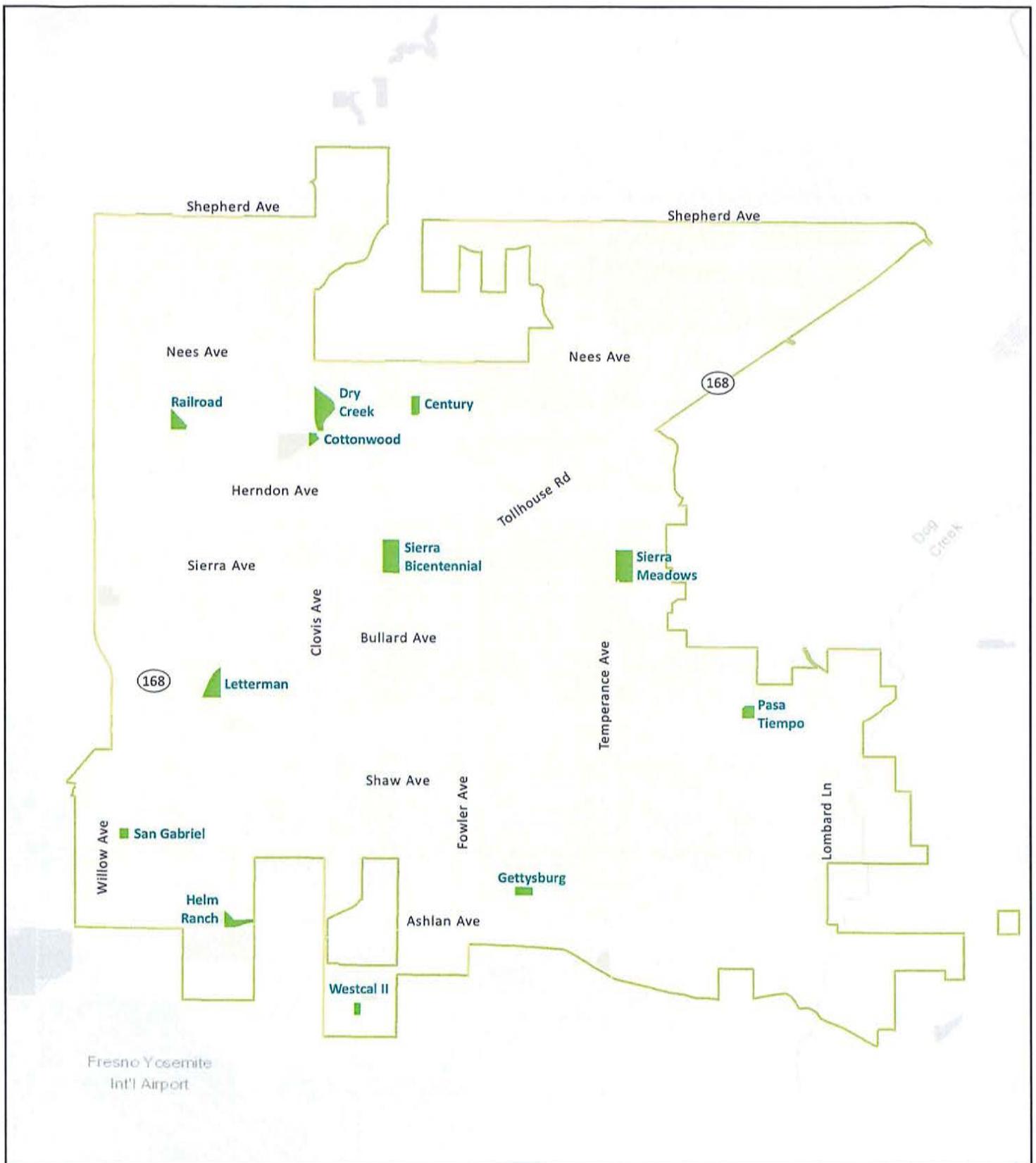
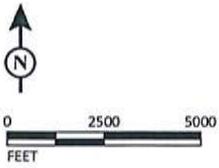


EXHIBIT A

- LEGEND**
- Clovis City Limits
 - Candidate Parks



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

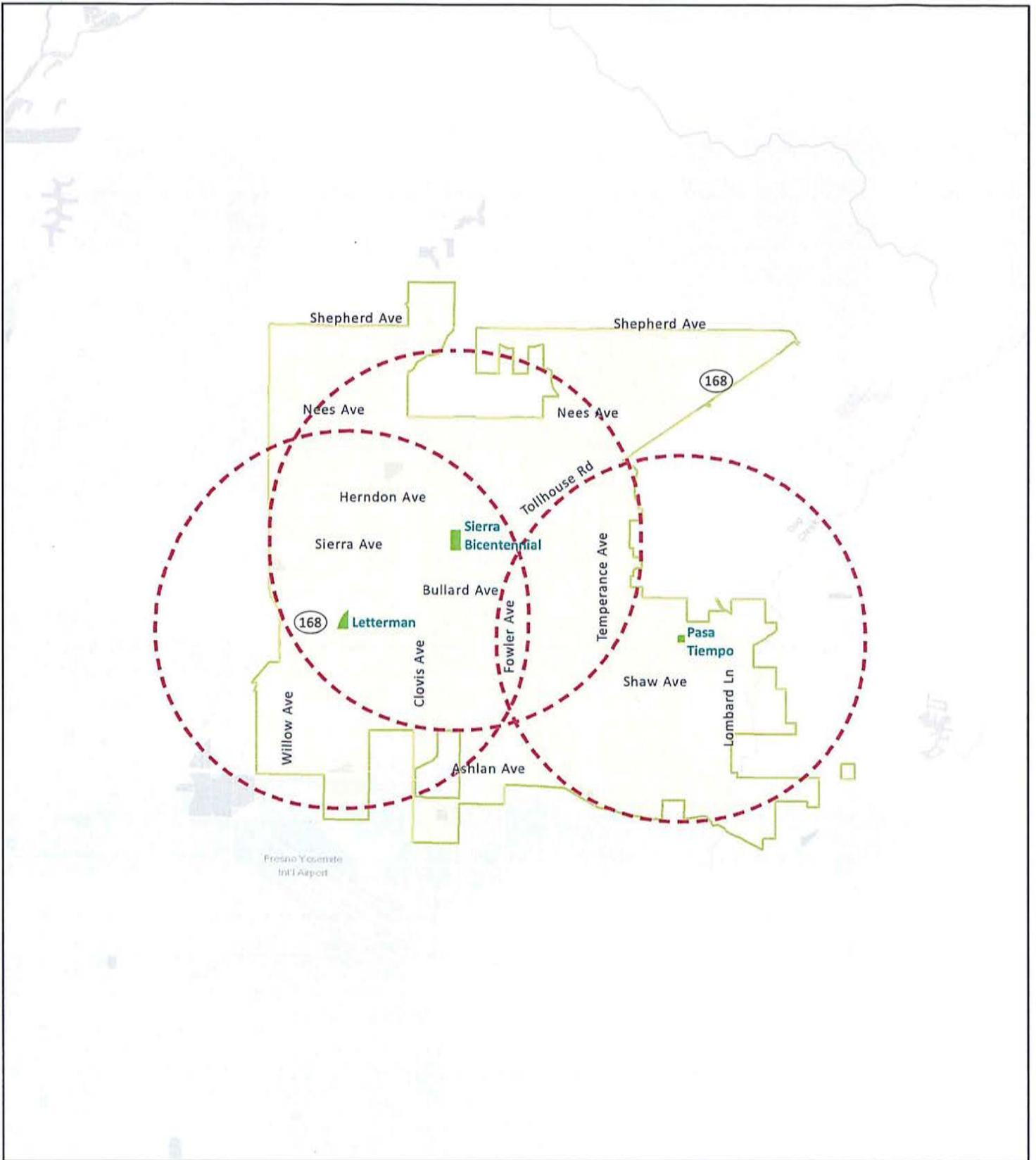
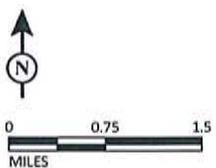


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson
PO. Box 337
Auberry, CA 93602

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Ms. Kipp:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

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Consultation Opportunity

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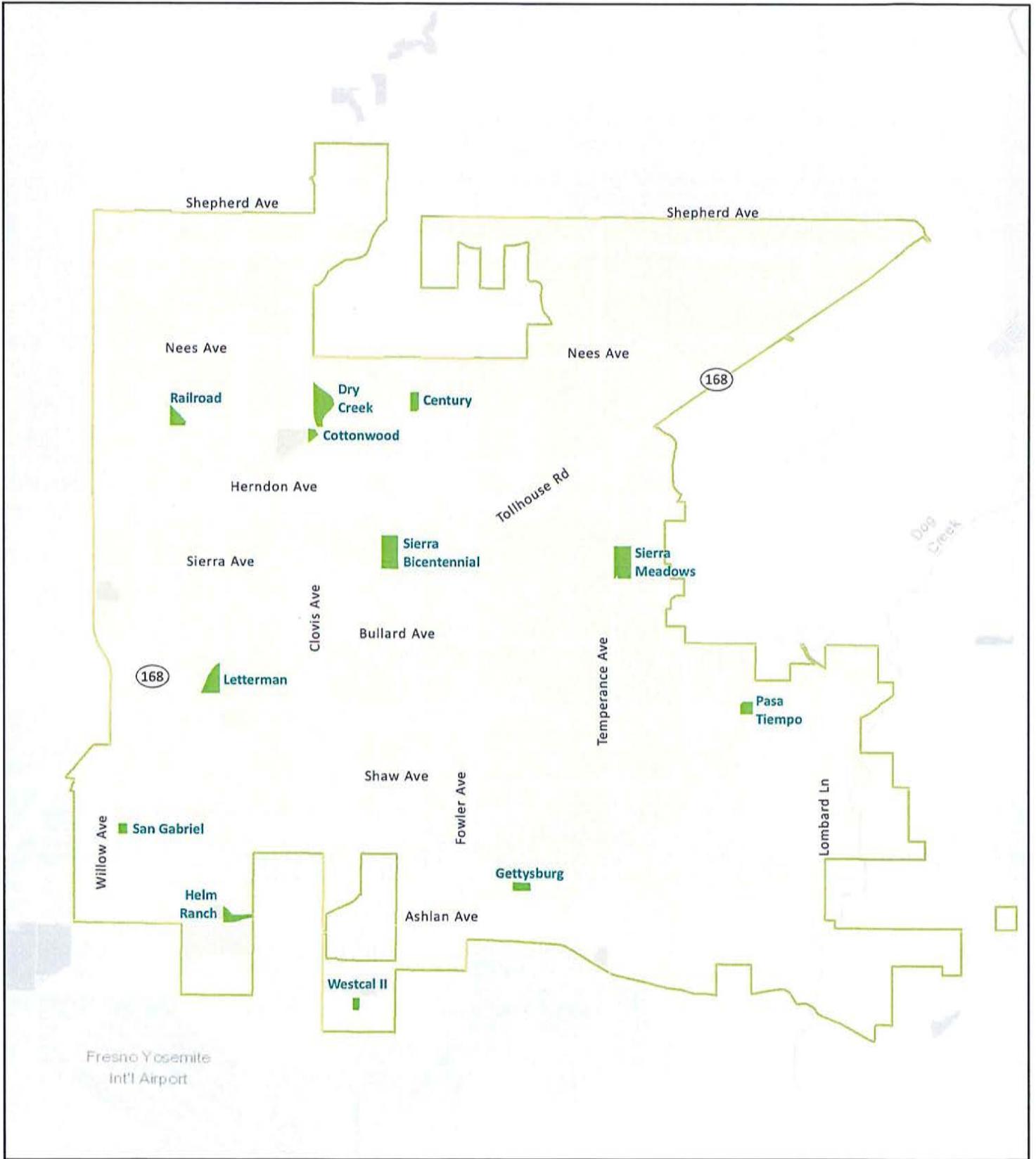
Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

EXHIBIT A

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

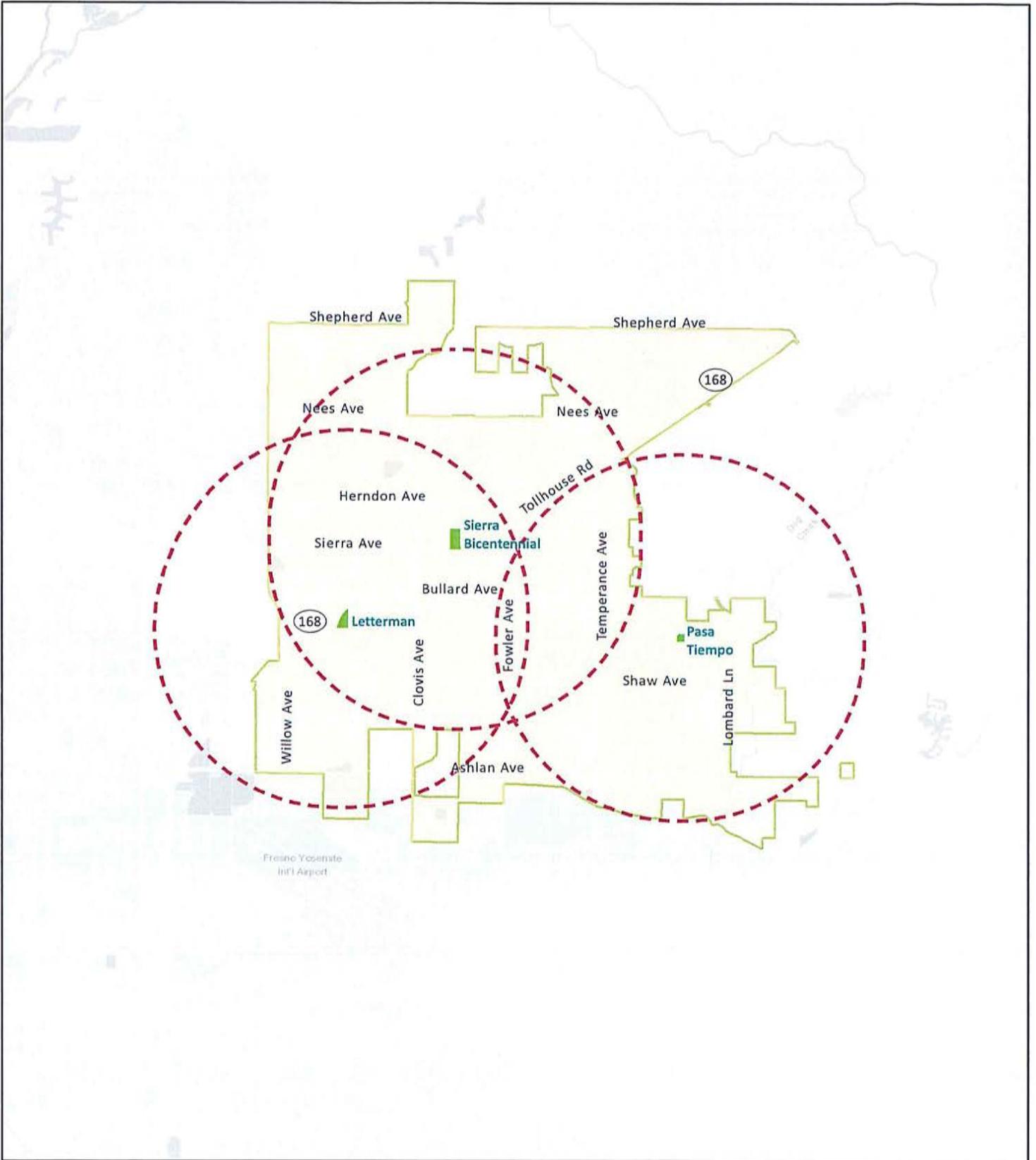


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND

Location of Priority Sites



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Cold Springs Rancheria
Carol Bill, Chairperson
PO. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA 93667

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Ms. Bill:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Consultation Opportunity

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Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

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Respectfully,



Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

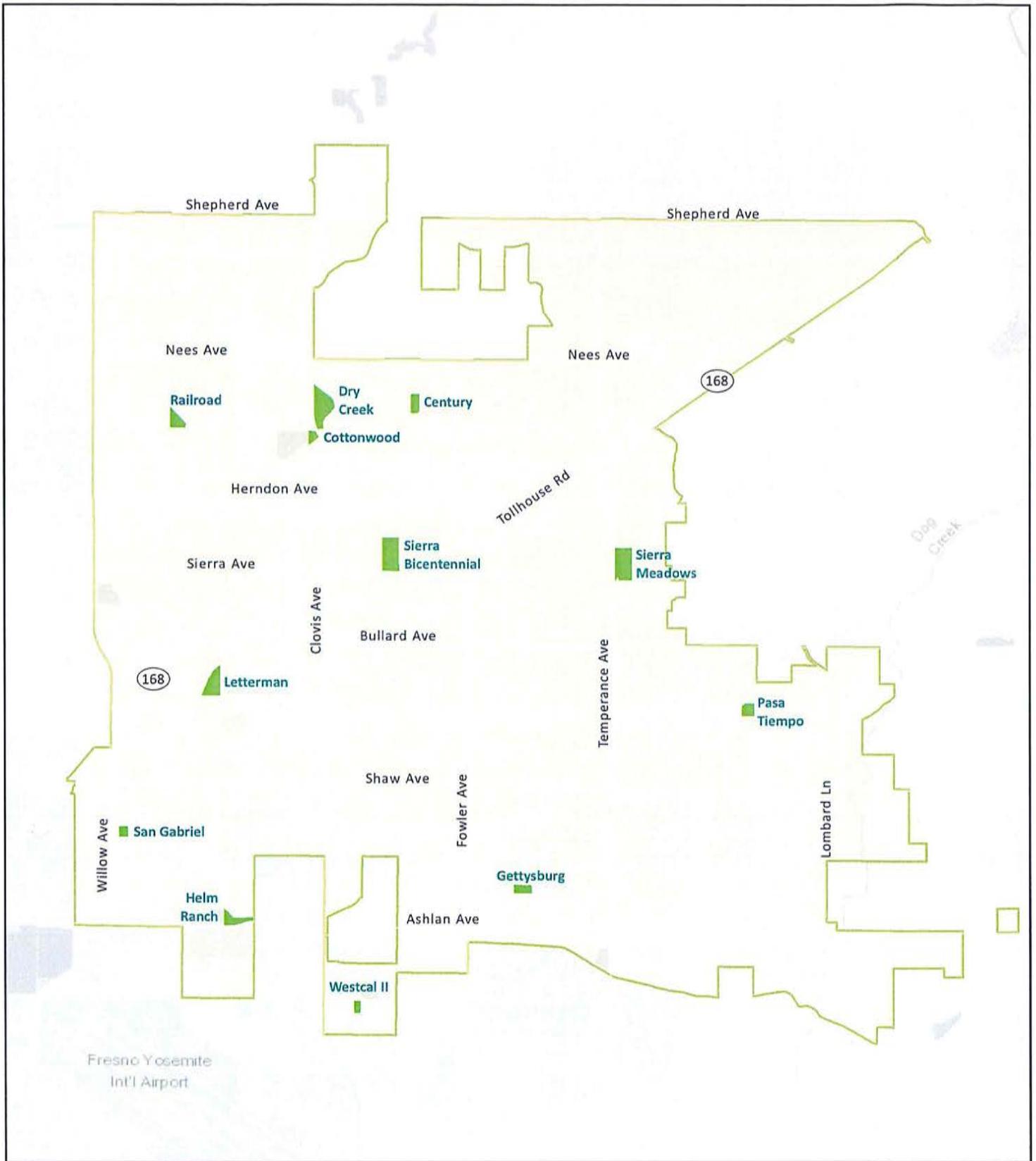
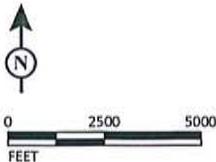


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND
 Clovis City Limits
 Candidate Parks



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

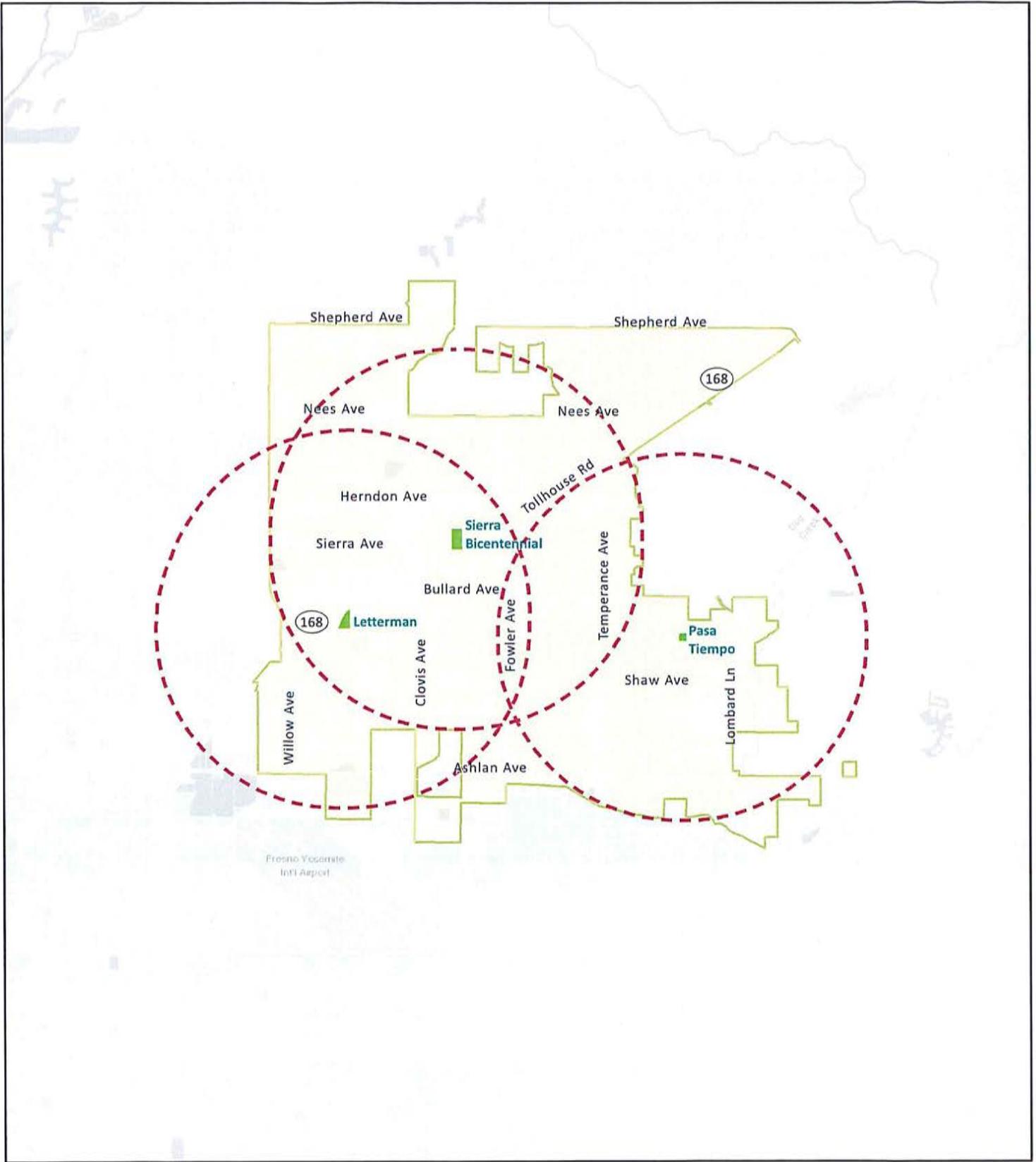
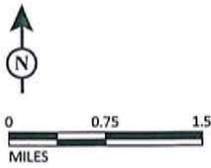


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
 Location of Priority Sites

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson
2191 W. Pico Ave.
Fresno, CA 93705

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Ledger:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

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Consultation Opportunity

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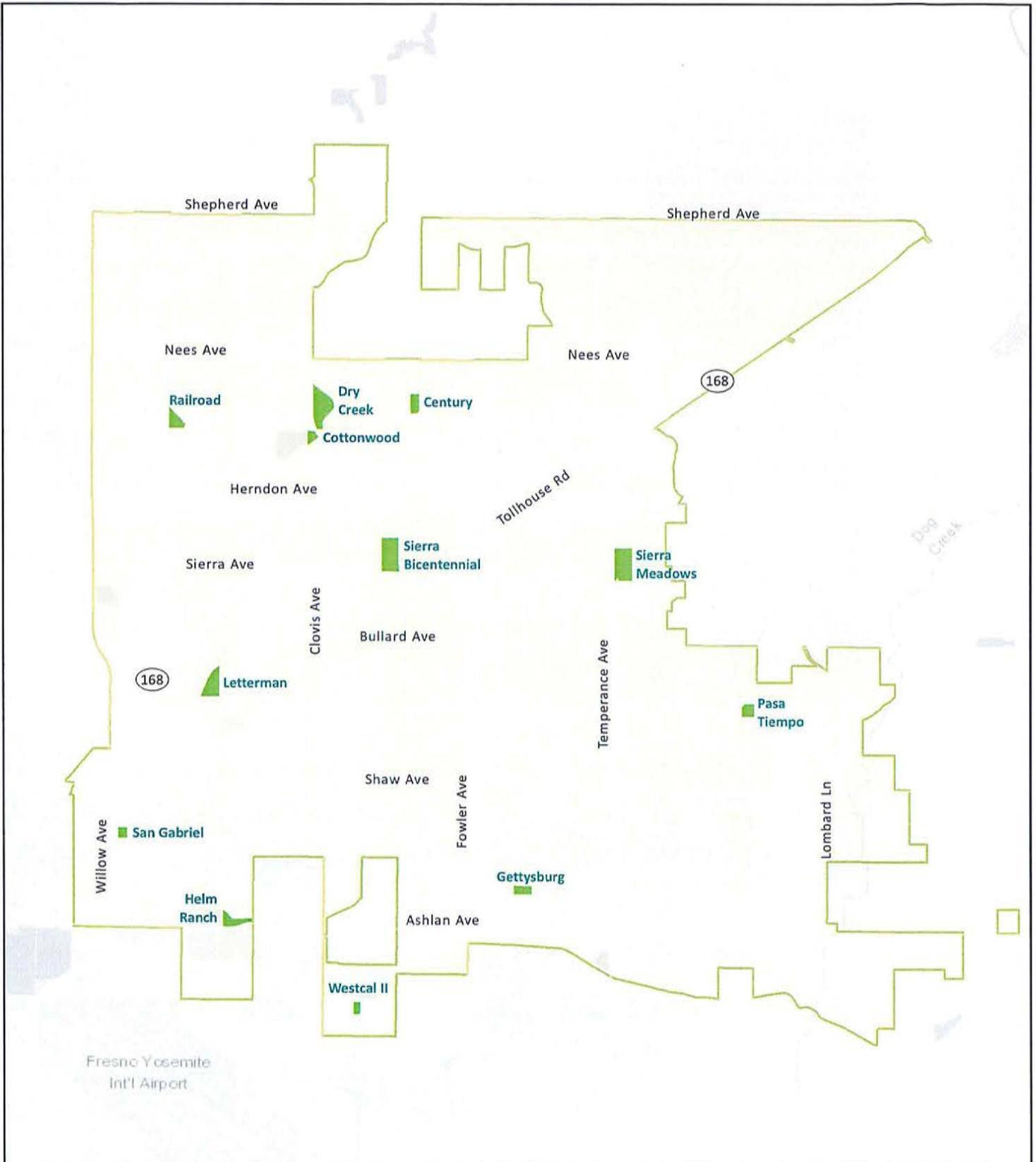
Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

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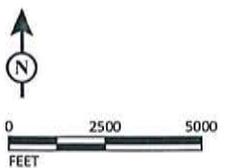
Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND
 Clovis City Limits
 Candidate Parks

EXHIBIT A



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

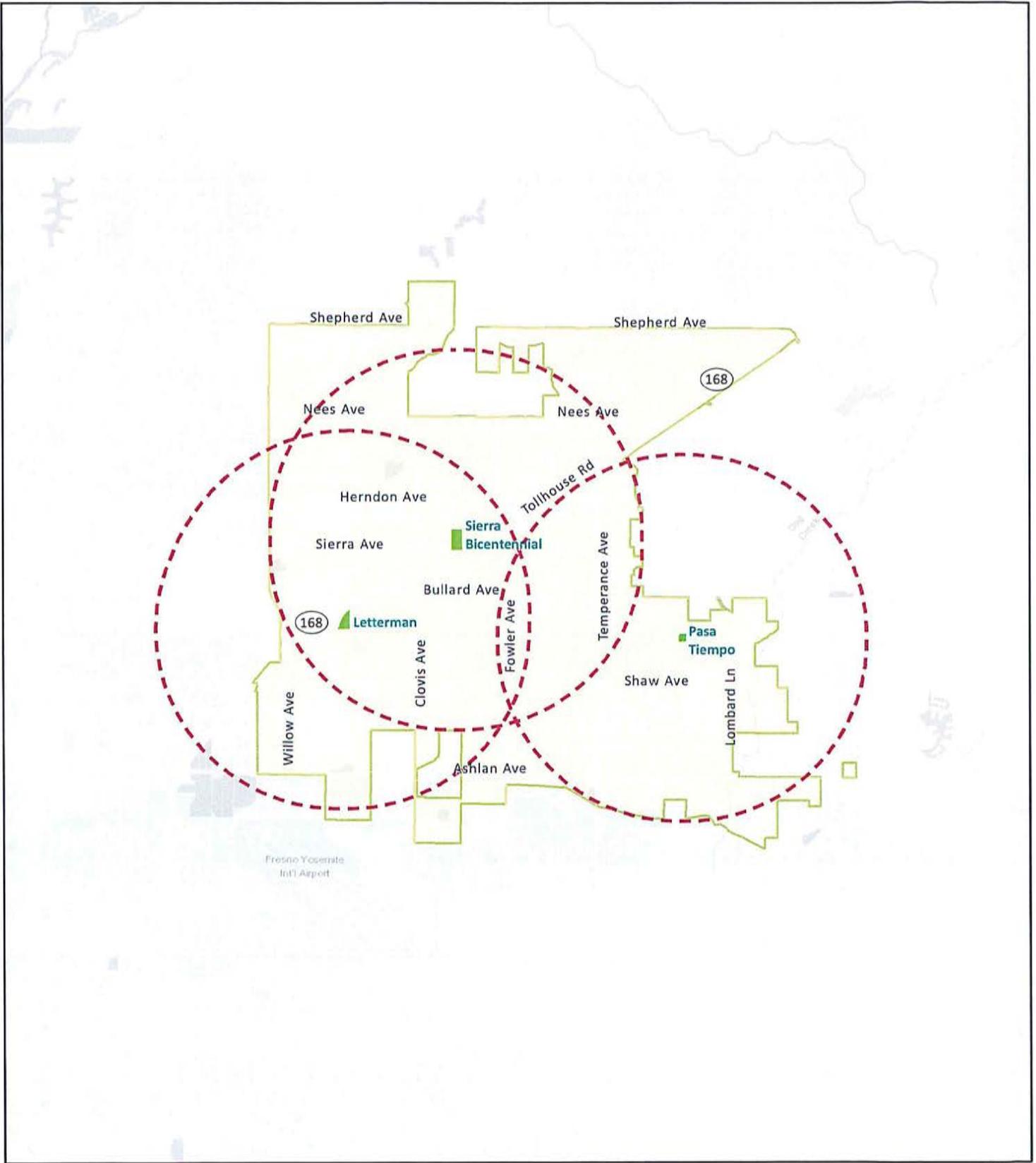


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites



CITY of CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 14
Dunlap, CA 93621

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Charley:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Consultation Opportunity

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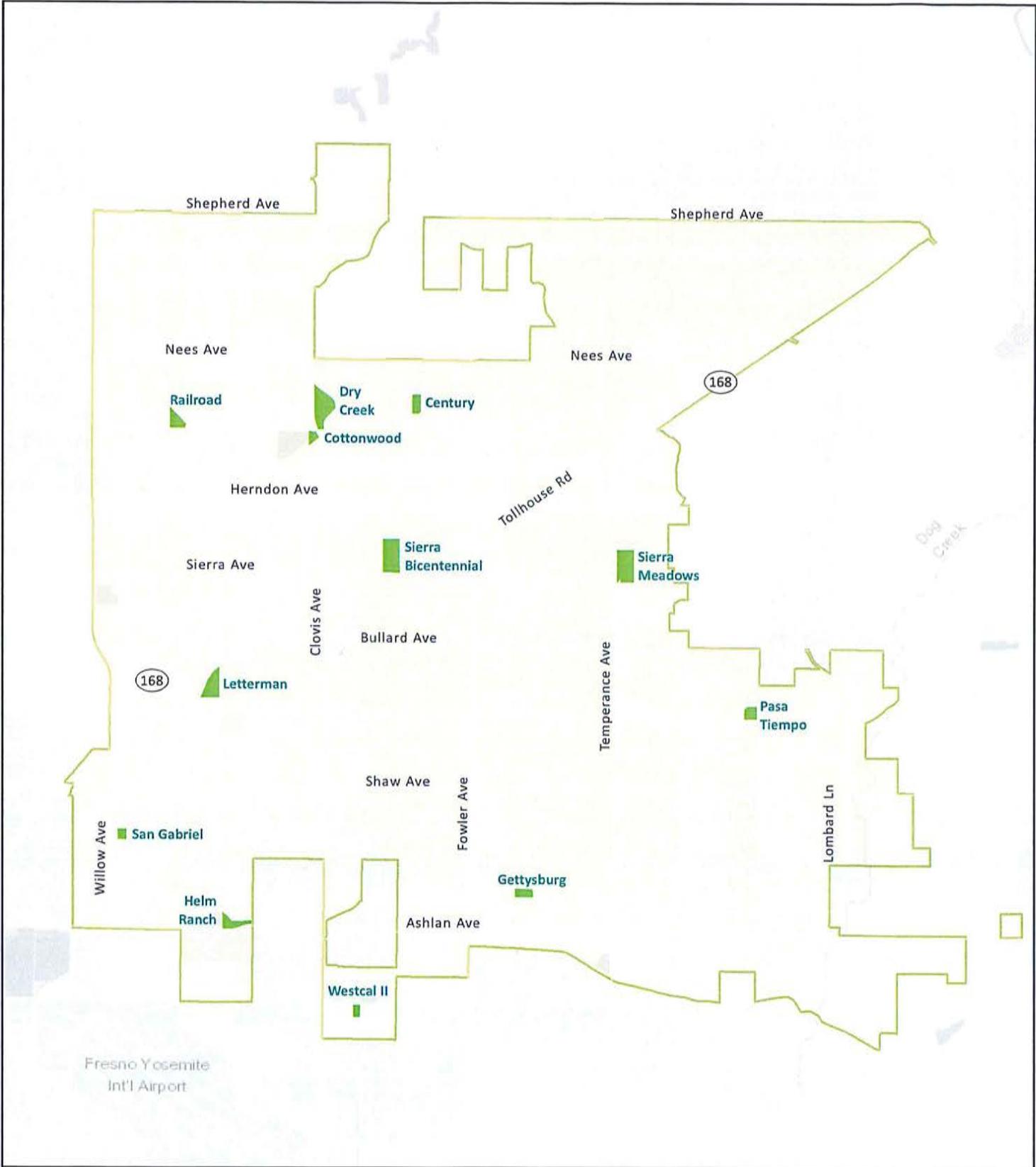
Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks

EXHIBIT A



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

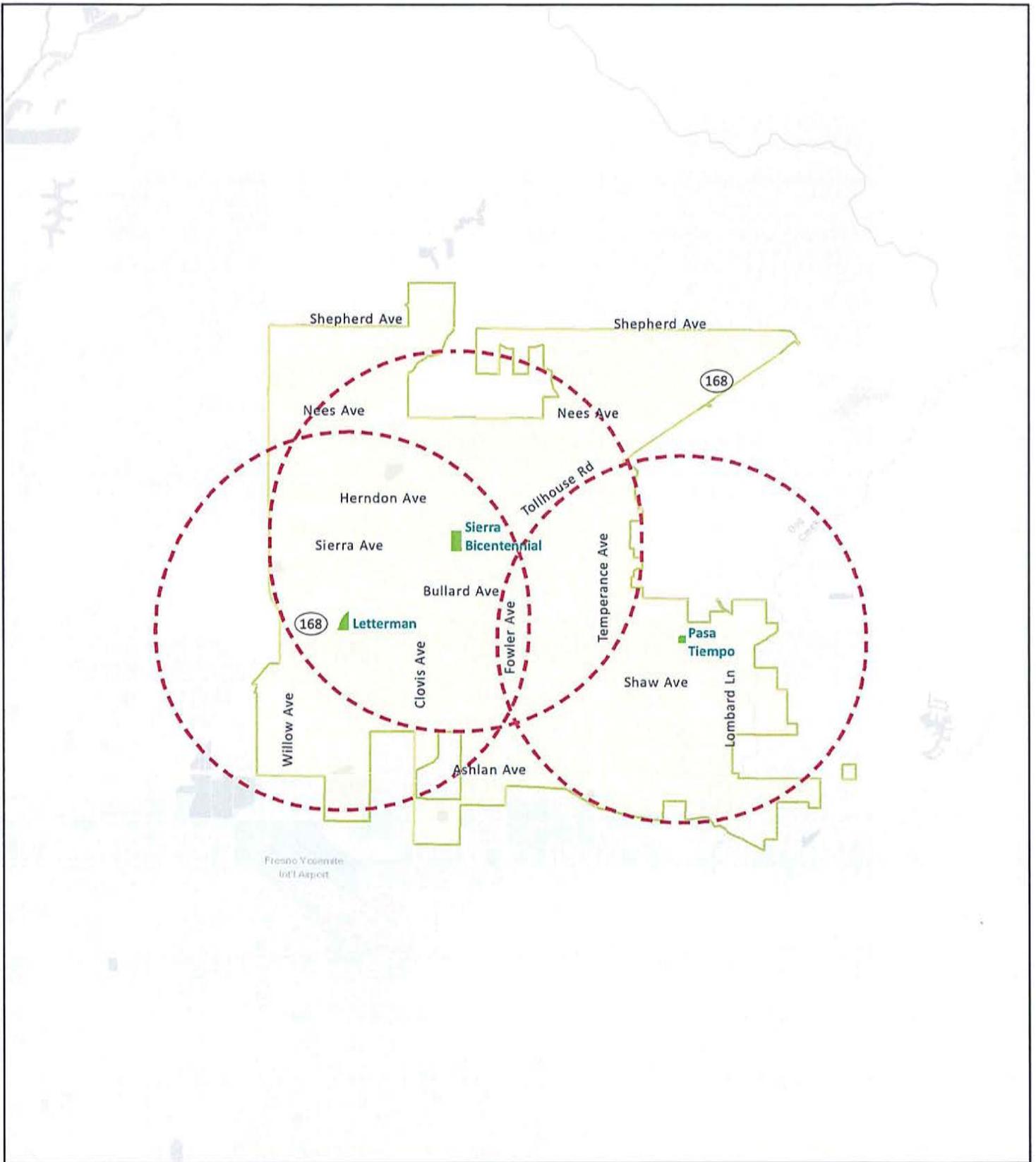
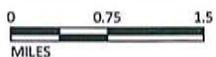


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Priority Sites



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Dunlap Band of Mono Indians
Dick Charley, Tribal Secretary
5509 E. Mickenzie Ave
Fresno, CA 93727

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Charley:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

The Dog Park Master Plan qualifies as a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Therefore, the Lead Agency must consult with tribal groups about potential disturbance to cultural resources that may be of concern to those groups. The purpose of the consultation is to identify and consider potential impacts to a category of resources called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), and take into account tribal cultural values (in addition to scientific and archaeological values) when identifying possible impacts and mitigation. An impact to a TCR may result in a significant impact under CEQA and require mitigation.

Description of the Project

The Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, therefore additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

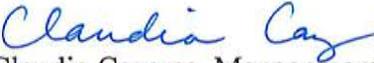
As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

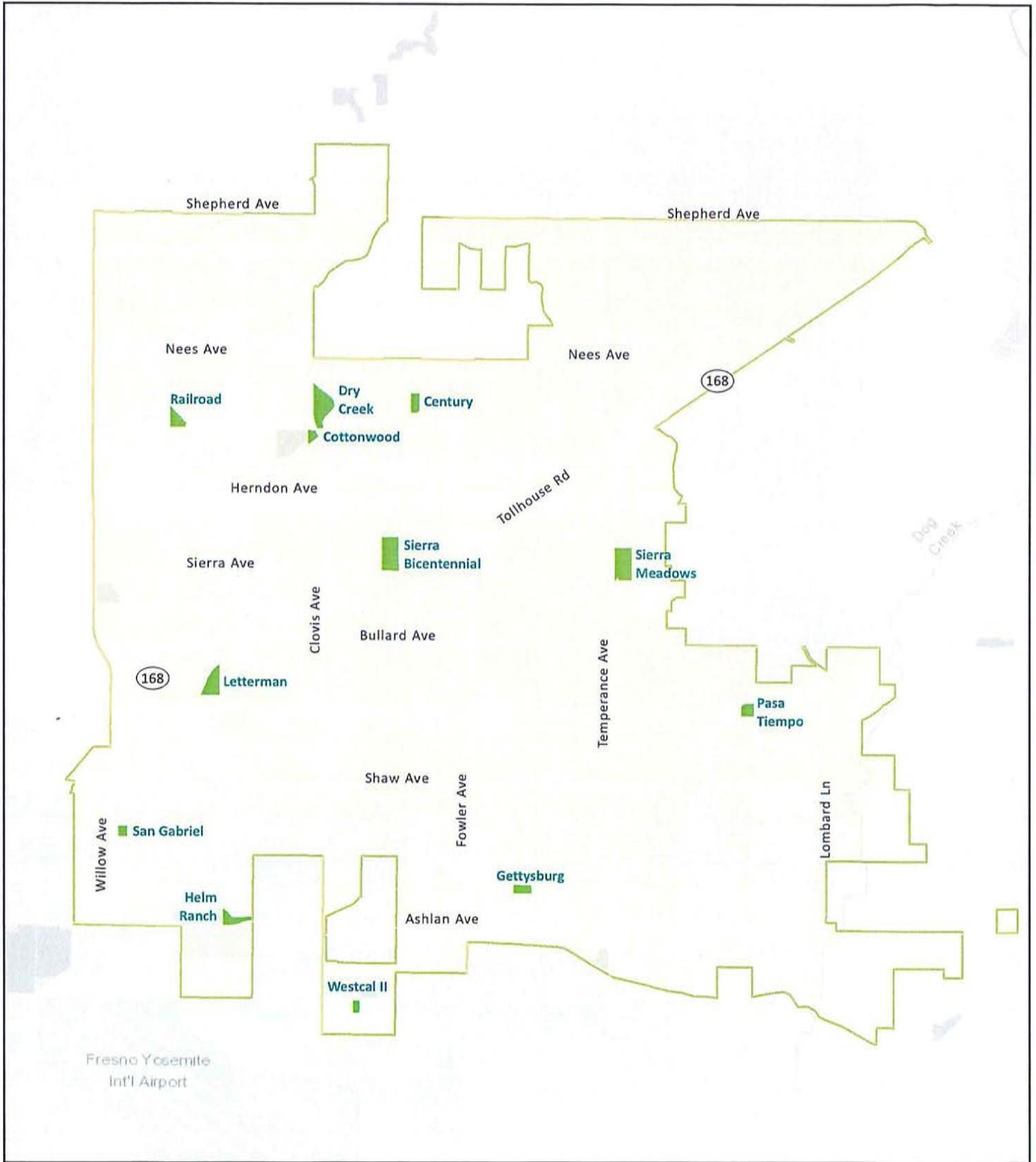


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit A_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
Location of Candidate Parks

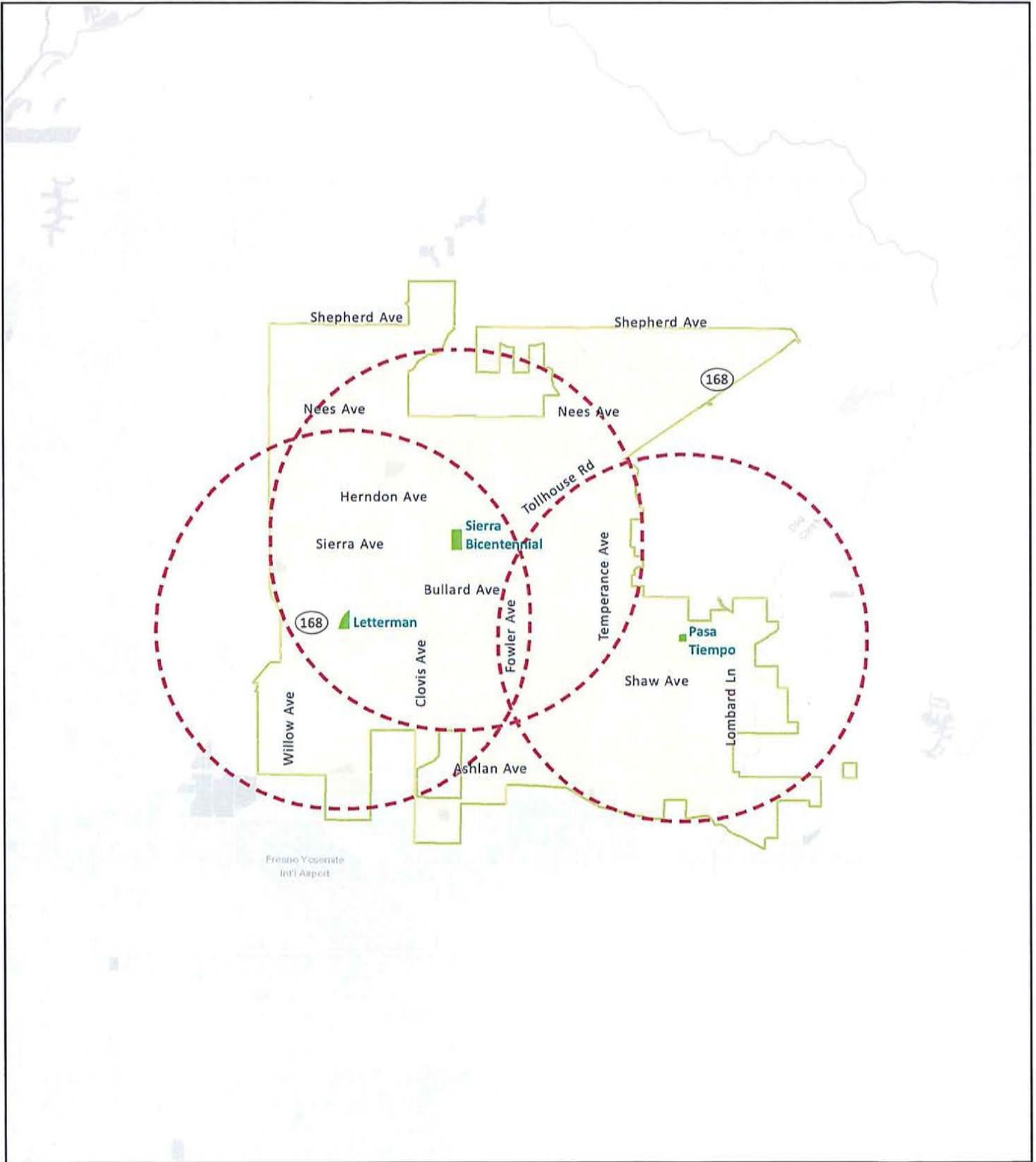


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec
3515 E. Fedora Ave
Fresno, CA 93726

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Alec:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

The Dog Park Master Plan qualifies as a “project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Therefore, the Lead Agency must consult with tribal groups about potential disturbance to cultural resources that may be of concern to those groups. The purpose of the consultation is to identify and consider potential impacts to a category of resources called Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), and take into account tribal cultural values (in addition to scientific and archaeological values) when identifying possible impacts and mitigation. An impact to a TCR may result in a significant impact under CEQA and require mitigation.

Description of the Project

The Dog Park Master Plan is intended primarily as a planning policy document, therefore additional planning, design, and/or permits may be required for the actual construction or buildout of these dog parks. The Dog Park Master Plan identifies several Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, within existing City parks, as adequate locations for future dog parks. Future dog parks would occupy a small portion of the existing areas of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites, and would not result in the expansion of Candidate Parks and Priority Sites.

Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

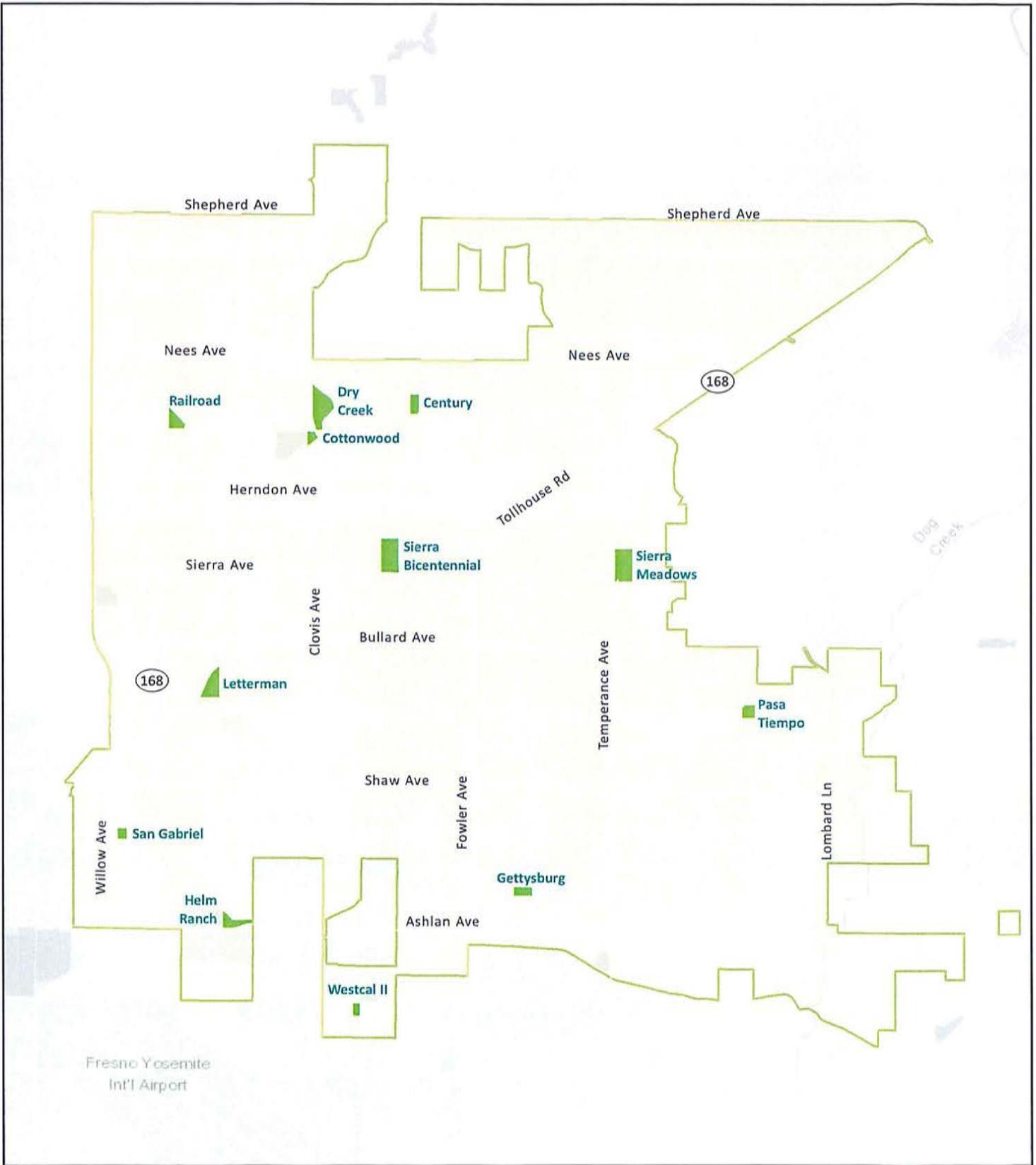
Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division



LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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EXHIBIT A

Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
 Location of Candidate Parks

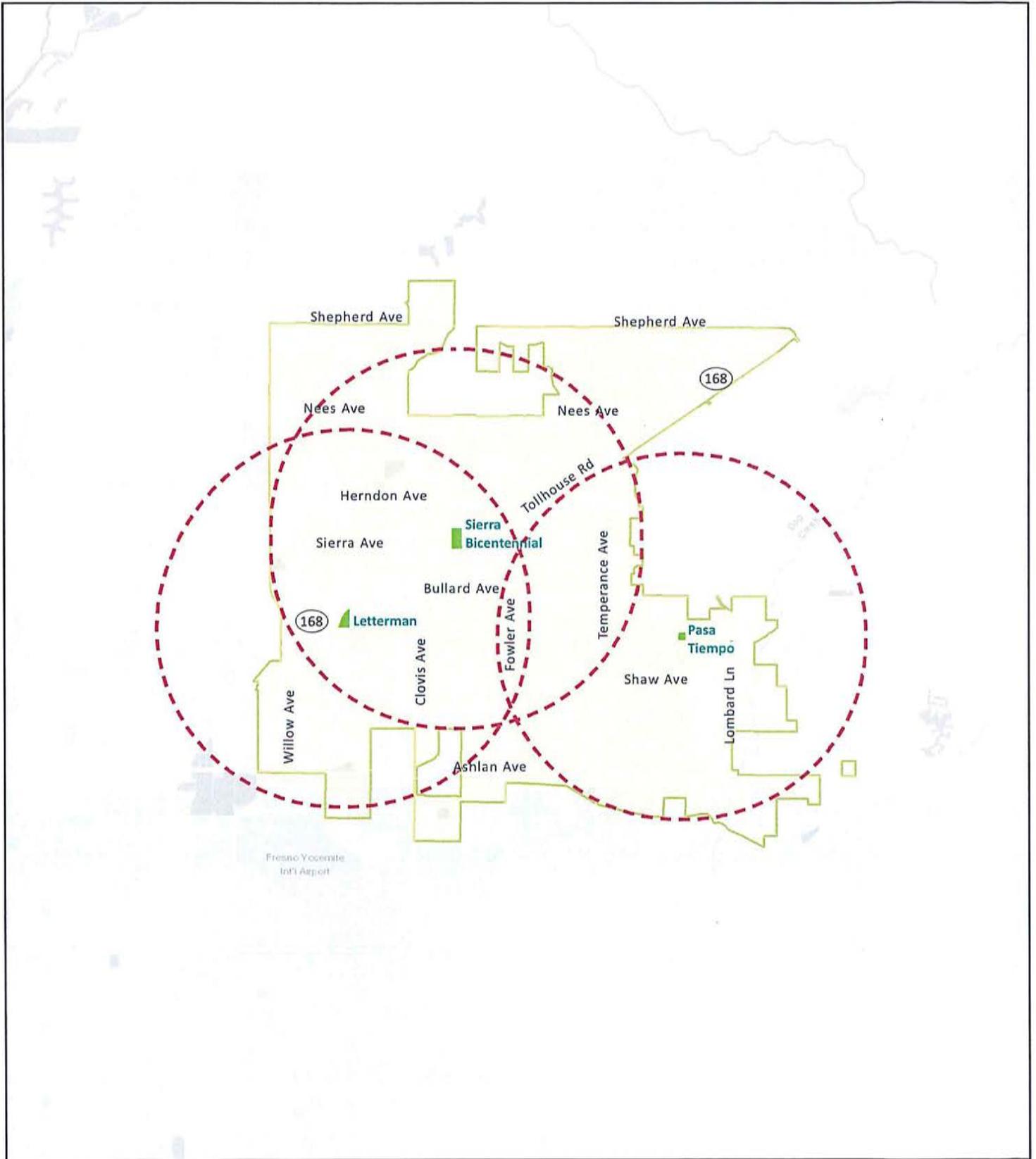


EXHIBIT B

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Priority Sites
- 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

North Fork Mono Tribe
Ron Goode, Chairperson
13396 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93619

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Goode:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Description of the Project

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Nine (9) Candidate Parks are located throughout Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit A. Three (3) Priority Sites are located within Candidate Parks, and are located in the east, central and western areas of Clovis, as shown in the enclosed Exhibit B.

Consultation Opportunity

As the Lead Agency, the City would like to provide you with an opportunity to communicate concerns you might have regarding places within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites that may be important to your community. The City requests your participation in the identification and protection of TCRs, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the Candidate Parks and Priority Sites with the understanding that you or other members of the community might possess specialized knowledge of the area. AB 52 provides for a 30-day response window if you would like to consult with the City on this project. If you do not respond within 30 days, consultation under AB 52 is no longer required.

Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

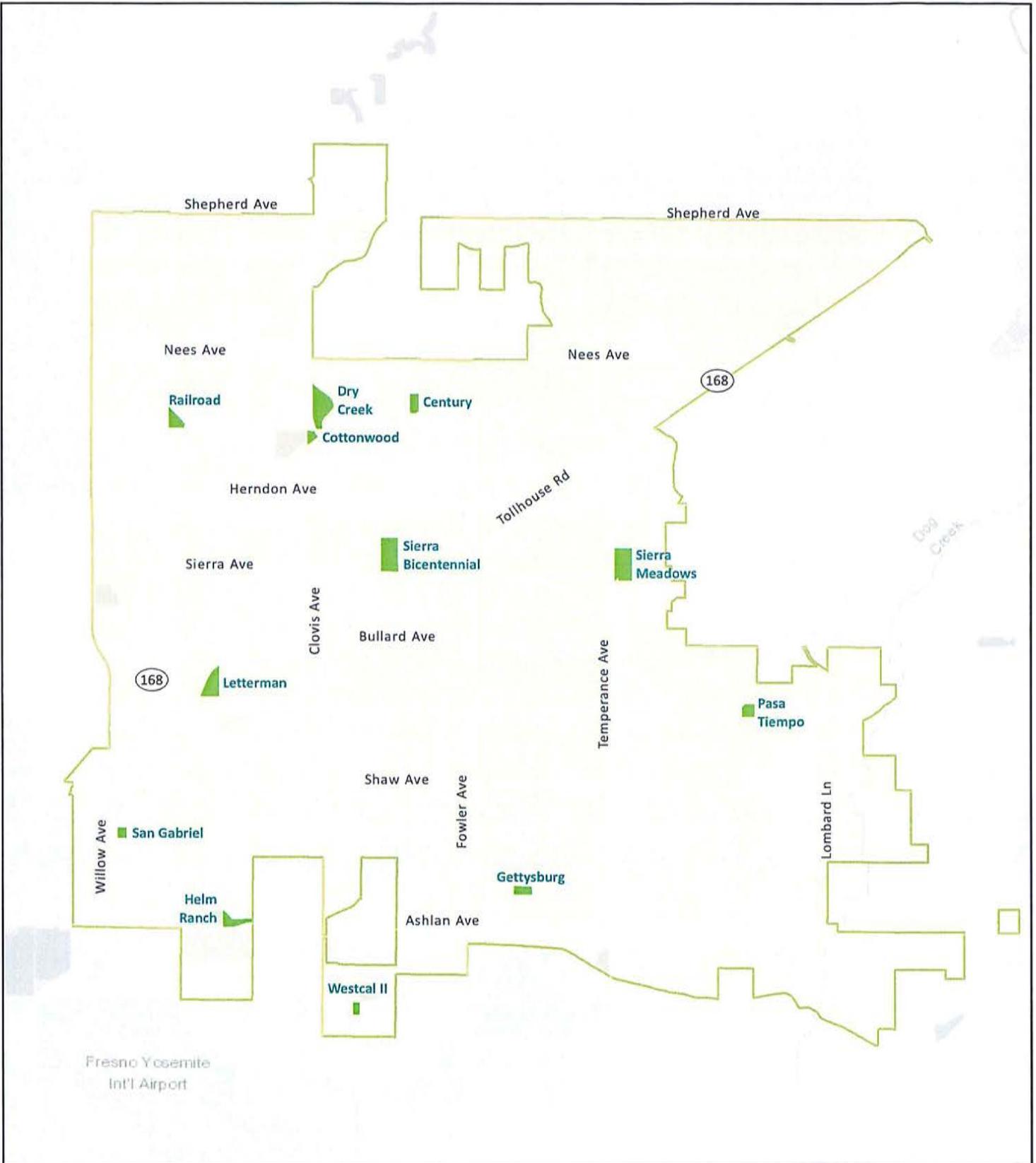


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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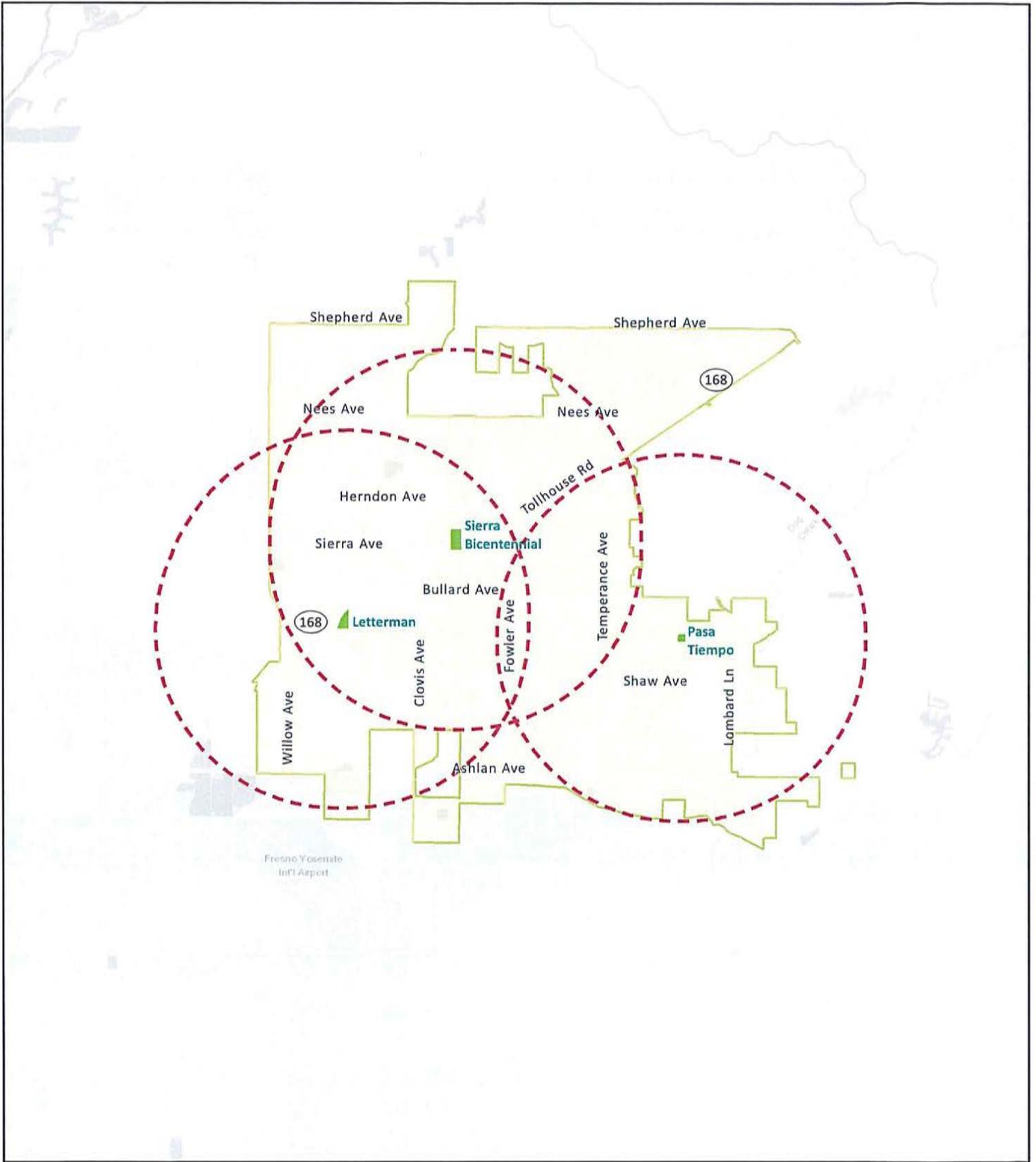
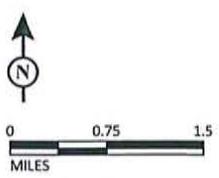


EXHIBIT B

- LEGEND**
- Clovis City Limits
 - Priority Sites
 - 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)



CITY *of* CLOVIS

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

1033 FIFTH STREET • CLOVIS, CA 93612

August 21, 2019

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, CA 93245

Subject: Formal Notification of Agency Decision to Undertake Environmental Review of a Project, and Notification of Consultation Opportunity pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1

Dear Mr. Barrios:

The City of Clovis (City) has decided to engage in environmental review of City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan. The Dog Park Master Plan is a citywide policy document that includes goals establishing best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in Clovis. Below please find a description of the project, maps showing the project location, and name of our project point of contact, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.3.1 (d).

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Consultation Opportunity

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Lead Agency Point of Contact

Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
City of Clovis Engineering Division
Department of Planning and Development
1033 Fifth Street, Clovis, CA 93612
Telephone: (559) 324-2387
Email: claudiac@ci.clovis.ca.us

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3.1 (b), you have 30 days from the receipt of this letter to request, in writing, consultation with the City regarding the City of Clovis Dog Park Master Plan.

Respectfully,


Claudia Cazares, Management Analyst
Engineering Division

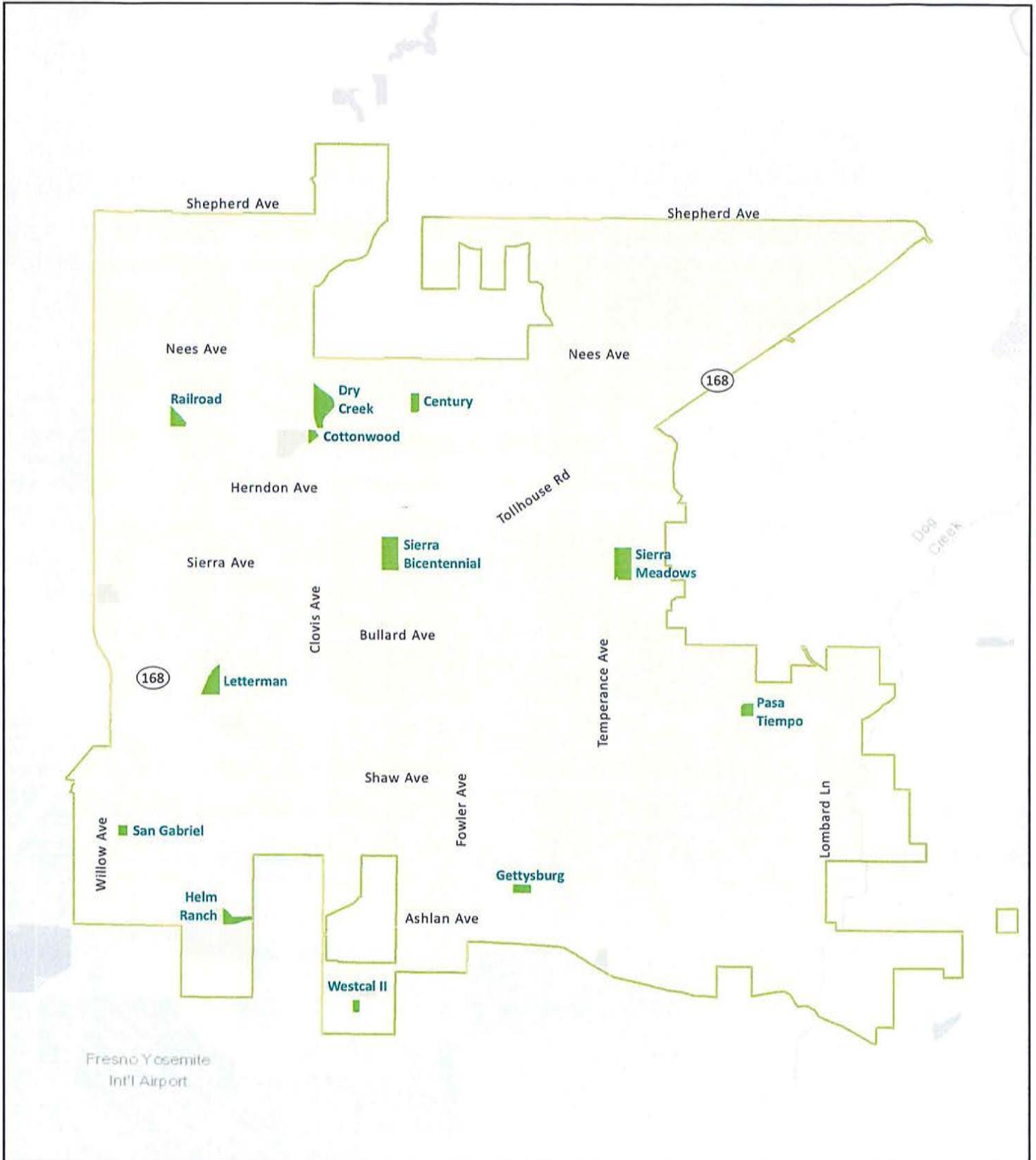


EXHIBIT A

LEGEND

- Clovis City Limits
- Candidate Parks



SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).

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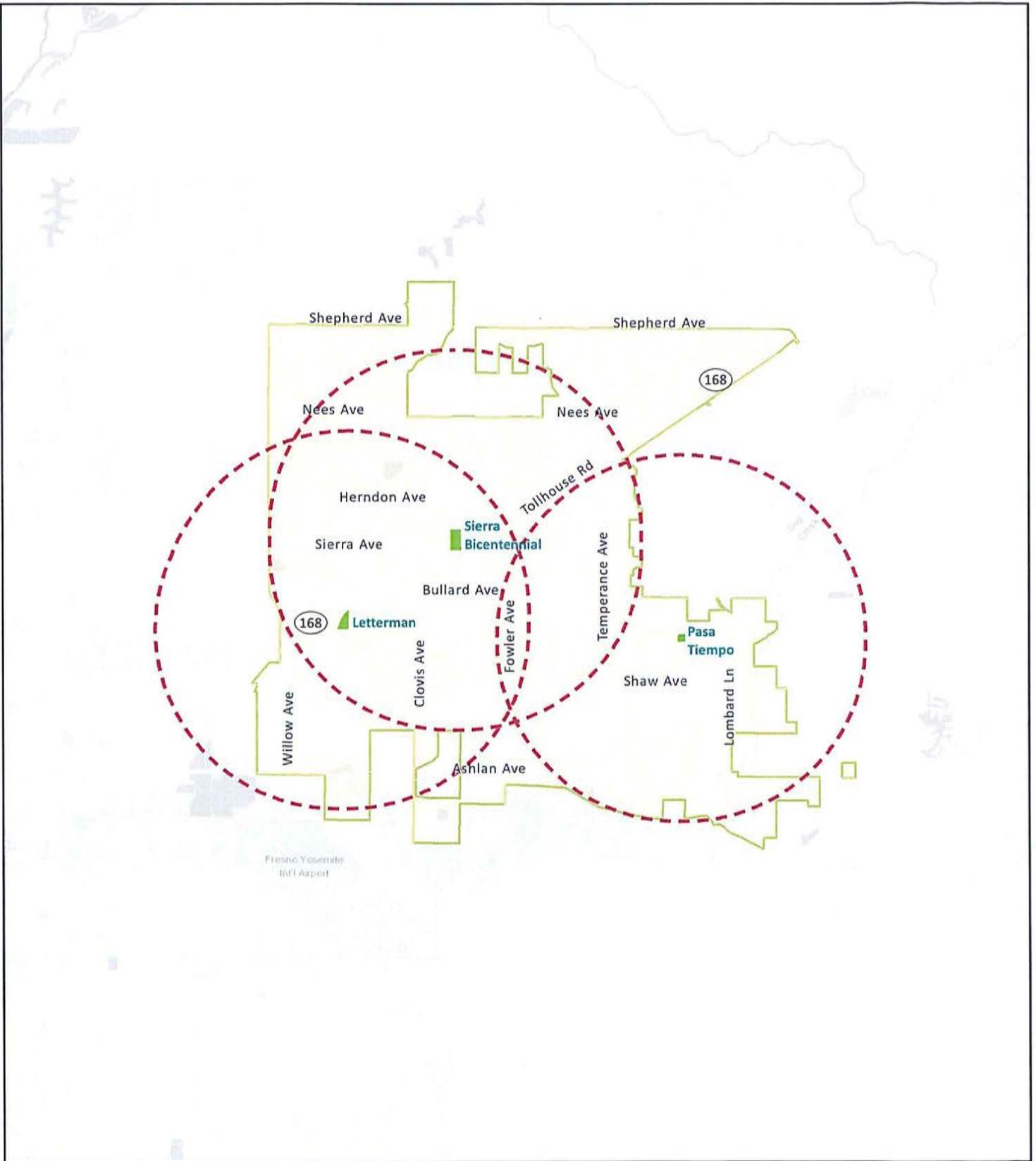
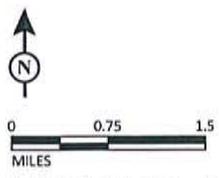


EXHIBIT B

- LEGEND**
- Clovis City Limits
 - Priority Sites
 - 2-mile Radii of Priority Sites



Clovis Dog Park Master Plan IS/MND
 Location of Priority Sites

SOURCE: Esri World Maps (06/2019); City of Clovis (2019).
 I:\CIT1904\Maps\Exhibit B_Location of Candidate Parks.mxd (8/21/2019)