8. Environment Element

The Environment Element aims to preserve, protect, and enhance the natural and historical resources that make Pleasant Hill a unique place. The element includes goals, policies, and programs related to air and water quality; natural, biological, and cultural resources; and sustainability in Pleasant Hill.

The Environment Element is divided into the following sections:

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Key Terms

100-year Flood Zone. Areas with a one percent risk of flooding in any given year.

500-year Flood Zone. Area with a 0.2 percent chance of flooding in any given year.

Aquifer. An underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures, or unconsolidated materials that can contain or transmit groundwater below the ground surface.

BAAQMD. Bay Area Air Quality Management District; the public agency responsible for regulating stationary air pollution sources in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

Channelization. Stream bank engineering strategies that include concrete waterways, piling rocks, and creating berms used to redirect water from flood plains or to protect the edges of a waterway from erosion.

Conservation. Natural resource management to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect.

Critical Habitat. Specific areas designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as essential to the conservation of a federally-listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. On City, county, state, or private land where there is no federal involvement, a critical habitat designation has no regulatory impact. In other words, designation of critical habitat generally does not affect non-federal land unless and until the property owner needs a federal permit or requests Federal funding for a project.

Cultural Resources. Any prehistoric or historic remains or indicators of past human activities, including artifacts, sites, structures, landscapes, and objects of importance to a culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons.

Green Building Code. Building codes that go beyond minimum code requirements that raise the bar for energy efficiency, serve as a proving ground for future standards, and incorporate elements beyond the scope of the model energy codes, such as water and resource efficiency.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect of the planet by absorbing infrared radiation. Common greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases, among others.

Groundwater. Water present beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in rock formation fractures.

Historical Resources. A district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in the history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture and is typically 50+ years old.

Impervious Surface. Surfaces impenetrable by water.

Permeable Paving. Paving that enables stormwater runoff infiltration**.**

Recycled Water. Wastewater that has been treated for beneficial purposes such as agricultural and landscape irrigation, industrial processes, and replenishing ground water basins.

Renewable Energy. Energy produced from natural resources, including solar, wind, rain, tides, geothermal, and biomass.

Riparian Area. A zone of transitional habitat between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, dependent on the existence of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral surface or subsurface water, such as the bank of stream, river, or lake.

RWQCB. San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board; the public agency responsible for regulating water quality in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

Sensitive Species. Wildlife species or their habitat that have small or declining populations or are at-risk for decline or extinction.

Sphere of Influence. A planning boundary that designates the probable future boundary and service area of a city or special district.

Water Quality. The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

Watershed. The land surface area from which water drains into a common point.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

8.1 Water Resources

Water resources of the greatest interest in Pleasant Hill include water supply, water quality, groundwater recharge, and water recycling and conservation. An adequate and high-quality water supply is an essential need, and as such, the government regulates water supply, quality, and use. Because water moves across jurisdictional boundaries above ground and through aquifers, much of the regulation occurs at the regional, State, and Federal levels. Nonetheless, cities have legal authority over development and land use, which means they need to consider the adequacy of water supplies relative to the effects of development on the quantity and quality of water available to the community and its biological resources.

The long-term adequacy of groundwater and surface water resources has become a major public concern in California. Issues include lowered groundwater levels, salt loading, water needs of wildlife, increased storm water runoff, sediment and pollutant loading in runoff, summer rationing in dry years, water use rates, conservation methods, water storage limitations, re-use of water, and continued changes in regulations.

Water Supply

Pleasant Hill water is supplied by four water districts: Contra Costa Water District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Diablo Vista Water System, and the Martinez Water District. The primary water source is the Sacramento-San-Joaquin River Delta. The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (Central San) provides landscape irrigation water that meets the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water requirements for unrestricted landscape irrigation. Approved uses include irrigation at schools, parks, playgrounds, roadway median strips, and sports fields. Water from Central San can also be used for construction project dust control.

ENV-1	Provide an adequate water supply for residential, business, and other uses needed to support the existing and projected city population.

ENV-1.1 Adequate Water Supply and Delivery
SUS
Work with water districts and Central San to assure adequate water supply for, and delivery to, existing and future customers in Pleasant Hill.

ENV-1.2 Green Building Code
SUS
Enforce the Green Building Code to ensure the design, construction, operation, use, and occupancy of new construction and remodeling are subject to contemporary water efficiency standards.

ENV-1.3 Commercial and Business Water Conservation
SUS
Require new or remodeled commercial and industrial development to make changes that conserve water, to the extent feasible. This could include utilizing efficient plumbing fixtures, installing drought-tolerant and water-wise landscaping, and harvesting rainwater for irrigation.

ENV-1.4 Municipal Water Conservation
SUS
Require, where feasible, that City facilities install efficient plumbing fixtures in new construction or renovations, replacing inefficient plumbing fixtures, and installing drought-tolerant and water-wise landscaping to conserve water.

ENV-1.5 Water Conservation in Public Facilities
SUS
During construction or renovation of public facilities, institute water conservation measures such as hot-on-demand water faucets, low-flush toilets, and low-water using appliances.

ENV-1.6 Recycled Water at Public Facilities
SUS
Partner with Central San to expand recycled water lines to public facilities to connect public landscape irrigation systems to a recycled water distribution system when renovating or developing new public facilities.

ENV-1.7 Water Supply Resiliency
SUS
Work with Central San and the Diablo Vista Water System (DVWS) to expand the use of recycled and other non-potable water for landscape irrigation and other appropriate uses.

NOTE: Goals and policies pertaining to water service and district suppliers are covered in the Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure Element.

Water Quality

Depending on the location of a city, water quality can potentially be affected by saltwater intrusion from sea level rise, and watershed runoff of contaminants such as those used in automotive and

manufacturing uses, dry cleaners, or other chemical and industrial processes. Pleasant Hill's water quality is generally good with minimal exposure to contaminants, and consistently ranks high in annual water quality based on reporting from all four water districts.

A portion of eastern Pleasant Hill is in the FEMA 100-year flood plain hazard zone due to its proximity to Grayson Creek, which is subject to periodic flooding, in part because of debris. Sedimentation and debris in water sources like Grayson Creek can compromise water quality in the creek and the water bodies into which it flows.

ENV-2 Protect the quality of water resources in Pleasant Hill. *[Source: New Goal]*

ENV-2.1 Drainage System Maintenance
SUS
Maintain and upgrade the city drainage system, including regularly clearing drainage systems of debris build up that exacerbates flood impacts.

ENV-2.2 Drainage Improvements
SUS
Cooperate with regional agencies to complete regional storm drainage improvements.

ENV-2.3 Limit Parking Areas
SUS
Discourage additional parking for any new development unless the developer can demonstrate the need for additional parking.

ENV-2.4 Alternative Paving Methods
SUS
Encourage alternative materials and designs to limit driveways, parking areas and parking lots citywide, including pervious paving material, turf stones, and "ribbon strip" driveways.

ENV-2.5 Alternative Drainage Design
SUS
Continue to require bioswales and other innovations in new development to allow runoff from parking lots and all impervious area to drain into landscaped areas and rainwater percolate into the ground.

ENV-2.6 Creek Preservation
SUS
Creek setbacks, where feasible, should exceed minimum regulatory setback guidelines to protect native vegitation and enhance creek environments.

ENV-2.7 Watercourse Preservation
Preserve natural watercourses or provide naturalized drainage channels within the city. Where feasible, implement restoration and rehabilitation opportunities.

ENV-2.8 **Creek Clean-up**
Collaborate with local and regional agencies, businesses, property owners, and organizations proactively to reduce litter, illegal dumping, and reestablish native vegetation along local creeks and waterways.

NOTE: Goals and policies pertaining to parks, open space, and subsequent areas for recreation are covered in the Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Element.

8.2 Biological Resources

Most land in the city and its sphere of influence is developed, limiting the amount of sensitive plant and animal habitat. Undeveloped hillsides and other open spaces in Pleasant Hill support pockets of grassland, oak woodland, and shrubland-chaparral habitat. The city also has a variety of plants and trees that provide additional cover and food for animals. This "urban habitat" includes residential and commercial landscaping and streetscape plantings. Rodents, small mammals, and birds use trees and vegetated areas for foraging and nesting. Some sensitive plant and animal species have been historically identified as having the potential to be present as well. These are provided in Table 6-1.

Grayson Creek, Murderers Creek (and several others see creek map) and the Contra Costa Canal form the major waterways in Pleasant Hill. Most of the wetlands in the city have been converted to urban use, and what remains are channelized streams. While the water ways include a portion that is paved and channelized, they still provide some habitat in the channel bottoms, where sediment collects and creates opportunities for plant and animal species to become established. Seasonally wet areas become evident during rainy periods and the creek corridors include limited wetlands and riparian vegetation that provide habitat for birds, amphibians, fish, and terrestrial species. The wetlands that remain in the city are important for recharge and filtering of water supplies.

Wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered in the surrounding area include the California red-legged frog and the Alameda whipsnake. Critical species in the San Joaquin Delta north of Pleasant Hill include the delta smelt and steelhead trout.

Table 8-1 Vegetative Communities and Animal Species with the Potential to Occur in the Planning Area

Vegetative Communities	Sensitive Plant Species	Sensitive Animal Species
Brackish Marsh/Mudflat	Alkali milkvetch	Bay checkerspot butterfly
Freshwater marsh	Antioch Dunes evening primrose	California clapper rail
Grassland	Contra Costa goldfields	California least tern
Seasonal wet grassland	Contra Costa wallflower	California red-legged frog
Seasonal wet plowed grassland	Large-flowered fiddleneck	California tiger salamander
Non-habitat	Mason's Lilaeopsis	Giant garter snake
Oak woodland	Mt. Diablo bird's beak	Lange's metalmark butterfly
Open water	Rock sanicle	Longhorn fairy shrimp
Shrubland/chaparral	Soft bird's beak	Saltmarsh harvest mouse
		San Joaquin kit fox

Source: Contra Costa Water District 2016

Pleasant Hill is also home to several protected tree species and is surrounded by critical habitat for animal species, although no critical habitat exists within the city limits. The City has taken steps to encourage the protection of a variety of tree species through the City Zoning Ordinance (Section 18.50.110). The Zoning Ordinance includes supplemental regulations to protect native oak trees and indigenous trees with a trunk diameter of nine inches or larger at a height of 24 inches above ground.

ENV-3	Preserve and restore streams, wetlands, and riparian areas to function as open space and wildlife corridors.

ENV-3.1 Creek Protection Zone Establishment for New Development

Establish creek protection zones for creeks that extend a minimum of 25 feet (measured from the top of a bank and a strip of land extending laterally outward from the top of each bank), with wider buffers where significant habitat areas or high potential wetlands exist. The City shall prohibit development within a creek protection zones, except as part of greenway enhancement, including habitat conservation, bike and walking paths, wildlife habitat, and native plant landscaping). City approval is required for the following activities within the creek protection zones:

1. Construction, alteration, or removal of any structure;
2. Excavation, filling, or grading;
3. Removal or planting of vegetation (except for removal of invasive plant species); or
4. Alteration of any embankment.

ENV-3.2 Creek Contamination and Sedimentation Prevention

Require new development to use site preparation, grading, and construction techniques that prevent contamination and sedimentation of creeks and streams.

ENV-3.3 Creek Bank Stabilization

Require new development proposals to include appropriate measures for creek bank stabilization, and any additional steps necessary to reduce erosion and sedimentation but preserve natural creek channels and riparian vegetation.

ENV-3.4 Stream, Wetland, and Riparian Reclamation

SUS

Reclaim degraded streams, wetlands, riparian areas, and wildlife migration corridors, where possible, in cooperation with the Flood Control District, and other local and regional organizations.

ENV-3.5 Reclamation with New Development

SUS

Require new development adjacent to creek protection zones to include the reclamation of adjacent creeks, wetlands, and riparian areas.

ENV-3.6 **Natural Stream Corridor Retention and Improvement**

SUS

Actively support the use of natural waterways within the city. The City will actively work to avoid any new channelization of creeks and waterways within the city and shall work with regional agencies to restore channelized sections to a more natural channel, where feasible.

ENV-3.7 **Erosion Control Plans**

SUS

Require erosion control plans for new development that require significant grading or are near streams, wetlands, and riparian areas. The plans shall include recommendations for grading practices that prevent erosion, loss of topsoil, and scouring of drainageways, consistent with biological and aesthetic values.

ENV-3.8 **Educational and Research Access**

Work with public and private landowners adjacent to creeks to allow access to creeks, waterways, and riparian areas for educational and research programs.

ENV-3.9 **Restoration and Creek Maintenance**

SUS

Encourage all landowners in the city to remove invasive species, plant native plant species, and prevent pollution from entering local creeks and waterways.

ENV-4 Protect and preserve natural habitat, plants, and wildlife.

ENV-4.1 **Minimize Development Impacts**

SUS

Require new development and construction activities to minimize impacts and disturbances on plants and animals, including sensitive habitat and migration corridors, landforms, and trees.

ENV-4.2 **Natural Habitat Protection**

SUS

Preserve, protect, and improve remaining natural habitats, sensitive habitats for special status species, waterways, and wetlands.

ENV-4.3 **Fish Bypass Facilities**

SUS

Support efforts of the County to determine the feasibility of constructing fish bypass facilities for flood control drop structures in area creeks.

ENV-4.4 **Biological Resources Assessment**

Require that applicants for development projects proposed within or adjacent to critical habitat areas complete a site-specific biological resources assessment as part of the development review process and modify designs or add mitigations to reduce potential impacts.

ENV-4.5 **Special Status Species Protection**
Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to ensure that new development does not substantially affect any special status species on State or Federal rare, endangered, or threatened species lists.

ENV-4.6 **Urban Forestation**
SUS
Increase urban forestation by promoting urban site design that retains existing trees and includes native species, reducing the urban heat island effect.

8.3 Historic and Cultural Resources

Contra Costa County and the greater San Francisco Bay Area have a long, rich history of human habitation, with the earliest known records dating from around 200 BC. In general, archaeological research has focused on the coastal San Francisco Bay Area, where large shell mounds were easily identified in the landscape. Native American occupation of the region included the areas of modern Walnut Creek and Pleasant Hill. The larger Bay Area consisted of several independent tribal territories during prehistoric and early historic periods, including the Bay Miwok language speakers, who occupied the eastern parts of Contra Costa County, from Walnut Creek to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. While the area offered resources that Native American groups could utilize for food and other uses, there are no known ethnographic settlements in the outlying margins of the San Francisco Bay Area that include Pleasant Hill. Lithic scatters, quarries, habitation sites, petroglyph sites, milling features, and isolated burial sites have been documented and have the potential to occur throughout the city and its sphere of influence, however. Archaeological sites with evidence of these cultures are still found in and around Pleasant Hill. State records list seven Native American archeological sites in Pleasant Hill.

Pleasant Hill has several historic homes and places, such as Rodgers Ranch and others listed below.

Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center

The Rodgers family moved to the area in 1868 and established a 149-acre ranch where they grew crops and were active members of their community. Over time, the ranch changed hands and reduced in size until the original buildings were transformed into a heritage park at the recommendation of the former Pleasant Hill Historical Society. Now, the Rodgers Ranch Heritage Center is just over two acres in size and includes the Rodgers' farmhouse and an urban farm that serves as an education center, hosting workshops and events including farm-to-table culinary courses, master and organic gardening, and permaculture. The site is owned and managed by the Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District (Rec. & Park) and offers a summer day camp, hosts field trips and a harvest festival, and provides tours to the public.

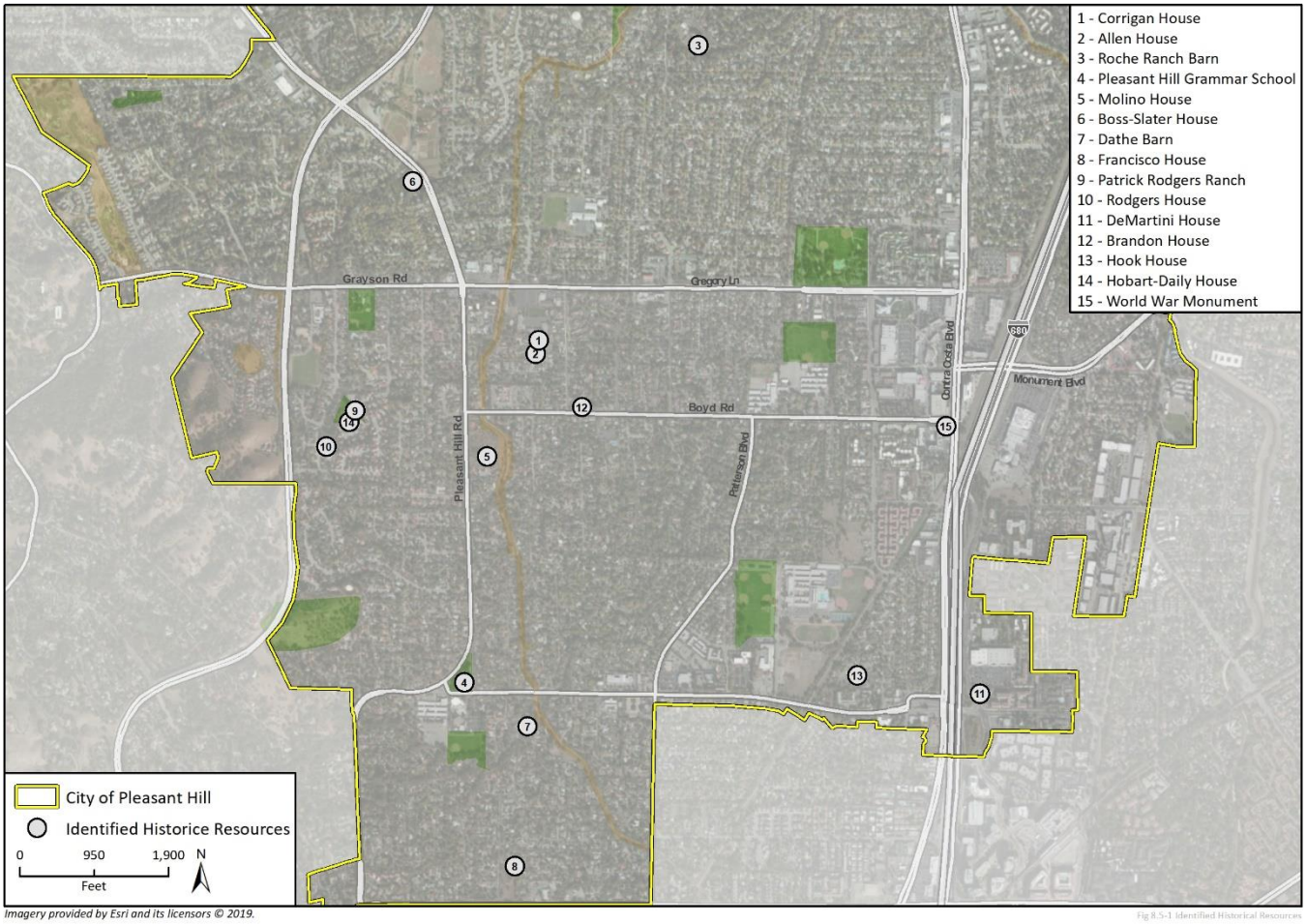
Potential Historic Sites and Structures

A partial list of other buildings and structures of potential historic significance is depicted on Figure 8-1 and include the following:

- **Corrigan House**. Two-story wood frame farmhouse built late 1910s. Adjacent chicken coop remodeled as living quarters.

- **Allen House**. Built in the 1920s as main house on same site as Corrigan House.
- **Roche Ranch Barn**. California style, 1905, with central loft and side stables.
- **Pleasant Hill Grammar School**. Oldest public building in city, 1920. Owned by Rec. & Park.
- **Boss-Slater House.** A one-story cottage that may have been moved from Slater Avenue.
- **Dathe Barn**. White frame two-story barn with front hayloft opening.
- **Francisco House**. Two-story cottage style with exposed rafters.
- **Patrick Rodgers Ranch**. Wood farmhouse and California style barn, 1868. Owned by Rec. & Park District. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.
- **Rodgers House**. White frame 19th-century house.
- **DeMartini House**. One-story home of an early community leader. Now used as a place of business.
- **Brandon House**. Berkeley style, 1921, shingle house with hip roof, fireplace. May have been moved from Brandon Road.
- **Hook House**. Arts and crafts bungalow.
- **Hobart-Daily House**. Ranch style house, 1938, built by then-owner of Rodgers Ranch.
- **World War I Monument**. Originally dedicated in 1927, this monument was relocated when Interstate 680 was built. It honors 76 men and one woman from the county who died in World War I. The World War I Monument is maintained by Contra Costa County.

Figure 8-1 Potential and Designated Historic Structures Identified within Pleasant Hill



The Zoning Ordinance contains overlay districts intended to protect and enhance historical and cultural resources, including by guiding development around them. The historic overlay district has been applied only to the Rodgers Ranch, discussed above. The cultural resources overlay district has not been utilized.

ENV-5 Protect cultural and tribal resources.

ENV-5.1 Construction Monitoring

Require new development to monitor grading, ground-disturbing, and other major earth-moving construction activities by a qualified professional during construction in previously undisturbed areas or those with known archaeological resources.

ENV-5.2 Consultation

Perform required consultation with the appropriate tribal organization(s) as part of projects subject SB 18, AB 52, and AB 168, consistent with the California

Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This shall include, but is not limited to amending the General Plan, adopting or amending specific plans, and when a tribal cultural site is to be placed in permanent open space.

ENV-5.3 Cultural Resources Treatment

Ensure that treatment of any cultural resources discovered during site grading complies with State guidelines.

ENV-5.4 Stop Work in the Event of Unanticipated Cultural Resources Discoveries During Construction

EIR

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities for a project, work in the immediate area shall be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology in either prehistoric or historic archaeology shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find.

If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by a project, additional work such as excavating the cultural deposit to fully characterize its extent, and collecting and curating artifacts may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to cultural resources. In the event that archaeological resources of Native American origin are identified during project construction, a qualified archaeologist will consult with the City to begin Native American consultation procedures.

ENV-5.5 Suspend Work around Tribal Cultural Resources Identified During Construction

EIR

In the event that cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction of a project implemented under the 2040 General Plan, all earth-disturbing work in the vicinity of the find shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find as a cultural resource and an appropriate local Native American representative is consulted. If the City, in consultation with local Native Americans, determines that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and, thus, significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with State guidelines and in consultation with local Native American group(s). The mitigation plan shall include avoidance of the resource or, if avoidance of the resource is infeasible, the plan shall outline the appropriate treatment of the resource in coordination with the appropriate local Native American tribal representative and, if applicable, a qualified archaeologist. Examples of appropriate mitigation for tribal cultural resources include, but are not limited to, protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource, protecting traditional use of the resource, protecting the confidentiality of the resource, or heritage recovery.

ENV-5.6 Protect Paleontological Resources

EIR

A Qualified Professional Paleontologist (as defined by SVP13) must be retained to conduct a paleontological resources analysis prior to the beginning of projects

involving ground disturbance in geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity to determine whether there is a potential for significant impacts to paleontological resources. If potential impacts to paleontological resources are found to be significant, then a Qualified Professional Paleontologist shall be retained to develop and implement a Paleontological Resources Mitigation Program to ensure that impacts to paleontological resources are less than significant.

ENV-5.7 **Open Space and the Protection of Cultural Resources**
Consult with culturally affiliated tribes prior to designating open space in order to protect the identity of any cultural places that exist on the proposed open space and develop a treatment and management plan for identified cultural places.

ENV-5.8 **Cultural Resources Agreement**
Prior to the issuance of grading permits for projects that require completion of a ND, MND, or EIR, the City shall require developers to enter into a cultural resource's treatment agreement with any culturally affiliated tribe that has provided comments as part of the consultation process. This agreement shall address the treatment and disposition of cultural resources and human remains that may be impacted as a result of the development of the Project, as well as provisions for tribal monitors.

ENV-5.9 **Early Tribal Consultation**
Encourage developers and project applicants for only projects that that require completion of a ND, MND, or EIR, to initiate early consultation with Native American tribes for future land use changes.

ENV-6 Maintain designated historic sites and structures.

ENV-6.1 **Community Education**
Work with the Pleasant Hill Library, community partners, and Pleasant Hill Historical Society to obtain, maintain, and display historical reference materials that provide educational background on the history of Pleasant Hill.

ENV-6.2 **Historic Structures**
Encourage the maintenance and preservation of historic structures and appropriately designate and protect historic sites and structures.

ENV-6.3 **Cultural Sites and Structures**
Encourage landowners of projects that require completion of a ND, MND, or EIR to protect cultural and tribal cultural sites consistent with the requirements of State law.

8.4 Air Quality

Air quality is both a local and regional issue and has an important influence on the health and quality of life in Pleasant Hill. Poor air quality contributes to higher rates of asthma, respiratory disease, and some types of cancer. Most air-borne emissions come from vehicles using I-680 and major roadways such as Contra Costa Boulevard. Because pollutants drift across city boundaries, traffic on other nearby freeways, major roadways, and the air traffic at Buchanan Field Airport also impact air quality in the city.

Pleasant Hill overall has good air quality that is generally better than statewide and nationwide averages. But, like most of California, Pleasant Hill experiences ozone pollution in the summer months and particulate matter pollution in the winter months. The ozone and particulate matter pollution can also be exacerbated by natural hazard events, such as smoke from wildland fires. Air quality monitoring for Pleasant Hill indicates that the overall ozone and particulate pollutants are relatively low compared to other areas in the state, with fewer than seven days a year from 2015 to 2017 exceeding national standards.

ENV-7	Meet or exceed State and Federal Air quality standards.

ENV-7.1 Air Quality Improvements
SUS
Promote actions that improve air quality and help meet air quality attainment standards.

ENV-7.2 Air Quality Strategies
SUS
Work with local and regional agencies to develop a consistent and effective approach to air quality planning and management that includes strategies to reduce vehicle trips, wood burning, and the burning of fossil fuels.

ENV-7.3 Fuel-efficient Vehicles
SUS
Require fuel efficiency and cleaner fuels for vehicles, including construction and maintenance equipment, by replacing the City vehicles and equipment with zero-emission vehicles and equipment and requesting that City contractors use reduced- or zero-emission fleets.

ENV-7.4 Landscape Equipment
SUS
Prohibit the use of gas-powered landscape equipment and publicize the benefits and importance of alternative technologies.

ENV-7.5 Sensitive Receptors
SUS
The City shall require that any new development considered a sensitive receptors (e.g., residential units, schools, medical facilities) proposed within 1,000 feet of I-680 or other major sources of toxic air contaminants prepare an operational health risk assessment. If TACs exposure at new sensitive receptor sites would exceed BAAQMD

health risk thresholds, the City shall require mechanical air filtration or other measures be included as part of the project in order to reduce health risk exposure to acceptable levels..

ENV-7.6 Best Management Construction Practices

SUS

Require new development to use best management constuction practices in accordance with BAAQMD standards.

ENV-7.7 Reduce Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions

SUS EIR

Require projects that exceed the BAAQMD screening sizes to evaluate project- specific construction emissions in conformance with the BAAQMD methodology and if construction-related criteria air pollutants exceed the BAAQMD thresholds of significance, require the project applicant to mitigate the impacts to a less-than-significant level.

ENV-7.8 Reduce Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions

SUS EIR

Require projects that exceed the BAAQMD screening sizes to evaluate project- specific operation emissions in conformance with BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines, and if operation-related air pollutants exceed the BAAQMD-adopted thresholds of significance, require the project applicant to mitigate the impact to a less-than-significant level.

ENV-7.9 Conduct and Implement Construction Health Risk Assessment

SUS EIR

For individual projects (excluding ADUs, single-family residences, and duplexes) where construction activities would occur within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors, would last longer than two months, and would not utilize equipment rated US EPA Tier 4 for equipment of 50 horsepower or more, or construction equipment fitted with Level 3 Diesel Particulate Filters for all equipment of 50 horsepower or more, and/or alternative fuel construction equipment, the project applicant shall coordinate with the City to determine if a construction health risk assessment (HRA) shall be performed. If an HRA is to be performed, the HRA shall determine potential risk and compare the risk to the following BAAQMD thresholds:

- Non-compliance with Qualified Community Risk Reduction Plan;
- Increased cancer risk of > 10.0 in a million;
- Increased non-cancer risk of > 1.0 Hazard Index (Chronic or Acute); or
- Ambient PM2.5 increase of > 0.3 µg/m3 annual average

If risk exceeds the thresholds, measures such as requiring the use of Tier 4 engines, Level 3 Diesel Particulate Filters, and/or alternative fuel construction equipment shall be incorporated to reduce the risk to appropriate levels.

ENV-7.10 **Reduce Operational Toxic Air Contaminants**

SUS EIR Require applicants for industrial or warehousing land uses or commercial land uses that would generate substantial diesel truck travel (i.e., 100 diesel trucks per day or 40 or more trucks with diesel-powered transport refrigeration units per day) to contact BAAQMD to determine the appropriate level of operational health risk assessment (HRA) required. If required, the operational HRA shall be prepared in accordance with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and BAAQMD requirements and mitigated to an acceptable level. Typical measures to reduce risk impacts may include, but are not limited to:

- Restricting idling on-site beyond Air Toxic Control Measures idling restrictions, as feasible.
- Electrifying warehousing docks.
- Truck Electric Vehicle (EV) Capable trailer spaces.
- Requiring use of newer equipment and/or vehicles.
- Restricting off-site truck travel through the creation of truck routes.

ENV-7.11 **Odor Impacts**

SUS EIR Consider odor impacts when evaluating land uses and development projects near wastewater treatment plants, treatment plant expansion projects, waste transfer stations, and other odor potential sources per the latest BAAQMD screening distances and guidelines.

NOTE: Goals and policies pertaining to mobile source reductions relating to vehicle miles traveled (VMT) are covered in the Mobility Element.

8.5 Sustainability

A healthy and sustainable environment is one of the most critical components to a healthy life, high quality of living, and the long-term maintenance of important natural resources. By efficiently managing natural resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), Pleasant Hill can address the effects of climate change and preserve the quality of life in our community.

This section focuses on community sustainability through goals and policies targeting energy conservation, green building, greenhouse gas reduction, and recycling and solid waste. These efforts will result in a cleaner, healthier, and more ecologically responsible Pleasant Hill.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

California has become a recognized global leader in the effort to reduce GHG emissions through establishing wide-ranging GHG reduction strategies. The primary GHG reduction legislation driving State and city climate action plans includes Assembly Bill (AB) 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, and Executive Order (EO) B-55-18. These laws and directives have charted a path towards carbon neutrality for California by 2045.

In addition to the landmark climate change bills, California has also passed legislation that increases energy efficiency in buildings (Title 24), improves fuel efficiency in vehicles (Advanced Clean Cars Program), and most recently legislation that calls for 100 percent carbon neutral electricity by 2045 (SB 100).

While the impacts of climate change are imposing and the use of fossil fuels that drive it pervasive, there are solutions. National, state, and local governments worldwide are making changes to reduce the impacts of climate change to a manageable level. What is more, places like California have been making substantial reductions in GHG emissions while continuing to grow its gross domestic product by decarbonizing the economy and investing in clean energy and next-generation technologies.

Generally, there are two primary types of strategies to address climate change: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation strategies focus of slowing or halting future warming by reducing or capturing GHG emissions. Examples include planting trees to absorb carbon dioxide from the air, increasing fuel efficiency to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per mile driven, and conserving electricity to lower GHG emissions associated with energy production. While mitigation strategies will curb some GHG emissions, these efforts are unlikely to halt climate change entirely. Adaptation strategies, which are discussed in the Safety Element of the General Plan, focus on actions to moderate the impacts of climate change. Examples of adaptation include use of drought-tolerant landscaping, reduced impermeable surfaces, and green building codes.

Energy Efficiency and Electrification

Increasing energy efficiency and the availability of renewable energy has great potential to contribute to GHG reduction and to preserve resources. The energy needed to light, heat, and power buildings is a stationary source of GHG emissions if produced using fossil fuels, the reduction of which is a key goal throughout the state. Energy use reductions can be achieved in a variety of ways, including optimizing energy efficiency in new construction, retrofitting existing buildings that facilitate energy use reduction; promoting energy and water conservation and efficiency; and encouraging the use of renewable energy. Energy audits for residential and commercial uses and developer and building contractor education on energy conservation and efficiency techniques are other approaches to energy conservation. As California moves toward a cleaner energy grid and greater energy efficiency, residents and businesses in Pleasant Hill can take advantage of numerous programs, incentives, and improvements that foster greater energy independence, lower energy costs, and greener and safer energy options.

Natural gas is a common source of energy in many buildings in Pleasant Hill, as it is in other cities and counties in California and across the country. Reducing and potentially eliminating the use of natural

gas in existing and future buildings is important to both meeting climate change goals and to creating safer cities and homes. Achieving greater electrification will also help communities reach the goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 set by Senate Bill 100. An all-electric building that uses 100 percent renewable energy has zero carbon emissions, which can go a long way toward helping Pleasant Hill, Contra Costa County, and California reach its energy and climate change goals.

The City of Pleasant Hill adopted the California Building Standards Code by reference in 2019, including sections that govern energy efficiency (Title 24, Part 6) and Green Building Standards (Title 24, Part 11), also known as CALGreen. Developed as part of a comprehensive effort to meet the AB 32 GHG reductions schedule (reducing GHGs to 1990 levels by 2020), CALGreen provides cost-effective approaches to reduce energy use and water consumption, encourage access to alternate transportation modes, and other measures that provide energy reduction benefits.

Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling

Some of the solid waste generated by residents and businesses in Pleasant Hill is diverted through recycling and reuse. The Solid Waste ordinance (Pleasant Hill Municipal Code Section 13.10 et seq.) regulates the way solid waste and recycling is managed in the city, including the services of franchise waste haulers. The Solid Waste and Recycling Plan includes strategies to divert from landfills and obtain grants that are used to encourage recycling of used motor oil and beverage containers. This Plan is a State requirement that indicates how the City will promote waste source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and disposal to help achieve the statewide goal of source-reduction, recycling, or composting of 75 percent of solid waste generated in California.

ENV-8	Become a low carbon community that strives to exceed State GHG reduction goals by 2040.

ENV-8.1 **Meet State Emission Reduction Targets**
Reduce GHG emissions at a rate that meets the long-term State and BAAQMD GHG emissions targets of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (pursuant to SB 32) and carbon neutrality by 2045 (pursuant to AB 1279).

ENV-8.2 **Health and Economic Benefits**
SUS
Prioritize implementation of GHG reduction projects that provide health and economic benefits for the community.

ENV-8.3 **Municpal GHG Reduction**
SUS
Implement cost-effective GHG reduction strategies for City facilities and operations.

ENV-8.4 **Land Use and Transportation Priorities**
SUS
Support land uses and transportation improvements that prioritize alternative transportation modes that will reduce the number and length of automobile trips.

ENV-8.5 **GHG Thresholds**
SUS
Require new development projects that would exceed GHG thresholds to feasibly mitigate all GHG emissions and locally offset any remaining GHG emissions that exceed the threshold consistent with the City standards.

ENV-8.6 **Electric Vehicle Infrastructure**
SUS
Require installation of electric vehicle charging stations as a ratio of total required parking for new and redeveloped commercial and multi-family projects and require new single-family residential development to include to 220 volt outlets in all garages.

ENV-8.7 **Grant Funding**
SUS
Seek grant funding to support implementation of GHG reduction projects in municipal facilities, including rebates and other incentive opportunities.

ENV-8.8 **Preferences for Firms Using Reduced-emissions Equipment**
SUS
Give preference for City contracts to firms using reduced-emissions equipment, including for services such as trash collection and landscaping.

ENV-8.9 **Sustainable Community Facility Design**
SUS
Encourage the incorporation of sustainable design features in community facilities to reduce energy demand and environmental impacts, such as solar reflective roofing, permeable pavement, and incorporation of shade trees.

ENV-9

Improve efficiency and conservation in all development.

ENV-9.1 **Energy Conservation Education**
SUS
Partner with utility providers to educate residents, employers, and business owners/managers on the energy conservation programs available.

ENV-9.2 **Energy Efficiency Improvements**
SUS
Require energy efficiency improvements, including alternative energy technology, as a part of residential and commercial building renovations when a building permit application is submitted to the City.

ENV-9.3 **Local Partnerships**
SUS
Partner with local businesses and organizations to secure grants and incentives that facilitate energy efficiency and renewable energy production.

ENV-9.4 **Municipal Buildings Efficiency and Conservation**
SUS
Require the design of new public buildings to exceed State standards for water and energy efficiency.

ENV-9.5 **Battery Energy Storage Systems**
SUS
Encourage battery energy storage systems as an option for optimizing the management of electricity generated by renewable resources.

ENV-9.6 **Urban Tree Canopy**
SUS
Encourage discretionary development to include the planting of shade trees on each property and within parking areas to reduce the retention and radiation of heat.

ENV-9.7 **Energy-Efficient Lighting**
SUS
Require public facilities to use energy-efficient lighting technology for outdoor and indoor spaces.

ENV-10

Become a low or zero-waste community with convenient and effective options for recycling, composting, and diverting waste from landfills.

ENV-10.1 **Franchise Agreements**
SUS
Ensure waste franchise agreements and programs offer progressively higher rates of waste diversion with the goal of attaining and eventually exceeding the mandated 75 percent diversion rate.

ENV-10.2 **Green Purchasing**
SUS
Evaluate and implement green purchasing options across all City departments and consider the life cycle effects of purchases.

ENV-10.3 **Zero Waste Education**
SUS
Provide simple zero-waste education programs in City facilities and other organizations and partner with schools to facilitate education programs about recycling, composting, and reusing with standardized zero-waste materials.

ENV-10.4 **Composting Equipment**
SUS
Provide composting equipment at community facilities and events to encourage public and commercial composting.

ENV-10.5 **Recycled Building Materials**
SUS
Encourage new development projects to use recycled building materials where cost-effective and structurally feasible.

ENV-10.6 **Building Salvage and Roadway Construction Projects**
SUS
Require maximization of building salvage and recycling in remodeling or building demolition or roadway reconstruction projects when issuing demolition and encroachment permits.

ENV-10.7 **Recycling and Waste Diversion**
SUS
Evaluate recycling and waste diversion opportunities periodically to consider new opportunities to further increase waste diversion.

ENV-10.8 **Trash Reduction**
SUS
Encourage the community to continue meeting the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board Permit Requirements for Trash Reduction.

ENV-10.9 **Reduction of Non-Recyclable/Compostable Products**
SUS
Reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste in the community.

ENV-10.10 **On-Site Facilities in Existing Development**
Require the City and encourage commercial businesses and business parks to install recycling and compost receptacles on their premises.

ENV-10.11 **Reduce Waste in Operations**
Require the City and encourage residents and businesses to reuse products, choose post-consumer recycled content products, reduce packaging waste, and use non-toxic cleaning products to reduce waste and greenhouse gas emissions.

8.6 Implementation Programs

Programs	Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
A **Water Conservation Education** Update promotion and educational materials on communitywide water conservation, including but not limited to City website updates and quarterly newsletters advertising regional rebates and programs.	ENV-1.3	Planning Division Engineering Division					■
B **Water Conservation Programs** Develop and market a program to facilitate the installation of water-conserving equipment or infrastructure beyond that already required by the City or State.	ENV-1.4 ENV-1.5	Planning Division Engineering Division		■			

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
C	**Public Facility Water Conservation Programs** Prepare and update every five years an action plan for water conservation measures in existing and new public facilities, including using recycled water for public roadways and facility irrigation.	ENV-1.4 ENV-1.5	Engineering Division	■	■	■		■
D	**Water Conservation Ordinance** Review and update every five years, if necessary, the water-efficient landscape standards for consistency with State provisions.	ENV-1.4 ENV-1.5 ENV-1.6 ENV-1.7	Planning Division	■	■	■		■
E	**Development Standards** Review and update every five years, if necessary, the citywide design guidelines to include latest technologies for permeable surfaces, parking lot drainage, and other ways to reduce pollution in urban stormwater runoff.	ENV-2.2 ENV-2.3 ENV-2.4 ENV-2.5	Engineering Division Planning Division	■	■	■		■
F	**Litter and Debris Removal in Creeks** Create a citywide litter and debris removal and cleanup program that aims to address sources of pollution that affect local creeks and waterways by partnering with local groups, organizations, and agencies.	ENV-2.8	Engineering Division	■				
G	**Erosion Control** Revise and update every five years the Municipal Code as necessary to require best practices that reduce soil erosion and minimize or eliminate the effects of grading on loss of topsoil.	ENV-3.1 ENV-3.3 ENV-3.7 ENV-3.8	Engineering Division	■	■	■		■

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
H	**Creek Restoration Funding** Seek regional, State, and federal funding sources to reclaim, restore, and enhance local creeks and waterways in order to: • Reduce embankment erosion and deterioration; • Clearing debris to maintain free flowing waterways; and • Stabilize and restore stream banks through the planting of new vegetation.	ENV-3.4 ENV-3.4	Engineering Division City Manager					■
I	**Planting Education** Provide residents with education and informational sources on invasive plants species to avoid planting, as well as locally native plants appropriate to Contra Costa County and Pleasant Hill.	ENV-3.10	Planning Division	■				

J	**Construction Bird Surveys and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures** ▪ For construction activities initiated during the bird nesting season (February 1 – September 15) involving removal of vegetation that could potentially serve as habitat for special-status bird species or other nesting bird habitat, including abandoned structures and other man-made features, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities. ▪ The nesting bird pre-construction survey shall be conducted on foot and shall include a buffer around the construction site at a distance determined by a qualified biologist. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in California Bay Area communities (i.e., qualified biologist). If nests are found, an avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. The buffer shall be demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to demarcate the boundary. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid	ENV-4.1 ENV-4.2	Planning Division	■

Programs	Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground disturbing activities shall occur within the buffer until the biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist on the basis that the encroachment will not be detrimental to an active nest. A report summarizing the pre-construction survey(s) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and shall be submitted to the City prior to the commencement of construction activities. ▪ Future project site plans shall include a statement acknowledging compliance with the federal MBTA and California Fish and Game Code that includes avoidance of active bird nests and identification of Best Management Practices to avoid impacts to active nests, including checking for nests prior to construction activities during February 1 to September 15 and what to do if an active nest is found so that the nest is not inadvertently impacted during grading or construction activities. SUS EIR							

K	**Pre-Construction Roosting Bats Surveys and Implement Avoidance Measures** Prior to the removal or alteration of trees and structures that may serve as roosting habitat for special-status bat species, a qualified biologist shall conduct a focused survey of all trees and structures to be removed or impacted by construction activities to determine whether active roosts of special-status bats are present on site. Tree or structure removal shall be planned for either the spring or the fall and timed to ensure both suitable conditions for the detection of bats and adequate time for tree and/or structure removal to occur during seasonal periods of bat activity exclusive of the breeding season, as described below. Trees and/or structures containing suitable potential bat roost habitat features shall be clearly marked or identified. If no bat roosts are found, the results of the survey will be documented and submitted to the City within 30 days of the survey, after which no further action will be required. If day roosts are present, the biologist shall prepare a site-specific roosting bat protection plan to be implemented by the contractor following the City's approval. The plan shall incorporate the following guidance as appropriate: ▪ When possible, removal of trees/structures identified as suitable roosting habitat shall be conducted during seasonal periods of bat activity, including the following:	ENV-4.1 ENV-4.2 ENV-4.4	Planning Division	■

- Between September 1 and about October 15, or before evening temperatures fall below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and/or more than 0.5 inch of rainfall within 24 hours occurs.
- Between March 1 and April 15, or after evening temperatures rise above 45 degrees Fahrenheit and/or no more than 0.5 inch of rainfall within 24 hours occurs.

- If a tree /structure must be removed during the breeding season and is identified as potentially containing a colonial maternity roost, then a qualified biologist shall conduct acoustic emergence surveys or implement other appropriate methods to further evaluate if the roost is an active maternity roost. Under the biologist's guidance, the contractor shall implement measures that consist of (or exceed) the following:
  - If it is determined that the roost is not an active maternity roost, then the roost may be removed in accordance with the other requirements of this measure.
  - If it is found that an active maternity roost of a colonial roosting species is present, the roost shall not be disturbed during the breeding season (April 15 to August 31).
- Tree removal procedures shall be implemented using a two-step tree removal process. This method is conducted over two consecutive

days and works by creating noise and vibration by cutting non-habitat branches and limbs from habitat trees using chainsaws only (no excavators or other heavy machinery) on day one. The noise and vibration disturbance, together with the visible alteration of the tree, is very effective in causing bats that emerge nightly to feed to not return to the roost that night. The remainder of the tree is removed on day two.

- Prior to the demolition of vacant structures within the project site, a qualified biologist shall conduct a focused habitat assessment of all structures to be demolished. The habitat assessment shall be conducted enough in advance to ensure the commencement of building demolition can be scheduled during seasonal periods of bat activity (see above), if required. If no signs of day roosting activity are observed, no further actions will be required. If bats or signs of day roosting by bats are observed, a qualified biologist will prepare specific recommendations such as partial dismantling to cause bats to abandon the roost, or humane eviction, both to be conducted during seasonal periods of bat activity, if required.

- If the qualified biologist determines a roost is used by a large number of bats (large hibernaculum), bat boxes shall be installed near the project site. The number of bat boxes installed will depend on the size of

	Programs	Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
	the hibernaculum and shall be determined through consultation with CDFW. If a maternity colony has become established, all construction activities shall be postponed within a 500-foot buffer around the maternity colony until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have dispersed. Once it has been determined that the roost is clear of bats, the roost shall be removed immediately. SUS EIR							
L	**Tree Planting and Maintenance Strategy** Prepare and update as necessary the tree planting and maintenance strategy to reduce ambient air temperature on hot sunny days. This plan should be reviewed and updated, as appropriate.	ENV-4.6	Maintenance Division Planning Division Engineering Division					■
M	**Tribal Construction Monitors** Require tribal monitor(s) during all activities in areas with cultural resources of interest to local Native American tribes. Monitors shall observe grading, ground-disturbing, and other earth-moving activities.	ENV-5.1	Planning Division					■

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
N	**Tribal Consultation** Require the determination of the significance of the cultural resource(s) and development and implementation of any data recovery program shall be conducted by a qualified professional and in consultation with interested Native American tribes. All Native American human remains and associated grave goods shall be returned to their most likely descendent and repatriated. The final disposition of artifacts not directly associated with Native American graves shall be negotiated during consultation with interested tribes. If Native American tribes do not accept the artifact, it shall be offered to an institution staffed by qualified professionals, as determined by the City Planner. Artifacts include material recovered from all phases of work, including the initial survey, testing, indexing, data recovery, and monitoring.	ENV-5.1 ENV-5.2 ENV-5.3	Planning Division					■

O	**Identify Historic and Cultural Sites** Update the historic and cultural resources survey to identify historic or cultural sites eligible for resource protection, with specific consideration of structures 45 or more years. In addition, the following items shall be completed: ▪ The evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in architectural history or history (as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 61). The qualified architectural historian or historian shall conduct an intensive-level evaluation in accordance with the guidelines and best practices promulgated by the State Office of Historic Preservation to identify potential historical resources within the proposed development site. All properties 45 years of age or older shall be evaluated within their historic context and documented in a report meeting the State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines. All evaluated properties shall be documented on Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Forms. The report shall be submitted to the City for review and concurrence. If the property is already listed in the NRHP or CRHR, the historical resources evaluation described above shall not be required. ▪ If historical resources are identified within the site of a proposed	ENV-6 ENV-6.1	Planning Division	■

development, efforts shall be made to the extent feasible to ensure that impacts are mitigated. Application of mitigation shall generally be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the Professional Qualification Standards, unless unnecessary in the circumstances (e.g., preservation in place). In conjunction with a development application that may affect the historical resource, the historical resources evaluation report shall also identify and specify the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities.

- Efforts shall be made to the greatest extent feasible to ensure that the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of the resource is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Application of the Standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the Professional Qualification Standards. In conjunction with a development application that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities shall be provided to the City for review and concurrence. As applicable, the report shall demonstrate how a project complies

with the Standards and be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to the issuance of permits.

- If significant historical resources are identified on a development site and compliance with the Standards and or avoidance is not possible, appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. Mitigation measures may include documentation of the historical resource in the form of a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) report, or equivalent. The report shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation and shall generally follow the HABS Level III requirements, including digital photographic recordation, detailed historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Professional Qualification Standards and submitted to the City prior to issuance of any permits for demolition or alteration of the historical resource.

- Assessments shall include a California Historical Resources Information System records search at the Northwest Information Center (NAHC) and a Sacred Lands File search maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission. The records searches will

characterize the results of previous cultural resource surveys and disclose any cultural resources that have been recorded and/or evaluated in and around a project site. A Phase I pedestrian survey shall be undertaken at a project site that is on previously undeveloped land in order to locate any surface cultural materials. By performing a records search, consultation with the NAHC, and a Phase I survey, a qualified archaeologist shall be able to classify a project site as having high, medium, or low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

- If the Phase I archaeological survey identifies resources that may be affected by a project, the archaeological resources assessment shall also include Phase II testing and evaluation. If resources are determined significant or unique through Phase II testing and site avoidance is not possible, appropriate site-specific mitigation measures shall be identified in the Phase II evaluation. These measures shall include, but would not be limited to, a Phase III data recovery program, avoidance, or other appropriate actions to be determined by a qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City and any interested Tribes, as stated in the 2040 General Plan Tribal Consultation Implementation Program outlined by Goal ENV-5. If significant archaeological resources cannot be avoided, impacts may be reduced to less-than-significant levels by filling on top of the sites

Programs	Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
rather than cutting into a cultural deposit. Alternatively, and/or in addition, a data collection program may be warranted, including mapping the location of artifacts, surface collection of artifacts, or excavation of the cultural deposit to characterize the nature of the buried portions of sites. Curation of the excavated artifacts or samples shall occur as specified by the archaeologist in consultation with the City and any interested Tribes. As stated in the 2040 General Plan Tribal Consultation Implementation Program outlined by Goal ENV-5, the final disposition of artifacts not directly associated with Native American graves shall be negotiated during consultation with interested tribes. If Native American tribes do not accept the artifact, it shall be offered to an institution staffed by qualified professionals, as determined by the City Planner. Artifacts include material recovered from all phases of work, including the initial survey, testing, indexing, data recovery, and monitoring.							

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
P	**Clean Fleet Program** Research potential funding mechanisms, including grant funding, to prepare and implement a clean fleet program to purchase or lease of zero emission, alternative energy vehicles and equipment with the objective of replacing all fossil fuel vehicles and equipment.	ENV-7.3 ENV-10.2	City Manager Maintenance Division		■			

Q	**Climate Action Plan** The City shall adopt the Pleasant Hill Climate Action Plan by Summer 2025 and include targets that reflect those set by SB 32 to reduce GHG emissions by 40 percent below the 1990 levels by 2030 and AB 1279 to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Implementation measures in the CAP to achieve the 2030 and 2045 targets shall include, but are not limited to, the following: ▪ Develop and adopt Zero Net Energy requirements for new and remodeled residential and non-residential development; ▪ Develop and adopt a building electrification ordinance for existing and proposed structures; ▪ Expand charging infrastructure and parking for electric vehicles; ▪ Implement carbon sequestration by expanding the urban forest, participating in soil-based or compost application sequestration initiatives, supporting regional open space protection, and/or incentivizing rooftop gardens; and ▪ Implement policies and measures included in the 2017 and 2022 California Climate Change Scoping Plans, such as mobile source strategies for increasing clean transit options and zero emissions vehicles by providing electric vehicle charging stations.	ENV-8.1 ENV-8.3	Planning Division City Manager	■

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
R	**GHG Emissions Thresholds of Significance** The City shall also adopt Pleasant Hill CEQA GHG Emissions Thresholds of Significance that are consistent with the Pleasant Hill Climate Action Plan by Summer 2025 for use in future CEQA GHG emissions analyses through 2030 and consistent with SB 32. In addition, upon completion of future Climate Action Plan updates and as necessary, the City shall update the CEQA GHG emissions threshold of significance to be consistent with each climate action plan update.	ENV-8.1 ENV-8.3	Planning Division City Manager		■			
S	**GHG Reduction and Source Alignment** Pursue a diverse mix of GHG reduction strategies across a range of municipal activities that generate GHG emissions and perform municipal GHG inventories at least once every five years to track results for implementation elsewhere.	ENV-8.3	Engineering Division Planning Division Building Division		■	■		
T	**Electric Vehicle Parking Regulations** Revise and update the Municipal Code Parking regulations, as needed, to reflect current best practices for electric vehicle charging considering new state legislation banning combustion engine vehicle by 2035	ENV-8.6	Planning Division					■

Programs		Policy Implemented	Responsible / Supporting Department(s)	2021 – 2025	2026 – 2030	2031 – 2040	Annual	Ongoing
U	**Energy Conservation Education** Create a program to educate, provide access to a clearinghouse of available grants, and other funding sources to promote energy conservation and the application of alternative energy technology.	ENV-9.1 ENV-9.3	Planning Division	■				■
V	**Zero Waste** Prepare and update as necessary a zero-waste action plan to maximize waste diversion.	ENV-10.1 ENV-10.2 ENV-10.3 ENV-10.4 ENV-10.5 ENV-10.6 ENV-10.7 ENV-10.8	Building Division City Manager					■
W	**Recycled and Salvaged Building Materials** Create educational information for distribution to development project applicants on the use of recycled materials in new development projects and roadway projects.	ENV-10.6 ENV-10.7 ENV-10.8	Building Division Engineering Division					■
X	**Ban of Non-Recyclable/Compostable Materials** Develop an ordinance to ban the use of styrofoam, plastics straws, and other petroleum-based, non-recyclable, or non-compostable materials used for food and beverage services, including to-go and delivery items.	ENV-10.9	City Manager		■			