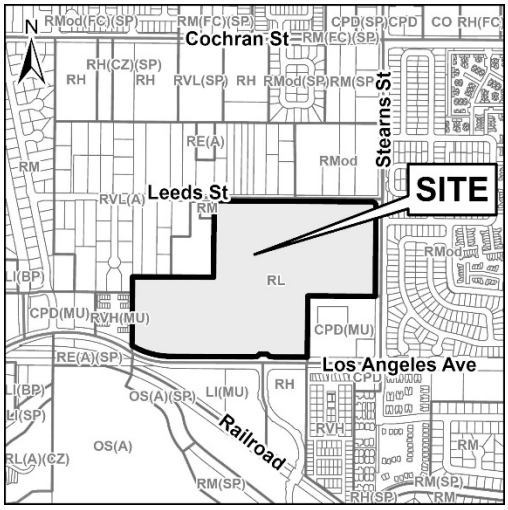
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF REPORT

CASE NO.: PD-S-2022-0011 (Modification) **DATE:** November 21, 2024

STAFF CONTACT:	Zarui Chaparyan (805) 583-6774
REQUEST:	Request for approval to modify Phase 4 improvements at Rancho Santa Susana Park to construct open soccer fields with 100-foot tall light poles; basketball and volleyball courts; restroom and storage building; picnic shelters; pre-teen and tot lots; and associated parking and landscaping; and for an Addendum to the previously approved EIR for the site
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve the Certificate of Approval, subject to the attached conditions
APPLICANT:	Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District Attn: Tom Evans 4201 Guardian Street Simi Valley, CA 93063 (805) 584-4400
GENERAL PLAN:	Community Park
ZONING:	Residential Low Density (RL)
LOCATION:	5005 E. Los Angeles Avenue



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant, Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District (RSRPD), requests approval to modify the Phase Four of PD-S-526 for the Rancho Santa Susana Park located at 5005 East Los Angeles Avenue. On May 23, 1984, the Planning Commission approved PD-S-526 for a 46-acre, seven phase community park. This request makes phase four the final phase of Rancho Santa Susana Park, eliminating phases five through seven. Table 1 depicts the approved phases, current site conditions, and changes proposed with this Modification.

Table 1 - Approved Phases for Rancho Santa Susana Park

Phase	Approved by PD-S-526	Current site conditions	PD-S-526 MOD #2 Proposal
1	Two softball fields, a soccer field, and parking lot	Constructed	No change
2	Two soccer fields, group picnic area, maintenance yard, and sand volleyball court	Constructed	No change
3	Softball field, pre-teen play/ tot lot, and parking lot	Constructed	Update pre-teen play/ tot lot
4	Senior citizen/arts and crafts building, shuffleboard, two tennis courts, commercial building and basketball court	Community Center building constructed. Senior citizen building, shuffleboard, tennis courts and basketball court not constructed.	Construct open field with lighting (up to 100 feet in height) to utilize for soccer; one basketball court; four volleyball courts; restroom building; two picnic shelters; pre-teen and tot lot play area; maintenance storage

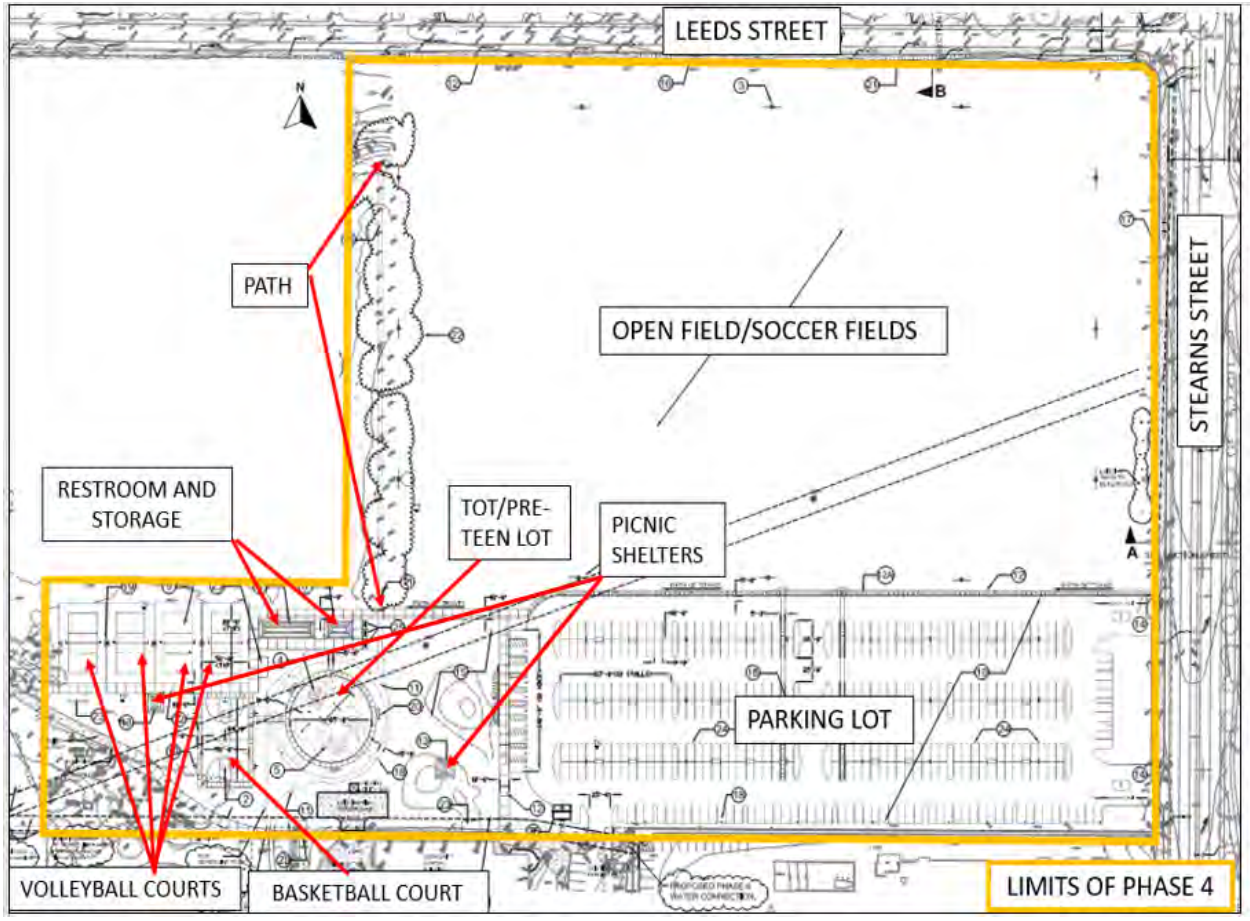
			building; pave parking lot and install landscaping
5	3.5–acre lake, rock lined stream and 10-acre picnic/open play area	Open picnic/play area constructed. Lake and stream not constructed	Eliminate Phase
6	Six tennis courts	Not constructed	Eliminate Phase
7	Handball court and gymnasium	Gymnasium constructed as part of the community center. Handball court not constructed.	Eliminate Phase

The park currently utilizes a 10-acre open grass area on the northeast side as soccer fields (Refer to Figure 1). The Park District will continue to use the space as soccer fields and for events, and install 12 sport field lights between 90 and 100 feet in height. The lights will be off daily by 10:00 p.m., and the RSRPD will have the ability to dim lights when the fields are not in use (Refer to Conditions *A-15 and *A-16). The field has the potential to accommodate 10 soccer fields at any given time. Additional 14- and 20-foot tall lights will be installed in the parking lot and around the basketball and volleyball courts.

The proposal includes a 600-square foot restroom and 1,200-square foot storage building south of the existing soccer fields and east of the proposed sand volleyball courts. The buildings will be 14 feet, 7 inches. All buildings will consist of “Champagne” color split face blocks with a “Hunter green” standing seam metal roof to match the existing buildings on site.

The basketball court, four sand volleyball courts, two shade structure/picnic shelters, pre-teen and tot lots, and trash enclosure are all located north of the community center. The picnic shelters are 400 square feet each and 12 feet, 8 inches in height, with six picnic tables each. The 5,860 square foot pre-teen and tot lots are east of the volleyball courts, with a meandering concrete walkway around the play area. The walkway will run north and south of the park and connect to other existing trails. Refer to Figure 1 for the proposed Phase 4 site plan.

Figure 1 – Proposed Phase 4 Site Plan



The proposal includes 387 new parking spaces, of which 10 are handicap accessible. Temporary parking will be eliminated from site, and the new parking, coupled with the existing parking, will amount to a total of 695 spaces. Landscaped planter islands will be located at the end of each parking row and additional planters and trees within the rows. New post and cable will replace the existing chain link fence along Leeds Street; on Stearns Street, the existing fence will be removed and replaced with new chain link fencing. Live turf is proposed in the open sports field and other open areas. The landscaping consists of various trees, such as the Atlas Cedar and London Plane Sycamore Tree, as well as shrubs, such as birds of paradise, rosemary, and Japanese privet amongst others. Refer to Exhibit 1 for the full plan set. On the Final Landscape Plan, the applicant must replace the proposed Mexican fan palm with another drought tolerant plant/tree that is not on the invasive plant list (Condition *A-14).

The Public Notice was published and mailed to surrounding property owners not less than 10 days before the public hearing. This is in accordance with Simi Valley Municipal Code (SVMC) § 9-74.020.

ISSUES

There are no outstanding issues.

ANALYSIS

The proposed modifications are consistent with the following findings per Simi Valley Municipal Code § 9-52.100:

1. The Administrative Modification to the Planned Development Permit (PD) is in full compliance with the Development Code and the Municipal Code, in that the proposed design revisions are consistent with the Residential Low (RL) zone, which allows the height of accessory structures to be a maximum of 18 feet tall and the five proposed buildings and structure are below that height. Additionally, the improvements are within the existing park and all new structures are setback over 100 feet from the property lines, exceeding the required setbacks.

	Required	Provided
Accessory Structure Height	18 feet	14 feet, 7 inches
Setbacks	Front and Rear Yard: 20 feet Side Yards: 5 feet	Over 100 feet
Parking	N/A	387 added for a total of 695 parking spaces

   Therefore, this finding is met.

2. The Administrative Modification to the PD is consistent with the Simi Valley General Plan, in that the General Plan designation for the site (Community Park) is the same as when PD-S-526 was approved by the Planning Commission in May of 1984. The proposed site plan and architectural changes are consistent with the following General Plan policies:

   a. General Plan Parks and Recreation Policy PR-2.1: "Promote healthy lifestyles, recreational, and leisure activities, and programs for the entire family, including youth and senior populations, as important considerations for recreational programs and amenities." The addition of sports courts, soccer fields, picnic shelters, and extended walking path allow for a variety of activities and community amenities for all ages.

   b. General Plan Parks and Recreation Policy PR-1.11: "…plan and design parks to incorporate adequate facilities for youth to ensure safe and active gathering places for their recreation." The pre-teen and tot lot will be updated with age appropriate equipment that will be more accessible and safer for all children. Additionally, the sports courts and open field areas will provide updated lighting to provide for visibility and safe playing.

   Therefore, this finding is met.

3. The Administrative Modification to the PD is consistent with applicable City adopted design guidelines, in that the proposed design revisions are consistent with the following Simi Valley Design Guidelines:

    a. The tot/pre-teen lots, basketball and volleyball courts, and picnic shelters are not exposed to public streets (Citywide Design Guideline, page 3-19). These recreational facilities are located behind the existing community center building and setback more than 100 feet from Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue, affording visitors more privacy.

    b. The newly designed main entrance along Stearns Street offers separate driveways and a large landscaped planter between theOk driveways, creating a well-designed entry that enhances the park as shown on the site plan. The Citywide Design Guideline states that a well-designed entry should have walls, signage, paving and planting (page 2-11).

    Therefore, this finding is met.

4. The Administrative Modification to the PD ensures that the proper standards and conditions have been imposed which protect the public health, safety, and welfare, in that a CEQA analysis has concluded that the proposed project will not have potential health impacts. The applicant must also obtain permits from Building and Safety for construction of the proposed project that meets all California Building Codes and Simi Valley Municipal Code requirements. The applicant must also comply with the Ventura County Fire Protection District's conditions of approval (Conditions D-1 to D-19). Therefore, this finding is met.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND CEQA REQUIREMENTS

The City of Simi Valley approved PD-S-526 and adopted the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on May 23, 1984. The project, as originally described in the EIR is changing to eliminate the last three phases. Other changes include: upgrade and maintenance of an open field; one basketball court and four volleyball courts; a restroom and storage buildings; two picnic shelters; pre-teen and tot lot play area; paved parking lot; and the addition of 100-foot sports court lighting structures. The proposed project is within the development area that the previous environmental document approved and analyzed.

CEQA Guidelines 15162(a) identifies the circumstances under which a subsequent EIR is required for a previously adopted environmental report. A subsequent EIR is required if one or more of the following occurs:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;
    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

As analyzed in the attached Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Addendum (Exhibit 2), none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines § 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration are present.

The 1984 EIR found key adverse impacts, including the loss of agricultural land due to the park's development. Noise, traffic, light, water, and law enforcement were identified as significant impacts that could be mitigated. Noise impacts, particularly from crowd noise during events, could be mitigated by constructing barriers and adjusting field elevations. Traffic issues, such as parking congestion, could be alleviated through strategic parking restrictions and signage. Light pollution could be minimized by using directed lighting fixtures. Water quality concerns related to the proposed lake could be managed through water turnover and maintenance practices. Law enforcement needs could be addressed by training park rangers as peace officers.

The proposed project's CEQA analysis found that no impacts previously found to be insignificant are now significant. The following were analyzed in the Addendum:

- Agricultural Resources: Previous agricultural uses on the site have been removed via the park development and no new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts would occur as a result.

- Land Use: The community park is consistent with regional plans, the City's General Plan, and the Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District master plan. The proposed modifications to the park would not result in new impacts nor a substantial increase in previously disclosed impacts.

- Aesthetics and Light and Glare: The proposed increase in height of the community park light poles and the associated light and glare would be consistent with the standards of the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code. The 1984 FEIR acknowledged that some stray lighting was expected as was some glare, from development of the community park master plan. In accordance with the 1984 EIR mitigation measures for light and glare impacts, the Project lamp fixtures would be hooded, shielded, and/or directed to reduce stray light and glare, and the

Project also includes peripheral landscaping to reduce stray light and glare. The Project's aesthetics and light and glare impacts would be less than significant and would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts.

- Biological Resources: The 1984 EIR described that the park project site had been used for farming, which eliminated native flora and fauna, that no trees were located on the site, and that the project would improve overall habitat value. As such, no mitigation measures were proposed. The new proposed project does not have new mitigation requirements.

- Archaeology: Previous surveys and research found that no cultural resources were discovered at the site. Any new earthwork would be required to comply with existing cultural resource regulations, in the unlikely event that cultural resources are uncovered. With compliance with these regulations, the project would not result in impacts.

- Water Resources/Drainage: With required compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and MS4 Permit requirements, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Water Resources/Drainage impacts would occur.
  No new mitigation is required.

- Traffic/Circulation: The 1984 EIR traffic and circulation mitigation measures have been implemented. The Project would formally add 387 parking spaces along Stearns Street, bringing the parking count up to 695 spaces. Based on RSRPD's experience with monitoring regular and tournament use of the park, at a maximum, approximately 1,000 people visit the park on a tournament day. As such, the park would need to provide 500 parking spaces to accommodate a tournament, and the park would meet this need.

  The Project activities are ongoing, and no new trips would be added to the street network. Therefore, preparation of a traffic study is not required, and the Project is exempt from preparation of a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis, because community-serving projects, such as parks and libraries, are deemed by the City Engineer to have a less than significant impact.

- Air Quality: The project would not exceed the thresholds that the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District has determined for projects, and would not have a considerable net increase of criteria pollutant for the project's region. No new impacts nor increase in previously disclosed impacts would occur; no new mitigation measures are required.

- Noise: Transportation noise impacts would be less than 3 dB^{20} and the change in noise level would not be perceptible. Project-only levels would be less than 60 dBA Leq. Construction noise would occur during allowable times. Thus, no new impacts would occur, and no new mitigations are required.

- Public Service and Law Enforcement: No residential land use is proposed and the Project would not change the existing use. Therefore, Public Services and Law Enforcement would not be adversely affected by the Project, and no new impacts would occur and no mitigation measures are required.

Therefore, an Addendum to the EIR has been prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15164(b) to address the proposed changes, attached in Exhibit 2.

INDEX Page

STAFF PUBLIC HEARING PROCEDURE

HEARING DATE: November 21, 2024

1.	DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:	**This is the time and place set for a staff public hearing on the consideration of PD-S-2022-0011, a modification to PD-S-526. It is currently 4:00 p.m. on November 21, 2024.** **Let the record show that due notice was given of this hearing as required by law. An affidavit to this effect is on file in the Environmental Services Department Offices.** **The report of the City Staff relating to this matter shall be made a part of the record of this hearing.** **Will Zarui Chaparyan, the case planner please provide an oral report on this matter.**
2.	CASE PLANNER:	(Report)
3.	DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:	**I will now open the public testimony portion of this hearing. Would the Applicant like to make a presentation or add any comments? [Please identify yourself for the record.]**
4.	APPLICANT:	(Comments)
5.	DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:	**Is there anyone in the audience wishing to be heard on this matter? If so, please identify yourself for the record and address your comments to the Hearing Officer.**
6.	AUDIENCE:	(Comments)
7.	DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:	**Would the applicant like to respond to any of the comments?**

8. DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:

The public testimony portion of the hearing is now closed.

9. DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR. CITY PLANNER:

If the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner desires to approve the project, the following is requested:

I approve PD-S-2022-0011 based on the findings noted in the staff report.

If the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner desires to defer the matter to the Planning Commission, the following is requested:

I defer the project to the Planning Commission for consideration.

10. DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR/ CITY PLANNER:

If you challenge staff's decision in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing.

The appeal period is 14 calendar days.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL

A DECISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES/PLANNING DIVISION OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY, APPROVING PD-S-2022-0011 (MODIFICATION) AND AN ADDENDUM FOR THE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIR FOR THE PROJECT, LOCATED AT 5005 E. LOS ANGELES AVENUE

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9-52 et seq. of the Simi Valley Municipal Code, the applicant, Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District, has requested approval of PD-S-2022-0011 (Modification) for the certain site located at 5005 E. Los Angeles Avenue, known as Ventura County Assessor's Parcel No. 644-0-091-390 and by the legal description attached hereto as Exhibit A, for the purpose of modifying Phase 4 of PD-S-0526, improvements at Rancho Santa Susana Park to construct open soccer fields with 100 foot light poles; a basketball court and volleyball courts; restroom and storage buildings; picnic shelters; pre-teen and tot lot play area; and associated parking and landscaping.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIRECTOR OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY OR DESIGNEE AUTHORIZES THE FOLLOWING:

SECTION 1. The findings for the Environmental Impact Report Addendum, contained in the staff report dated November 21, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference, are hereby adopted.

SECTION 2. The Addendum prepared for PD-S-2022-0011 (Modification) is hereby approved.

SECTION 3. The findings, for approval, for PD-S-2022-0011 (Modification), contained in the staff report dated November 21, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference are hereby adopted.

SECTION 4. The Planned Development Permit Modification (PD-S-2022-0011) and is hereby approved, subject to compliance with all the conditions, attached hereto as Exhibit B. Violation of any such condition will be grounds for revocation of the permit, as well as any other remedy which is available to the City.

SECTION 5. This approval does not constitute a vested entitlement or vesting of rights to construct any of the land uses or improvements described in the Planned Development Permit Modification. No existing provisions of state law, or provisions of state law as may hereafter be adopted, amended or judicially interpreted, will be construed as authorizing this approval to constitute a vested entitlement or vesting of rights to construct. Approval of the project will in no way impair the power or the right of the City Council to initiate a general plan amendment, specific plan amendment, zone change or other action to consider alternative land use designations and zoning for the subject property prior to the issuance of building permits and the construction of substantial improvements in good faith reliance thereon, or prior to the vesting of rights to the extent provided by Government Code § 66498.1 et seq. or by the express terms of a development agreement adopted pursuant to Government Code § 65865 et seq.

SECTION 6. The time within which judicial review must be sought for administrative decisions is governed by California Code of Civil Procedure § 1094.6.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 21st day of November 2024.

Attest:

_____	_____
Megan Grai Management Assistant	Sean Gibson, Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 of La Placentia Tract, in the City of Simi Valley, County of Ventura, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 16 page 17 of maps, in the Office of the county Recorder of said County.

Except those portions of Lots 9 and 10 conveyed to Janfrey Accounts recorded February 1, 1966 in Book 2937 Page 206 of Official Records described as follows:

Beginning at the center line intersection of Stearns Street (50 feet wide) and Los Angeles Avenue (60 feet wide) as shown on said map; thence, north 0° 01' 00" east along the centerline of said Stearns Street 549.21 feet; thence, parallel with said Los Angeles Avenue, south 89° 53' 00" west 42.00 feet to the true point of beginning; thence, continuing along said parallel line,

1st: South 89° 53' 00" west 550.00 feet; thence,

2nd: South 0° 01' 00" west, parallel with said centerline of Stearns Street 499.21 feet to a line that is parallel with and distance northerly 50.00 feet measured at right angles from the centerline of said Los Angeles Avenue,

3rd: North 89° 53' 00" east along said last mentioned parallel line 525.00 feet to a tangent curve concave to the northwest having a radius of 25.00 feet; thence

4th: Easterly, northeasterly and northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 89° 52' 00" an arc distance of 38.84 feet to a point on a line parallel with and distant westerly 42.00 feet measured at right angles from the centerline of said Stearns Street; thence,

5th: North 0° 01' 00" east along said last mentioned parallel line 474.98 feet to the true point of beginning.

Also except the westerly 315.00 feet and the northerly 290.40 feet of Lot 19 of said tract.

Also except the northerly 290.40 feet of the westerly 105.00 feet of Lot 20 of said tract.

Also except the easterly 115 feet of the northerly 140 feet of Lot 20 of said tract.

Except from that portion of said land lying within the land described in deed recorded July 9, 1965 in Document No. 49904 in Book 2822 page 170 of Official Records, a one-half interest in and to all oil, gas and minerals and other hydrocarbon substances in, on or under said real property, but without the right of entry on the surface of said land or the subsurface thereof to a depth of 500 feet measured from the surface of said real property, as reserved by Harry Schrillo and Florence Schrillo, Husband and Wife, in said deed recorded July 9, 1965.

Also except the irrigation system, including the wells, reservoirs, pumps, pumping plants, pipes, pipe lines, conduits, flumes, dams, gates, valves, intakes and any and all other works, structures and property belonging to or comprising such irrigating system, as granted to La Placentia Mutual water Company, a Corporation, in deed recorded January 8, 1945 in Book 710 Page 229 of Official Records.

PROJECT PERMIT CONDITIONS

The conditions marked with an asterisk (*) are Special Conditions applicable specifically to this permit. In the event of a conflict between a Standard Condition and a Special Condition, the Special Condition will take precedence. These conditions of approval will supersede any conflicting notations, specifications, dimensions, and typical sections that may be shown on a development plan or exhibit. Permittee will assume all costs incurred in complying with the conditions contained herein. “Permittee” or “Applicant” or “Developer” or “Owner” as used in these conditions means all Applicants, developers, permittees, and all owners of the subject property and all successor and assigns thereto. These conditions are deemed to touch and concern the real property, which is the subject hereof, and will run with the land. Compliance with these conditions must be maintained for the life of the permit. Applicant must comply with all of the conditions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

GC.1 The effectiveness of this project will be suspended for the time period that any Condition of Approval is appealed whether administratively or as part of a legal action filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. If any Condition of Approval is invalidated by a court of law, the project must be reviewed by the City and substitute conditions may be imposed.

GC.2 Permittee is responsible for ascertaining and paying all City fees as required by the SVMC. This condition serves as notice, pursuant to Government Code § 66020(d) that the City is imposing development impact fees (DIFs) upon the project in accordance with the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code § 66000, et seq.) and the SVMC. The permittee is informed that it may protest DIFs in accordance with Government Code § 66020.

GC.3 Permittee must sign these Conditions of Approval, as set forth below, to acknowledge acceptance, within 30 days from the date of approval by the Environmental Services Director or Designee.

GC.4 The City will only issue permits for the development when the construction documents (e.g., building plans) substantially comply with the approved plans. Substantial conformity is determined by the Director.

GC.5 This decision is not effective until Permittee acknowledges acceptance of all project conditions and any appeal period has lapsed, or a waiver of right to appeal is filed or if there is an appeal, until a final decision has been made on the appeal. By use of the entitlements granted by a development application, the Permittee acknowledges agreement with the Conditions of Approval.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES CONDITIONS:

Planning Division:

A-1 This permit is granted for all of the buildings, roadways, parking areas, landscaping, lighting, colors and materials, and other features which must be as shown on the formal application and exhibits specifically labeled as Sheet 1 – Master Plan; Sheet 2 – Preliminary Site Plan; Sheet 3 – Street

and Driveways; Sheet 4 – Landscape Plan; Sheet 5 – Park Features; Sheet 6 – Buildings; Sheet 1 – Preliminary Grading Plans; all dated May 2, 2024; and Materials and Colors Board, dated October 3, 2024.

A-2 If this permit has not been use inaugurated before thirty-six (36) months following this approval, the permit will automatically expire.

A-3 Permittee must defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City, its agents, officials, and employees from any claim, action, or proceeding against the City or its agents, officials, or employees in any action to attack, set aside, void, or annul the approval of this permit. The City will promptly notify Permittee of any claim, action, or proceeding; and the City will cooperate fully in the defense. The City must also have the right to consult and participate with Applicant in the development of litigation strategy. Further, Permittee must select an attorney, acceptable to the City, who will defend such proceeding. Such approval of an attorney will not be unreasonably withheld.

A-4 During the lifetime of the permit, Permittee must comply with all applicable laws and regulations of every local, state, and federal entity; and all such requirements and enactments will be incorporated by reference as conditions of this permit. The duty of inquiry as to such requirements and any amendments thereto will be upon Permittee and his or her transferees or successor in interest.

A-5 Permittee agrees that if any of the conditions or limitations of this permit are held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, that holding will render this permit to be null and void.

A-6 Permittee must provide to the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner a copy of all conditions of approval recorded with the Ventura County Recorder's Office.

A-7 Permittee must not attach signs, flags, pennants, streamers, or banners of any type to the light poles or landscaping.

A-8 Permittee must submit to the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner for review and approval a trash and recycling enclosure plan. The Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner will review the enclosure plan for compliance with the following criteria:

a. The enclosure must incorporate the same architectural treatment and use the same approved exterior colors and the materials of the main building;

b. The enclosure must incorporate an opaque gate and include a solid roof, which will be designed to preclude trash from being blown out of the bins;

c. The height of the enclosure walls and gate must be the same or greater than the height of the bins within the enclosure; and

d. Except when the bins are being accessed, the bins must be stored at all times within the enclosure with the gate closed.

A-9 Permittee must submit a utility plan to the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner for review and approval. The plan must include:

a. Size and location of all above-ground utility cabinets and underground utility vaults for electric, telephone, cable communications, backflow prevention devices, and fire sprinkler pressure detector check valves (utility equipment);

b. Screening design and location for all above-ground utility equipment by method of masonry walls, landscaping, or a combination of both;

c. A minimum of three feet of clearance between all above-ground utility equipment and the screening;

d. Access panels oriented away from all public rights-of-way;

e. Fire sprinkler pressure detector check valves located a minimum of 10 feet from all property lines adjacent to public rights-of-way, unless determined by the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner to be not feasible;

f. Depiction of the Traffic Sight Safety Area (TSSA); and

g. Location of all above-ground utility equipment outside of the TSSA.

A-10 In the event of the encounter of subsurface materials suspected to be of an archaeological or paleontological nature, all grading or excavation must cease in the immediate area, and the find left untouched. Permittee must select and provide a qualified professional archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists or paleontologist with a degree(s) in paleontology or geology to evaluate and make recommendations as to disposition, mitigation and/or salvage. The recommendation must be implemented before work may proceed. Permittee will be liable for all costs associated with the professional investigation and implementation.

A-11 Before the time of occupancy inspection, Permittee must provide to the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner and the Building Official written certification from the project architect or engineer that the project has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans.

A-12 Permittee must continually maintain, repair and replace all structures, landscaping, irrigation equipment, sidewalks, parking lot surfacing, and all other improvements within the project described in the approved plans.

A-13 Permittee must submit photometric and luminaire plans which comply with Simi Valley Municipal Code § 9-30.040 for the basketball and volleyball courts, walkways, and parking lots. All exterior light fixtures depicted on this plan must have fully recessed lenses and cut-off features that limit illumination at the property line to 0.5 footcandles. A note will be placed on the plan that states: "All downcast light fixtures will be installed and permanently maintained in a horizontal position."

*A-14 Permittee must replace the proposed Mexican fan palm with another drought tolerant plant/tree that is not on the invasive plant list on the Final Landscape Plans.

*A-15 Permittee must completely shut off field lights by 10:00 p.m., Sunday through Saturday.

*A-16 Permittee must dim field lights during evening hours when fields are not in use.

B. PUBLIC WORKS CONDITIONS:

General

B-1 Permittee must obtain an encroachment permit for construction of improvements in any public easement or right of way. Before permit issuance, all improvement plans and submittals must be accepted by the City Engineer, all applicable fees must be paid, all securities must be posted, and insurance documentation must be provided.

*B-2 Before requesting final acceptance of public improvements, Permittee must submit record drawings to Department of Public Works in PDF format and in geodatabase or shapefile format compatible with the City GIS database.

Grading and Drainage

B-3 Before issuance of a grading permit, Permittee must submit a site paving, grading, and drainage plan, subject to review and approval by the City Engineer.

B-4 Before the issuance of a grading permit, Permittee must provide a final drainage study prepared by a California State Registered Civil Engineer. This study must include hydrologic and hydraulic calculations and must comply with the City of Simi Valley Drainage Study Guidelines, Goal VIII 3 of the General Plan, the Ventura County Hydrology Manual, and the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Measures.

*B-5 Before the issuance of a grading permit, Permittee must pay all applicable fees and provide insurance documentation.

Storm Water Quality

*B-6 Permittee must identify pollutant sources and must include design and recommended construction, implementation, and maintenance measures in order to eliminate or reduce the discharges of pollutants from the project site to the public storm drain system during and after the construction period. For any work in progress, updated SWPPP and erosion control plans must be submitted during the period from November 1 to April 1 of each year.

*B-7 Before the issuance of a grading permit, Permittee must prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and shall incorporate permanent stormwater quality treatment devices into the site improvements for review, before approval by the Engineer. The SWPPP shall be prepared and implemented to comply with:

a. State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, Order No. CAS000002, "National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities".

b. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, Order No. R4-2010-0108, NPDES Permit No. CAS004002 "Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water (Wet Weather) and Non-Storm (Dry Weather) Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems within Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura and the Incorporated Cities Therein" for a SWPPP. A Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional State Water Resources Control Board to comply with the General Permit No. CAS004002.

Sanitation

B-8 Permittee must construct all public sewer facilities in compliance with the Manual and Standard Plans for the Design and Construction of Sanitary Sewerage Facilities adopted by the City Council of the City of Simi Valley on August 28, 2006, and its subsequent revisions.

B-9 Permittee must apply for, and obtain, a Sewer Will-Serve Letter from the Sanitation Services Division.

B-10 Before issuance of a Sewer Will-Serve Letter, Permittee must pay all applicable sewer connection fees. The estimated total fee is $312. The actual fees will be determined at the time of payment.

B-11 Permittee must receive approval from the Building and Safety Division for the construction of private on-site sewer facilities. On-site private sewer lines must be designed with a minimum 2 percent slope per the latest California Plumbing Code.

B-12 Permittee must provide a minimum 20-foot sewer easement for the proposed on-site sewer mains.

B-13 Permittee must provide a separate lateral connection to the public sewer main, for each unit.

Water

B-14 Permittee must clearly indicate on the Site Plan which meter will be used to provide water service to proposed Site Amenity 8 (Restroom Building). If a ¾-inch meter is to be used, the following submittals are required to determine whether the existing meter can adequately meet the water demand:

a. Permittee must submit a Water Supply Fixture Unit (WSFU) count in accordance with the latest version of the California Plumbing Code. The WSFU Count Form may be downloaded by using the following link: https://www.simivalley.org/home/showpublisheddocument/25301/637913362665400000

b. Permittee must submit form VCFD FORM 625 with authorized signatures from VCFD and the District.

c. Permittee must pay the capital improvement charge associated with a commercial meter upgrade, if needed. Actual fees will be determined at the time of payment.

d. Permittee must submit an updated Site Plan to the District for review and approval. The Site Plan must show any domestic, irrigation, fire line connections, and backflow prevention assemblies and include their respective sizes.

Maintenance

B-15 Before issuance of a Zoning Clearance, Permittee must submit to the Director of Public Works or designee, final Landscape and Irrigation Plans for the project for review and approval. Landscape and Irrigation Plans must include estimates and plan check and inspection fees. The project must conform to the Ventura County Waterworks No. 8 Conservation Standards, State of California AB1881 California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, and design requirements of SVMC § 7-3.08 and 7-3.09. An estimate and plan check fees must accompany the submittal.

B-16 Permittee must ensure that the final landscape and irrigation design plans include provision for installing root barriers (18 inches deep by 10 feet long, minimum), adjacent to back side of sidewalk, when planting on-site tree(s) within 10 feet from the public rights-of-way and public sidewalk.

B-17 Permittee must have included a statement on the projects final Landscape Improvement Plans stating that the Owner will maintain any existing and all newly established landscaping and irrigation within the public rights-of-way adjacent the project.

B-18 Permittee must provide the Director of Public Works or designee, with a plan design that ensures all landscaping within the “Line of Sight” areas at driveways, does not exceed 30” maximum plant height at maturity.

B-19 Developer must provide Public Works or designee, with a final landscape plan design for including screening of all existing and proposed above ground utilities, such as check valves and transformers, which may be located adjacent to the right-of-way. New above ground utilities must be located to be setback sufficiently, approximately 6-8 feet from the right-of-way, to allow adequate onsite screening from the roadway as determined by Director of Public Works or his designee.

B-20 Before the issuance of a Grading Permit, Permittee must have received Public Works approval for the project’s construction level Landscape and Irrigation design plans and must have paid all public works plan check and inspection fees.

B-21 Before the issuance of Certificate of Occupancy of the last building or structure completed, Permittee must have completed installation of Right-of-Way landscape improvements as shown on the City Approved Landscape Plans.

Transit

B-22 Permittee must notify the Public Works Transit Division a minimum of 72 hours prior of the start of any construction.

C. LANDSCAPING CONDITIONS:

C-1 Permittee must submit final landscape and irrigation plans, and supporting materials, to the Deputy Environmental Services Director/City Planner for review and approval. The final plans/materials must:

a. Comply with the City of Simi Valley Landscape Design Guidelines;

b. Comply with the conceptual landscape plan as approved by the Environmental Services Director or Designee;

c. Comply with the recommendations of the City's Consulting Landscape Architect, to ensure plans conform to the Planning Commission approval, the City's Landscape Design Guidelines, and the 2015 State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance as implemented by the City of Simi Valley;

d. Comply with the approved site plan and Public Works grading and improvement plans;

e. Include an agronomic soils report as specified in the 2015 State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance as implemented by the City of Simi Valley. The soils report must be based on soil conditions after the establishment of final grades, and final landscape plans must incorporate the report recommendations;

f. Include a Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet with each submittal of landscape and irrigation plans;

g. Show all protected trees pursuant to § 9-38.050 of the SVMC;

h. Provide root barriers for all trees planted in parking lot, perimeter, and foundation planting areas, per Simi Valley Standard Plans 51-20 and 51-60;

i. Include planting and irrigation with native compatible, fire-resistant plants in areas adjacent to existing native vegetation. All plants materials must be low-water use and must not include any live turf areas. The plant palette must not include invasive plants as listed in the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Invasive Plant Inventory;

j. Clearly identify required temporary landscape-related improvements and irrigation (e.g., for erosion control), separately from permanent systems; and

k. Provide an estimate of the total landscape construction cost.

C-2 Before the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or a Final Inspection request, whichever comes first, Permittee must:

a. Install all landscaping so as to be consistent with the approved landscape plans referred to in Condition C-1;

b. Require that the landscape architect be present during the final landscape inspection by the City and certify that the installation of landscape materials and irrigation systems are in compliance with the approved landscape plan; and

c. Provide required Landscape Documentation Package following completion of the landscape installation.

C-3 For the lifetime of this permit, Permittee must adhere to the City's Landscape Maintenance Requirements as follows:

a. Trees will be thinned as defined by the Tree Care Industry Association, ANSI A300 Standards to eliminate crowding or x-crossing branches, to remove dead or broken limbs, and to remove structurally weak branch attachments;

b. Tree canopies will not be topped (to remove or cut the top of the tree) or pollarded (to cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage) as defined by the Tree Care Industry Association, ANSI A300 Standards;

c. All pruning will comply with the International Society of Arboriculture, Best Management Practices-Tree Pruning, current edition;

d. No more than 20% of tree canopy will be removed during a growing season;

e. Branches will be removed as needed to allow for a 14-foot vehicular path clearance and an eight-foot pedestrian path clearance;

f. All pruning will be supervised by a certified or consulting arborist; and

g. Replace all dead or missing plants so as to comply with the approved landscape plan. The minimum replacement size will be at least a 24" boxed tree or five-gallon shrub/vine, or a one-gallon groundcover.

D. VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT:

D-1 Permittee must comply with all current Ventura County Fire Protection District Codes, Ordinances, and Standards.

D-2 Permittee must ensure that fire apparatus access roads comply with Public Road Standards, Ventura County Fire Apparatus Access Code: Ordinance 29, and Ventura County Fire Department Standard 501, whichever is most restrictive.

D-3 Permittee must ensure fire apparatus access roads serving commercial and industrial occupancies have a structural cross section and surface complying with the public road standards for the jurisdiction in which the project is located and grades shall not exceed 10%.

D-4 Permittee must ensure minimum access road width of 24 feet required with no on-street parking.

D-5 Permittee must ensure all access roads/driveways have a minimum vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches (13' 6"). Clear of building to sky.

D-6 Permittee must ensure approved turnaround areas for fire apparatus are provided when dead-end Fire Department access roads/driveways exceed 150-feet. Turnaround areas must not exceed a 5% cross slope in any direction and shall be located within 150-feet of the end of the access road/driveway. Turnaround areas must not be used for parking and must be kept free of obstructions at all times. Turnaround areas must be posted as Fire Lanes in accordance with Fire District Fire Lane Standards. A looped access road does not require a separate turnaround if it allows a fire apparatus to reverse its direction of travel.

D-7 Permittee must ensure roads be provided such that any portion of the exterior walls, at grade level, of a building or structure, is not more than 150 feet from a road as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building. Exception: The distance shall be permitted to be extended to 250 feet when the building is protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 and provided with an approved access walkway leading from the road to the exterior openings around the structure.

D-8 Permittee must ensure where the access road extends beyond the access point, the extended roadway comply with all of the requirements for fire apparatus access roads.

D-9 Before construction, Permittee must submit a scaled site plan to the Fire District for approval of the location of fire lanes. Before occupancy, all fire lanes shall be posted “NO PARKING-FIRE LANE-TOW AWAY” in accordance with California Vehicle Code, the California Fire Code and current VCFPD Fire Lane Standards. All signs and or Fire Lane markings shall be within recorded access easements.

D-10 Before combustible construction, Permittee must install a fire apparatus access road with a minimum unobstructed width of 20-feet. At minimum, the surface of the fire apparatus access road must be as follows: A minimum 6-inches of native soil compacted to 95 percent relative compaction topped with a minimum 4-inches of aggregate base compacted to 100 percent relative compaction, or first lift of AC pavement with required aggregate base in accordance with public road standards or registered engineers design requirements.

D-11 Before combustible construction, Permittee must locate all utilities within the access road and the first lift of the access road pavement shall be installed. A minimum 20-foot clear width must remain free of obstruction during any construction activities within the development once combustible construction starts.

D-12 Permittee must provide fire hydrant(s) in accordance with the current adopted edition of the California Fire Code, Appendix C and adopted amendments. On-site fire hydrants required as determined by the Fire District.

D-13 Permittee must install and have in service fire hydrants, before combustible construction and must conform to the minimum standard of the City of Simi Valley Waterworks District No. 8 Waterworks Manual and the following:

a. Each hydrant must be a 6-inch wet barrel design and shall have one 4-inch and two 2 ½-inch outlet(s).
b. The required fire flow must be achieved at no less than 20-psi residual pressure.
c. Fire hydrants must be set back from the curb face 24-inches on center.
d. No obstructions, including walls, trees, lights, signposts, and meters shall be placed within three feet of any hydrant.
e. A concrete pad must be installed extending 18-inches in all directions from the fire hydrant.
f. Ground clearance to the lowest operating nut must be between 18 to 24-inches.

D-14 Before occupancy of any structure, Permittee must place blue reflective hydrant location markers on the access roads in accordance with Fire District standards. If the final asphalt cap is not in place at time of occupancy, hydrant location markers must still be installed and shall be replaced when the final asphalt cap is completed.

D-15 Permittee must provide all structures with an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with California Building Code and California Fire Code requirements, and current Ventura County Fire Ordinance at time of building permit application.

D-16 Permittee must submit plans to the Fire District for water systems supplying fire hydrants and/or fire sprinkler systems and not located within a water purveyor's easement, for review and approval before issuance of grading and/or building permits or signing of grading plans, whichever is first. Plans must reflect only dedicated private fire service lines and associated appurtenances.

D-17 Permittee must install a fire alarm system in all buildings in accordance with the California Building Code and California Fire Code requirements.

D-18 The minimum fire-flow required must be determined as specified by the current adopted edition of the California Fire Code Appendix B with adopted Amendments and the applicable Water Works Manual for the jurisdiction (whichever is more restrictive). The Permittee must verify that the water purveyor can provide the required volume and duration for the project before obtaining a building permit by having them fill out VCFD Form #625, Fire-Flow Verification.

D-19 Permittee must submit VCFD Form #610, Fire Permit Application, before obtaining a building permit for any new structures.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MONITORING CONDITIONS

I-1 The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) of the Environmental Impact Report and Addendum is incorporated by reference as conditions of approval (Exhibit C).

I-2 Before initiation of any ground disturbing activities, Permittee must pay a mitigation monitoring fee of $465.08 to the Environmental Services Director, or designee.

END OF ALL CONDITIONS

CASE NO.: **PD-S-2022-0011**
APPLICANT: **Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District**

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury that I have Power of attorney on behalf of all property owners of the subject application and that all property owners accept all conditions imposed by the Environmental Services Director or designee in its approval of PD-S-2022-0011. Permittee and property owners agree to comply with these conditions and all other applicable laws and regulations that affect this project.

Signature_____ _____
Date

Printed Name_____

Mitigation Measures from the 1984 FEIR and Regulatory Compliance Measures	When Monitoring to Occur	Department Responsible for Monitoring	Compliance Verification		
			Initial	Date	Comments
LAND USE					
1. Other sections of this report (e.g. noise, light and glare, etc.) discuss specific mitigation measures required to ensure land use compatibility.					Refer to comments below
~~2. The agricultural lands protection policies of the County's Conservation and Open Space Elements attempt to mitigate countywide impacts associated with cumulative conversion of prime agricultural land to urban use. Some of these measures include: 1) a program to rezone all County lands designated for agriculture by the Open Space and Conservation Element; 2) The Land Conservation Act Program to ensure long-term economic viability of agricultural parcels; 3) Formation of greenbelt agreements to protect agricultural and open space lands; and 4) strict adherence to the County's adopted Guidelines for Orderly Development.~~					N/A; the Project site has already been converted from an agricultural use to a community park.
NOISE					
~~3. Potential noise impacts to the inhold property to the northwest corner of the park site could be reduced by construction of a six-foot block wall around the property. This wall would also reduce potential visual impacts between the residence and maintenance yard and would buffer the residence from park users.~~					Not required pursuant to the Addendum

Mitigation Measures from the 1984 FEIR and Regulatory Compliance Measures	When Monitoring to Occur	Department Responsible for Monitoring	Compliance Verification		
			Initial	Date	Comments
~~4. Noise impacts on residences along Leeds Street adjacent to the soccer fields can be reduced by depressing the fields five to six feet below existing grade and providing berm spectator seating below existing grade.~~					Not required pursuant to the Addendum
~~5. An alternative approach to reducing noise levels along Leeds Street residences would be to form a contoured berm five to six feet above existing grade and located between Leeds Street and the soccer fields.~~					Not required pursuant to the Addendum
~~6. Only electric-powered motorized boats or unmotorized boats should be allowed on the lake.~~					N/A; the lake was previously removed from the community park master plan.
TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION					
~~7. Improvements to Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue per City Requirements.~~					N/A; Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue are already improved.
~~8. Phasing of project is dependent on availability of funding. This will cause ultimate park development to extend over a several year period, allowing the street network to expand to planned for capacities, before all park generated traffic is created.~~					Not required pursuant to the Addendum

Mitigation Measures from the 1984 FEIR and Regulatory Compliance Measures	When Monitoring to Occur	Department Responsible for Monitoring	Compliance Verification		
			Initial	**Date**	**Comments**
~~9. An alternative parking lot located between the soccer fields and Leeds Street may reduce on-street parking, but increase traffic movement along Leeds Street; whereas the current location diverts traffic from Leeds Street to Los Angeles Avenue at the expense of being somewhat inaccessible and thereby encouraging on-street parking along Leeds Street.~~	[redacted]				Not required pursuant to the Addendum
~~10. Another potential mitigation measure (other than relocating the parking lot) is to create weekend parking restrictions on the north side of Leeds Street and the south side of Leeds Street for an area two hundred feet west of the park.~~					Not required pursuant to the Addendum
11. Adequate signage indicating the location of the parking lot should be placed at all entrances to the park.	Prior to Final Occupancy	Environmental Services, Planning Division			Existing parking area signage improved; will be incorporated for new parking lot and entrance off Stearns Street to be improved upon development of Phase 4.

Mitigation Measures from the 1984 FEIR and Regulatory Compliance Measures	When Monitoring to Occur	Department Responsible for Monitoring	Compliance Verification		
			Initial	**Date**	**Comments**
~~12. Overspill parking in the commercial area could be reduced by providing for stack parking in the on-site parking lot during special events and for signage indicating time limits for parking in the commercial zone.~~	[redacted]				Not required pursuant to the Addendum
LIGHT AND GLARE					
13. The use of lamp fixtures with hoods will concentrate light onto the playing surfaces, reduce stray light to offsite receptors, and reduce glare to viewers from adjacent areas.	Prior to issuance of Building Permit	Environmental Services, Planning Division			See Condition A-13
~~14. An additional mitigation would be to relocate the basketball courts to the east of the tennis courts. This would move the lighted tennis courts towards the center of the park, thereby reducing impacts to residential uses to the east of Stearns Street.~~					N/A; tennis courts were previously removed from the community park master plan.
15. Peripheral landscaping will eventually aid in the reduction of both stray light and glare.	[redacted]				The Project Phase 4 improvements include a landscaping plan.

WATER RESOURCES/DRAINAGE		
~~15. The following methods will be included in the park design:~~		N/A; the lake was previously removed from the community park master plan.
~~• Water will be pumped into the lake and pumped out at the night for park irrigation. This will create a sufficient water turnover to prevent the buildup of nutrients and subsequent eutrophication problems.~~		
~~• The lake bottom shall be lined with impervious material.~~		
~~• Lake clean-up schedule to remove trash, dead plants, and other materials that can cause odor problems.~~		
~~• Pestiferous midge control, either through pesticides or seasonal planting of fish.~~		
~~• The lake edge will have a shallow slope for 10 or more feet from the shoreline of no more than three feet deep. In various locations, the lake will have a pool-like edge to the shore, but with water no deeper than two to three feet for the first 10 feet of the lake.~~		
~~16. Train park personnel (including maintenance crews) in rescue operations including location of rescue equipment and CPR techniques.~~		N/A; the lake was previously removed from the community park master plan. This procedure is implemented and part of ongoing RSRPD operating procedure for pool facilities.

17. The Project is required to comply with current City and State regulations related to stormwater treatment and control for the protection of water quality. During construction, the Project is required to meet the requirements of the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS063339, which consist of best management practices (BMPs) that shall be implemented during Project site preparation and construction to protect the quality of downstream receiving waters. The Project would be required to submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for approval by the City that will describe BMPs to be implemented during construction activities. The BMPs shall be designed to minimize sediment or other construction-related pollutants from being carried off-site by stormwater runoff. The SWPPP shall indicate the general locations to employ BMPs during construction. During operations, the Project is required to comply with the MS4 Permit for Ventura County and the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, which require projects to capture, treat, retain and infiltrate runoff from storm events in which stormwater runoff will be limited to five percent of a site's effective impervious area. In addition to the 12-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete box storm drain that transects the park, stormwater would be directed to two new concrete retention/infiltration basins during operations, which would be located along the western boundary of the Phase 4 parking lot and west of the Phase 4 basketball court.	Prior to Issuance of Grading permit and during construction	Department of Public Works			

LAW ENFORCEMENT					
~~18. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District will staff the park with rangers. They could be given training by the City's Police Department and sworn in as designated peace officers to give them authority for minor law enforcement. This would reduce the amount of police surveillance needed during park operating hours, although nighttime enforcement and major violations would still be the responsibility of the City Police Department.~~	[redacted]				Previously implemented and part of ongoing RSRPD operating procedure; Rangers are sworn in as peace officers.
ARCHAEOLOGY/CULTURAL RESOURCES					
19. If an archaeological resource is discovered during Project construction, work in the area shall cease and deposits shall be treated in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local guidelines, including those that are set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 with respect to unique archaeological resources. If it is determined that an archaeological site is an historical resource, the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 shall also be implemented.	Prior to Grading Permit: Note on Grading Plans	Environmental Planner			

20. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), if human remains are encountered during construction, work in the affected area and the immediate vicinity shall be halted immediately. The construction manager at the Project Site shall be contacted and shall notify the County Coroner. If the County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the archaeologist and Native American monitor shall then be contacted, if they are not onsite at the time, as well as the responsible lead agency of the discovery, who in turn shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission. Disposition of the human remains, and any associated grave goods shall also be in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, as amended. The archaeologist and the Native American monitor, with the concurrence of the City, shall determine the area of potential impact and the timing when construction activities can resume.	Prior to Grading Permit: Note on Grading Plans	Environmental Services, Planning Division			

21. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5, a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the State, or any City, County, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.	During Grading	Environmental Services, Planning Division			

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES					
22. The Project would be required to comply with existing biological resource regulations that protect nesting birds. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 10.13). In addition, Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the federal MBTA). Site preparation and construction activities (including disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures and substrates) should take place outside of the breeding bird season which runs from February 1 - August 31 to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young). Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86). However, if Project site preparation and construction activities cannot feasibly avoid the breeding bird season, then, beginning 30 days prior to the disturbance of suitable nesting habitat, the Applicant shall: • Arrange for weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds in the habitat to be removed and any other such habitat within areas adjacent to the Project site, as access allows. The surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys. The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work.	Unless site preparation and construction activities occur outside of the breeding bird season (which runs from February 1 - August 31), prior to Issuance of a Grading Permit	Environmental Services, Planning Division			

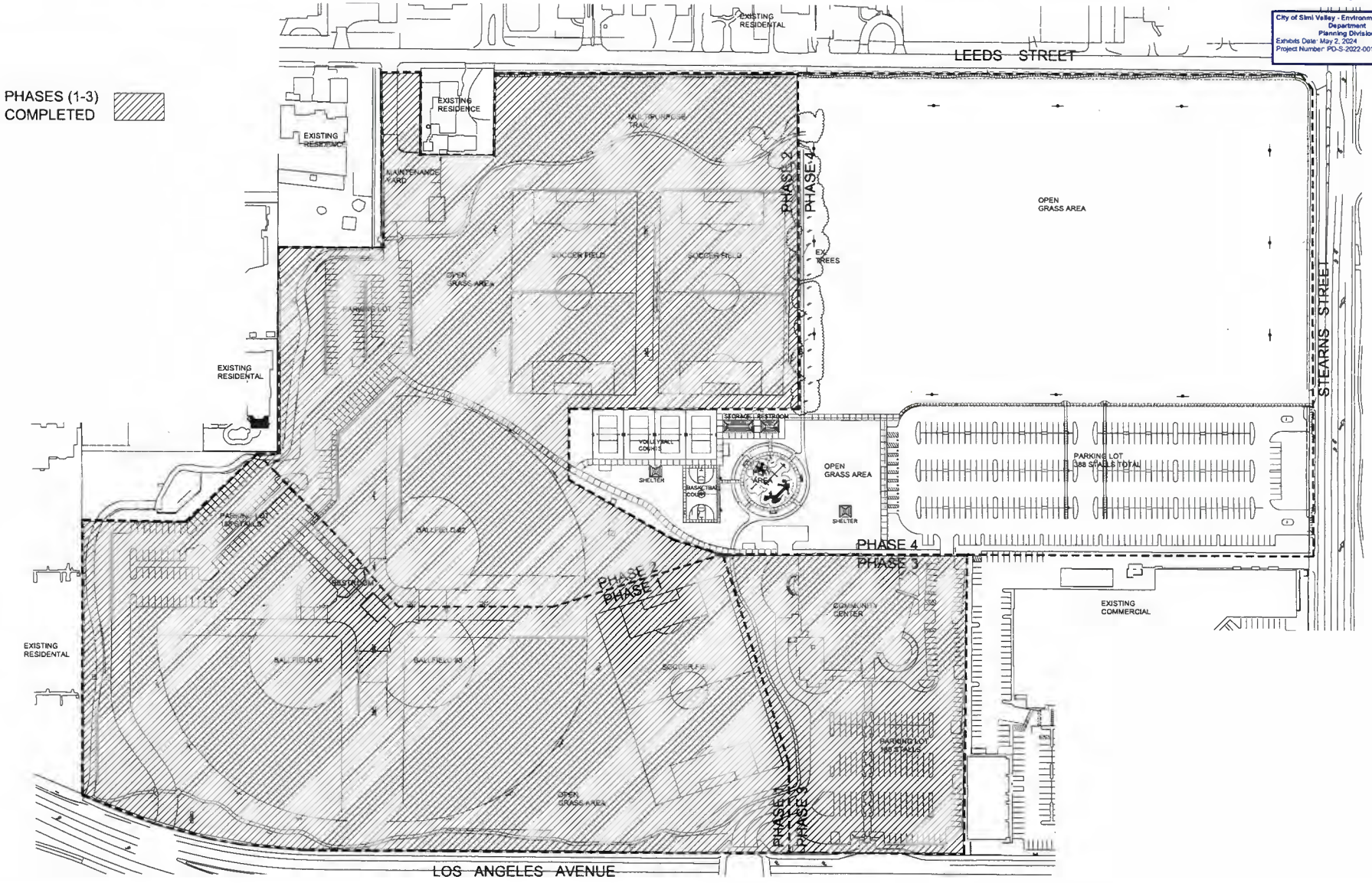
• If an active nest of a protected bird is found, clearing and construction within 300 feet of the nest (or within a suitable buffer as determined by a qualified biological monitor), shall be postponed until the nest is vacated, juveniles have fledged, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The buffer zone from the nest shall be established in the field with flagging and stakes. Construction personnel shall be instructed on the sensitivity of the area.					
• The Applicant shall record the results of the protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. Such records shall be submitted and received into the case file for the associated discretionary action permitting the Project.					

EXHIBIT 1

REDUCED EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

City of Simi Valley - Environmental Services Department
Planning Division
Exhibits Date: May 2, 2024
Project Number: PD-S-2022-0011



RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

MASTER PLAN

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

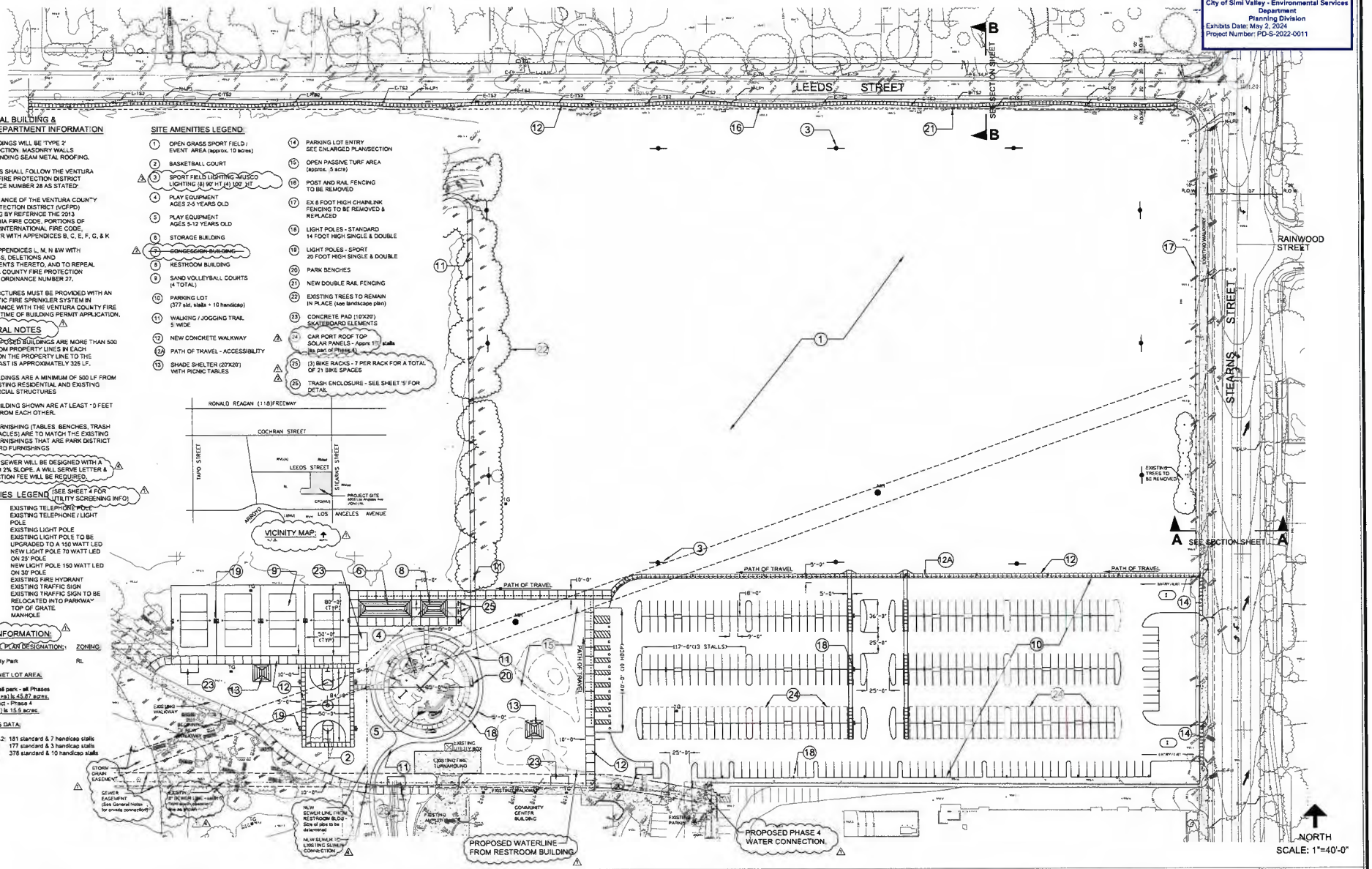
ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

	DATE	REVISIONS
⚠	10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 10-7-22

OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO.:	045-2022
SHEET NO.:	SHEET 1



GENERAL BUILDING & FIRE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE 'TYPE 2' CONSTRUCTION MASONRY WALLS WITH STANDING SEAM METAL ROOFING.

BUILDINGS SHALL FOLLOW THE VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ORDINANCE NUMBER 28 AS STATED:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT (VCFPD) ADOPTING BY REFERNCE THE 2013 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, PORTIONS OF THE 2012 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES B, C, E, F, G, & K AND VCFPD APPENDICES L, M, N &W WITH ADDITIONS, DELETIONS AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND TO REPEAL VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ORDINANCE NUMBER 27.

ALL STRUCTURES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VENTURA COUNTY FIRE CODE AT TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION.

GENERAL NOTES

THE PROPOSED BUILDINGS ARE MORE THAN 500 FEET FROM PROPERTY LINES IN EACH DIRECTION THE PROPERTY LINE TO THE SOUTHEAST IS APPROXIMATELY 325 LF.

THE BUILDINGS ARE A MINIMUM OF 500 LF FROM ANY EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AND EXISTING COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

EACH BUILDING SHOWN ARE AT LEAST 0 FEET APART FROM EACH OTHER.

PARK FURNISHING (TABLES BENCHES, TRASH RECEPTACLES) ARE TO MATCH THE EXISTING PARK FURNISHINGS THAT ARE PARK DISTRICT STANDARD FURNISHINGS

ON-SITE SEWER WILL BE DESIGNED WITH A MINIMUM 2% SLOPE. A WILL SERVE LETTER & CONNECTION FEE WILL BE REQUIRED.

UTILITIES LEGEND (SEE SHEET 4 FOR UTILITY SCREENING INFO)

E-TP	EXISTING TELEPHONE POLE
E-T/L/P	EXISTING TELEPHONE / LIGHT POLE
E-LP	EXISTING LIGHT POLE
E-LP2	EXISTING LIGHT POLE TO BE UPGRADED TO A 150 WATT LED
N-LP1	NEW LIGHT POLE 70 WATT LED ON 25' POLE
N-LP2	NEW LIGHT POLE 150 WATT LED ON 30' POLE
E-FH	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
E-TS	EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGN
E-TS2	EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGN TO BE RELOCATED INTO PARKWAY
TG	TOP OF GRATE
MH	MANHOLE

SITE AMENITIES LEGEND

1. OPEN GRASS SPORT FIELD / EVENT AREA (approx. 10 acres)
2. BASKETBALL COURT
3. SPORT FIELD LIGHTING MUSCO LIGHTING (6) 90' HT (4) 100' HT
4. PLAY EQUIPMENT AGES 2-5 YEARS OLD
5. PLAY EQUIPMENT AGES 5-12 YEARS OLD
6. STORAGE BUILDING
7. CONCESSION BUILDING
8. RESTROOM BUILDING
9. SAND VOLLEYBALL COURTS (4 TOTAL)
10. PARKING LOT (377 std. stalls + 10 handicap)
11. WALKING / JOGGING TRAIL 5' WIDE
12. NEW CONCRETE WALKWAY
- 2A. PATH OF TRAVEL - ACCESSIBILITY
13. SHADE SHELTER (20'X20') WITH PICNIC TABLES
14. PARKING LOT ENTRY SEE ENLARGED PLAN/SECTION
15. OPEN PASSIVE TURF AREA (approx. 5 acre)
16. POST AND RAIL FENCING TO BE REMOVED
17. EX 6 FOOT HIGH CHAINLINK FENCING TO BE REMOVED & REPLACED
18. LIGHT POLES - STANDARD 14 FOOT HIGH SINGLE & DOUBLE
19. LIGHT POLES - SPORT 20 FOOT HIGH SINGLE & DOUBLE
20. PARK BENCHES
21. NEW DOUBLE RAIL FENCING
22. EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN IN PLACE (see landscape plan)
23. CONCRETE PAD (10'X20') SKATEBOARD ELEMENTS
24. CAR PORT ROOF TOP SOLAR PANELS - Approx 177 stalls (as part of Phase 4)
25. (3) BIKE RACKS - 7 PER RACK FOR A TOTAL OF 21 BIKE SPACES
26. TRASH ENCLOSURE - SEE SHEET '5' FOR DETAIL

SITE INFORMATION:

GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION: Community Park

ZONING: RL

GROSS/NET LOT AREA:

The overall park - all Phases
(Gross Area) is 45.87 acres.
The Project - Phase 4
(Net Area) is 15.5 acres.

PARKING DATA:

Phase 1&2: 181 standard & 7 handicap stalls
Phase 3: 177 standard & 3 handicap stalls
Phase 4: 376 standard & 10 handicap stalls

	DATE	REVISIONS
3	2/2024	Added sewer lateral per CSV incompleteness letter 2-1-24
2	1/2024	Changes/Additions per rev. report field flight layout
1	2/2023	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 1-26-23
0	10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 10-7-22

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

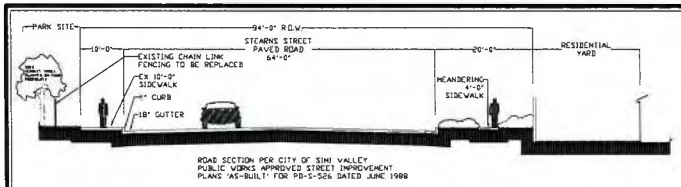
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

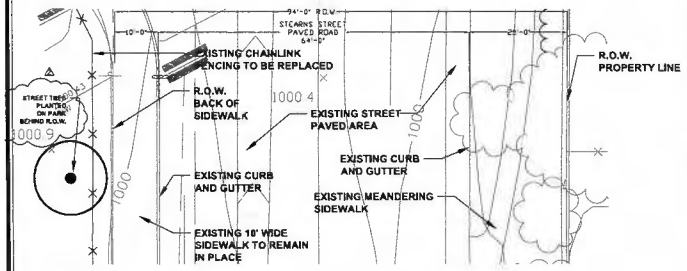
OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

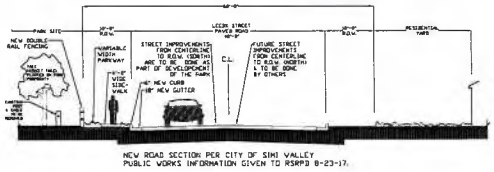
DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO:	045-2022
SHEET NO.	SHEET 2



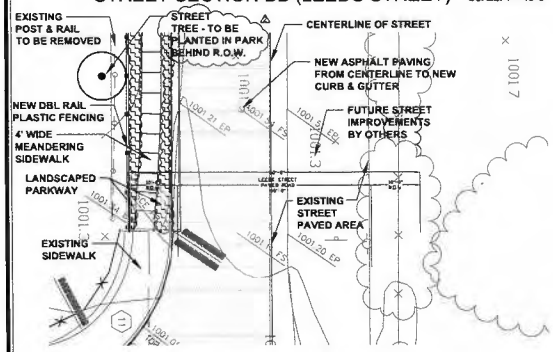
STREET SECTION AA (STEARNS STREET) SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



PLAN VIEW (STEARNS STREET) SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



STREET SECTION BB (LEEDS STREET) SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



PLAN VIEW (LEEDS STREET) SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

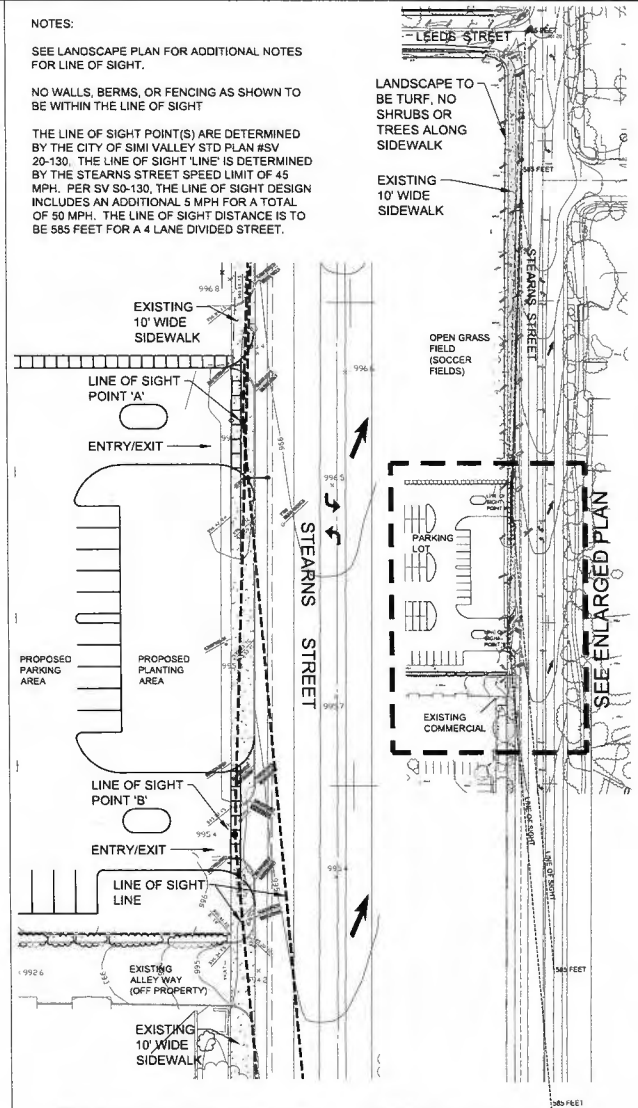
STREET LAYOUTS

NOTES:

SEE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR LINE OF SIGHT.

NO WALLS, BERMS, OR FENCING AS SHOWN TO BE WITHIN THE LINE OF SIGHT

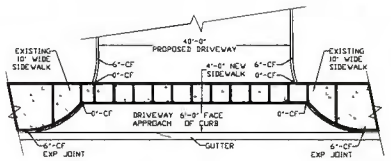
THE LINE OF SIGHT POINT(S) ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY STD PLAN #SV 20-130. THE LINE OF SIGHT 'LINE' IS DETERMINED BY THE STEARNS STREET SPEED LIMIT OF 45 MPH. PER SV S0-130, THE LINE OF SIGHT DESIGN INCLUDES AN ADDITIONAL 5 MPH FOR A TOTAL OF 50 MPH. THE LINE OF SIGHT DISTANCE IS TO BE 585 FEET FOR A 4 LANE DIVIDED STREET.



ENLARGED PLAN SCALE: 1" = 20'-0" OVERALL PLAN SCALE: 1" = 60'-0"

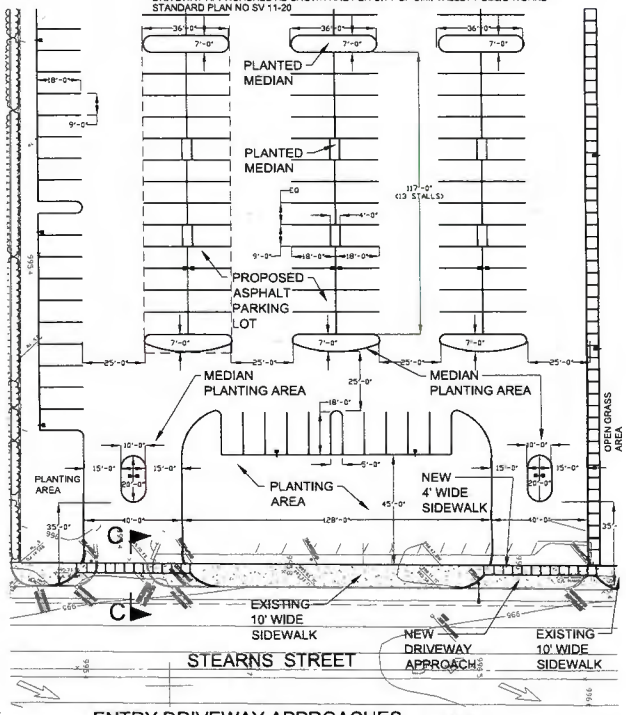
LINE OF SIGHT

STREET SECTION CC (DRIVEWAY APPROACH) SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



ENLARGED PLAN DRIVEWAY SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

NOTE:
DRIVEWAY APPROACHES AS SHOWN ARE PER CITY OF SIMI VALLEY PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD PLAN NO SV 11-20



ENTRY DRIVEWAY APPROACHES SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

DRIVEWAYS

City of Simi Valley - Environmental Services Department
Planning Division
Exhibits Date: May 2, 2024
Project Number: PD-S-2022-0011

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

STREET AND DRIVEWAYS

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

DATE	REVISIONS
2/2023	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 1-26-23
10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 10-7-22

OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO:	045-2022
SHEET NO.	SHEET 3

City of Simi Valley - Environmental Services Department
Planning Division
Exhibits Date: May 2, 2024
Project Number: PD-S-2022-0011

LEEDS STREET

STEARNS STREET

PLANT LEGEND:

TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE / SPACING
CEDRUS ATLANTICA	ATLAS CEDAR	24" BOX
LAGERSTROMIA INDICA	CRAPE MYRTLE	24" BOX
PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA (Parkway tree along Leeds Street)	LONDON PLANE SYCAMORE 'BLOODGOOD'	36" BOX
PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA	LONDON PLANE SYCAMORE	24" BOX
WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA	MEXICAN FAN PALM	24" BOX

SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE / SPACING
LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM	JAPANESE PRIVET	1GAL / 4-0" O.C.
PHORMIUM TENAX	FLAX	5 GAL / 6'-0" O.C.
PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA	DWARF MOCK ORANGE	1 GAL / 2'-0" O.C.
RHAPELOPIS INDICA	BALLERINA	1 GAL / 4'-0" O.C.
STRELITZIA REGINAE	BIRD OF PARADISE	5 GAL / 4'-0" O.C.
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	ROSEMARY	1 GAL / 2'-0" O.C.

TURF

A-TURF	HYDROSEED MIX	HYBRID BERMUDA	OPEN SPORT FIELDS
B-TURF	HYDROSEED MIX	PARK MIX (FESCUE BLEND)	ALL OTHER AREAS

NOTE:

THERE ARE NO PROVISIONS TO UTILIZE RECYCLED WATER FROM IRRIGATION OR POTABLE WATER. THE LARGE SOCCER FIELD TURF AREAS ARE TO BE HYDROSEEDED WITH A HYBRID BERMUDA WHICH REDUCES WATER USE 25%OR MORE.

ALL PLANTS OR SHRUBS WITHIN THE LINE OF SIGHT SHALL BE THE TYPE THAT DO NOT GROW MORE THAN 30" HIGH OR, IF DETERMINED BY THE VERTICAL PROFILE ALIGNMENT. THE MAXIMUM GROWTH HEIGHT MAY BE MORE OR LESS THAN 30 INCHES.

TREES WITHIN THE LINE OF SIGHT SHALL BE SPACED FAR ENOUGH APRAT TO AVOID THE "PICKET FENCE" EFFECT AND TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM VISIBILITY. THE LOWER TREE LIMBS SHALL BE TRIMMED TO PROVIDE FOR A MINIMUM 7 FEET CLEAR ABOVE GROUND.

IF ROOF TOP SOLAR SYSTEM FOR THE PROJECT IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED, NO TREES OR SHRUBS WILL BE PLANTED UNDER THE ROOFED AREA.

WOOD CHIPS WILL BE USED IN ALL EXPOSED GROUND COVER AREAS

THIS PLAN WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE AND STATE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCES

TREES TO BE REMOVED OR TRANSPLANTED (TYP SYM)

TREES TO BE REMAIN IN PLACE (TYP SYM)

A-TURF

B-TURF

TREES

CEDRUS ATLANTICA
CEDAR

LAGERSTROMIA INDICA
CRAPE MYRTLE

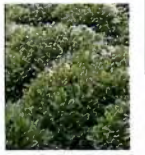
PLATANUS ACERIFOLIA
LONDON PLANE TREE

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA
MEXICAN FAN PALM

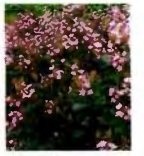
SHRUBS

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM
PRIVET

PHORMIUM TENAX
FLAX



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
DWARF MOCK ORANGE

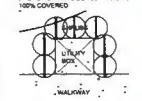


RHAPELOPIS INDICA
BALLERINA

STRELITZIA REGINAE
BIRD OF PARADISE

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
ROSEMARY

NOTE:
PROVIDE A 3'-0" DIOT PLANTING AREA AROUND THE UTILITY AND PROVIDE 15 GALLON SHRUBS SPACED SO THAT IN ONE YEAR THE SCREEN WILL BE 100% COVERED



UTILITY SCREENING DETAIL N.T.S.

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

LANDSCAPE PLAN

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

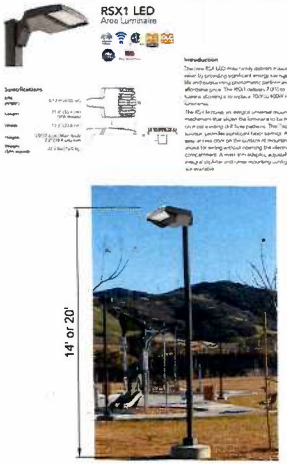
ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

	DATE	REVISIONS
2	2/2023	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 1-26-23
1	10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 10-3-22

OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

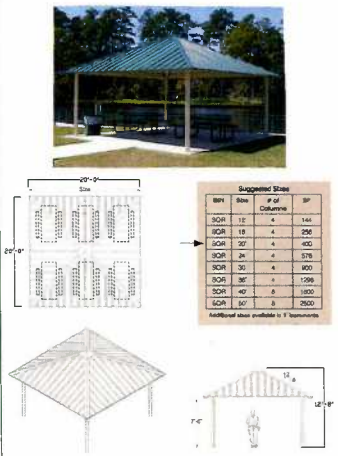
RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO:	045-2022
SHEET NO.	SHEET 4

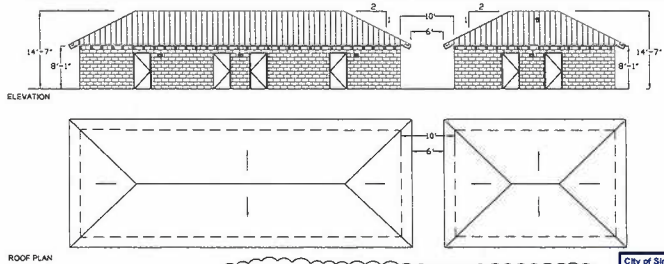


SITE LIGHTING
NOT TO SCALE (14' TO 20' IN HEIGHT)

SPORT FIELD LIGHTING
NOT TO SCALE (100' to 120' IN HEIGHT)

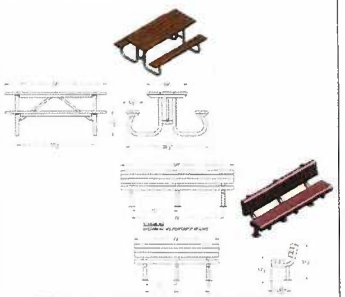


PICNIC SHELTER 20'X20'
NOT TO SCALE

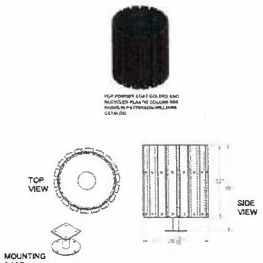


BUILDINGS - SETBACKS & ROOF PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

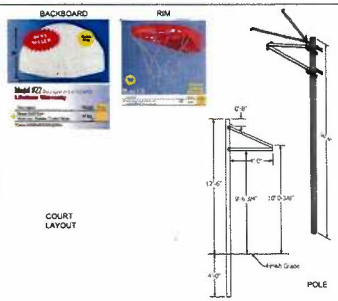
City of Simi Valley - Environmental Services Department
Planning Division
Exhibits Date: May 2, 2024
Project Number: PD-S-2022-0011



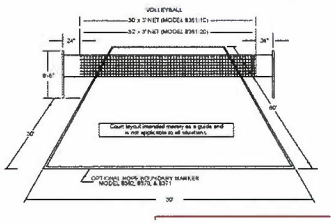
PICNIC TABLE / BENCHES
NOT TO SCALE



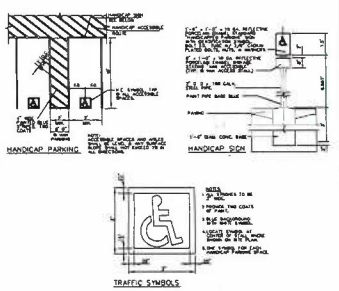
TRASH RECEPTACLE
NOT TO SCALE



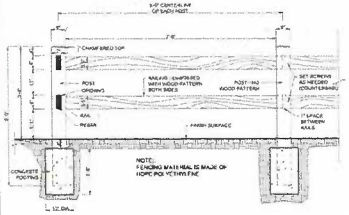
BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT
NOT TO SCALE



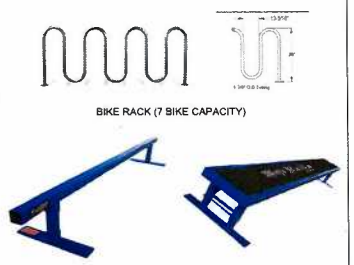
VOLLEYBALL EQUIPMENT
NOT TO SCALE



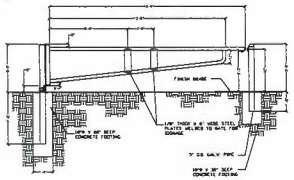
HANDICAP PARKING
NOT TO SCALE



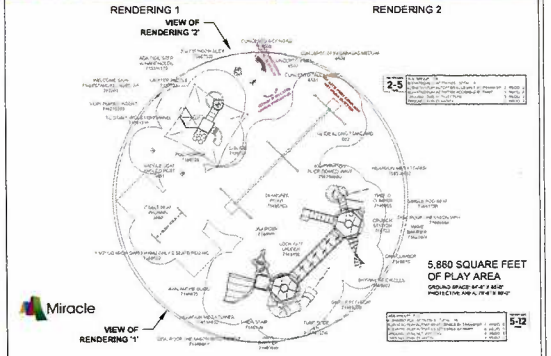
DOUBLE RAIL FENCING
NOT TO SCALE



SKATEBOARD ELEMENTS & BIKE RACK
NOT TO SCALE



VEHICULAR GATE
NOT TO SCALE



PLAY EQUIPMENT
NOT TO SCALE

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

PARK FEATURES

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

DATE	REVISIONS
2/2023	Changes/Additions per CSV Incompleteness letter 1-26-23
10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV Incompleteness letter 10-7-22

OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO:	045-2022
SHEET NO.	SHEET 5

City of Simi Valley - Environmental Services Department
Planning Division
Exhibits Date: October 3, 2024
Project Number: PD-S-2022-0011

ROOF:
Standing Seam
Hunter Green color

ROOF

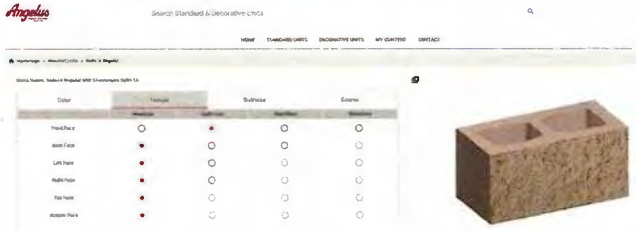
EXISTING SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING

CONCRETE BLOCK

DOOR

DOOR TRIM/ CASING

CONCRETE BLOCK:
Splitface texture - 8x8x16
Champagne color

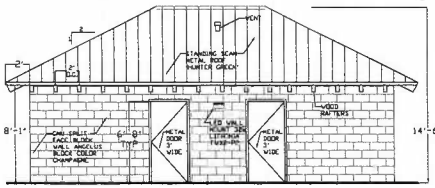


DOORS:
Metal doors - painted
Sherwin Williams SW6748 'Greens'

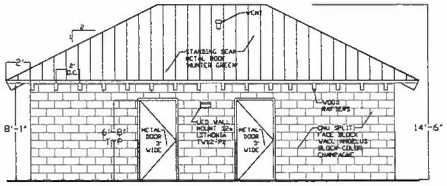
DOOR TRIM / CASING:
Metal - painted
Sherwin Williams SW6868 'Real Red'

Rancho Santa Susana Community Park
PHASE 4
5005 E Los Angeles Ave
Case No.:
PD-S-2022-0011

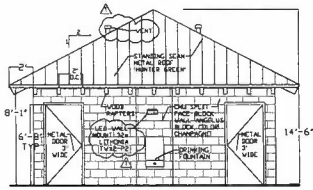
4201 Guardian Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063
(805) 584-4400



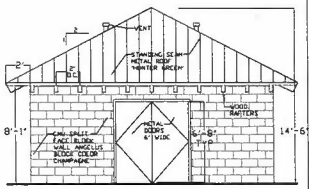
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



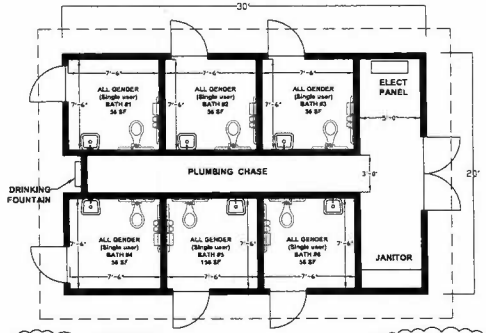
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"

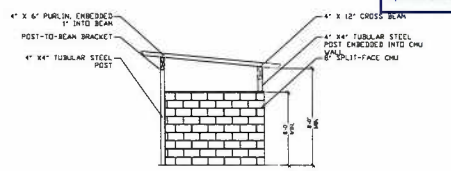


NOTE: THERE ARE NO HVAC UNITS OR ANY OTHER PROJECTILES TO BE ADDED TO THE ROOF. VENT PIPES ONLY

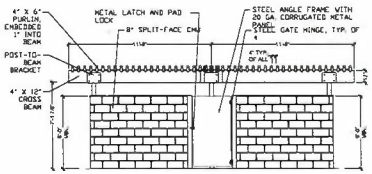
PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SEE SHEET 5 FOR FOR ROOF PLAN AND SETBACKS

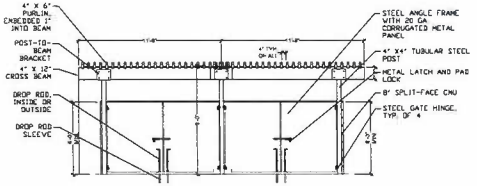
RESTROOM BUILDING (600 SQ FT)



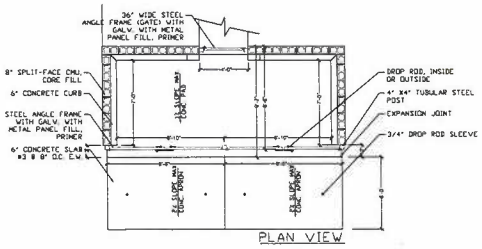
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

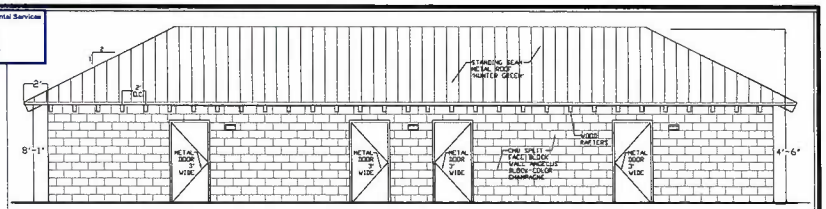


NORTH ELEVATION

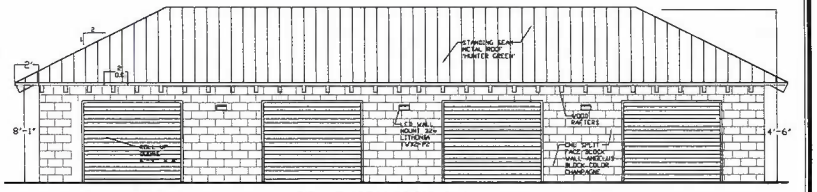


PLAN VIEW

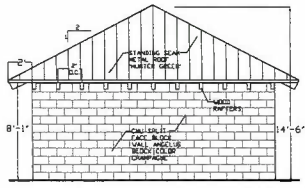
TRASH ENCLOSURE (110 SQ FT)



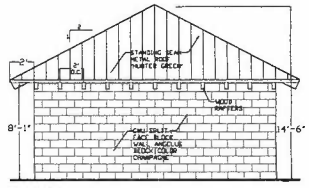
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



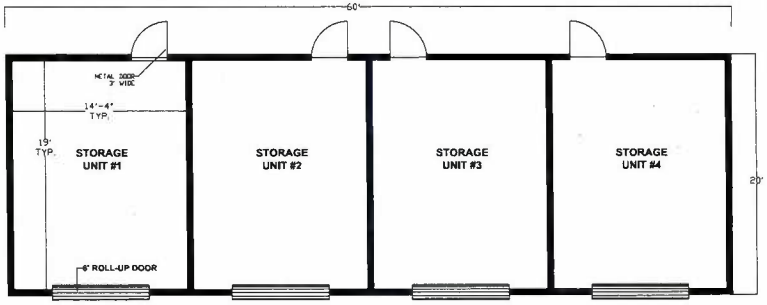
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"



NOTE: THERE ARE NO HVAC UNITS OR ANY OTHER PROJECTILES TO BE ADDED TO THE ROOF. VENT PIPES ONLY

PLAN VIEW
SCALE: 1" = 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SEE SHEET 5 FOR FOR ROOF PLAN AND SETBACKS

STORAGE BUILDING (1,200 SQ FT)

	DATE	REVISIONS
1	7/2023	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 1/25/23
2	10/2022	Changes/Additions per CSV incompleteness letter 10-7-22

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK - PHASE 4

5005-A LOS ANGELES AVENUE, SIMI VALLEY, CA

BUILDINGS

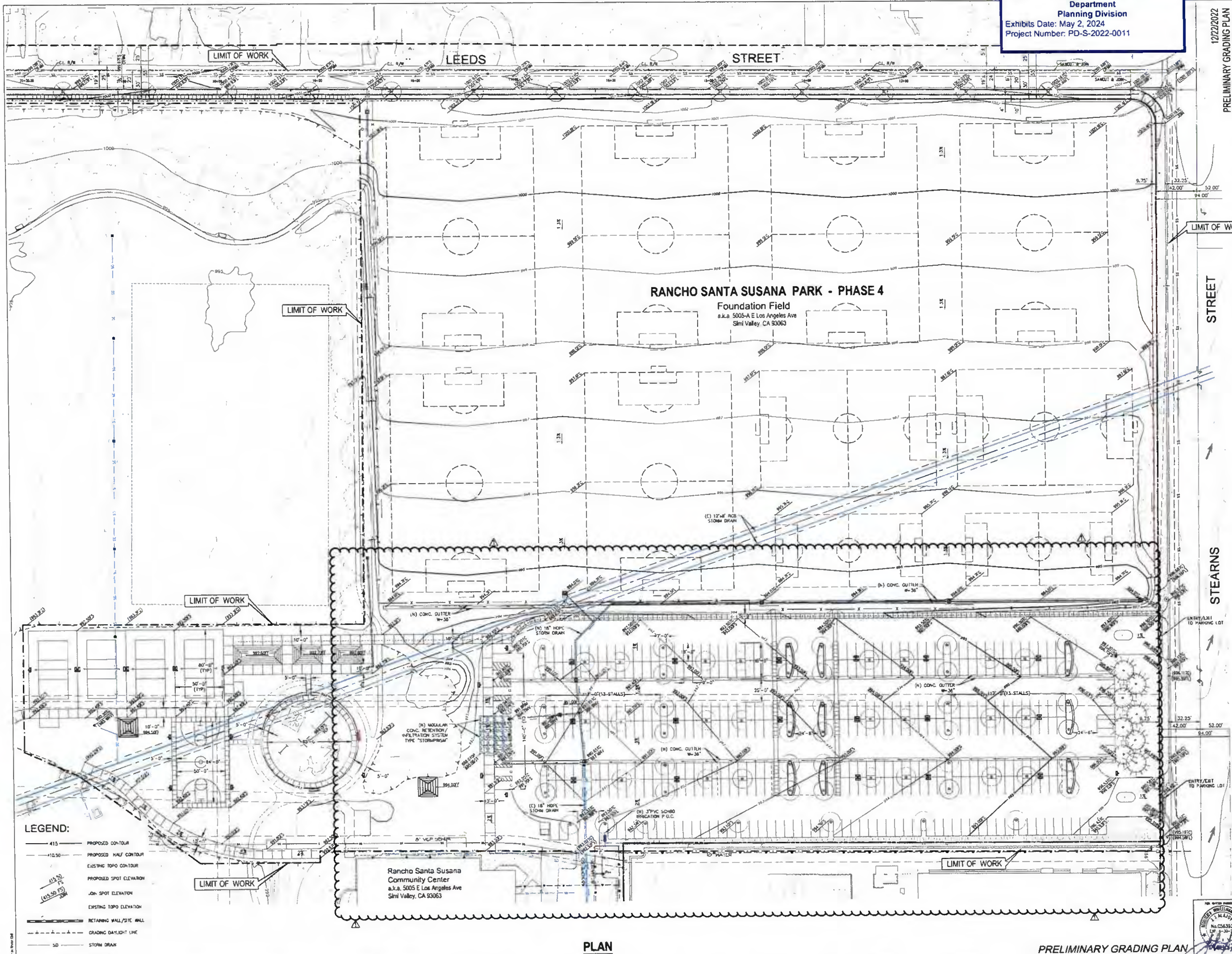
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY
PROJECT # PD-S-2022-0011

ASSESSORS PARCEL NUMBER:
644-0-091-390

OWNER / PLANS DEVELOPED BY:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 GUARDIAN STREET SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
CONTACT: Tom Evans 805-584-4422

DRAWN BY:	TE
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	10-2022
JOB NO:	045-2022
SHEET NO.	SHEET 6


LEEDS STREET
STEARNS STREET
LIMIT OF WORK
RANCHO SANTA SUSANA PARK - PHASE 4
Foundation Field
a.k.a. 5005-A E Los Angeles Ave
Simi Valley, CA 93063
(E) 12'x8' RCB STORM DRAIN
(N) CONC. GUTTER W=36"
(N) 18" HDPE STORM DRAIN
(N) MODULAR CONC. RETENTION/ INFILTRATION SYSTEM TYPE "STORMPRISM"
(E) 18" HDPE STORM DRAIN
(N) 3"PVC SCH80 IRRIGATION P.O.C.
8" VCP SEWER
ENTRY/EXIT TO PARKING LOT
Rancho Santa Susana Community Center
a.k.a. 5005 E Los Angeles Ave
Simi Valley, CA 93063
LEGEND:
PROPOSED CONTOUR
PROPOSED HALF CONTOUR
EXISTING TOPO CONTOUR
PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
JOIN SPOT ELEVATION
EXISTING TOPO ELEVATION
RETAINING WALL/SITE WALL
GRADING DAYLIGHT LINE
STORM DRAIN
FLOW LINE
GRAPHIC SCALE
SCALE: 1"=30'-0"
PLAN

12/22/2022 PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

LEGEND NOTES

GENERAL NOTES:

PROJECT: RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK PHASE IV SITE IMPROVEMENTS

ADDRESS: 5005-A E LOS ANGELES AVE SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063

APN#: 644-0-091-380; 644-0-091-305

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY PROJECT NUMBER: PD-S-2022-0011

PUBLIC UTILITIES / SERVICES:

CABLE TV: TWC WARNER CABLE, 2575 KNOLL DRIVE, VENTURA, CA 93003, (805) 477-4439

ELECTRIC: EDISON INTERNATIONAL, 3589 FOOTHILL DR., THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91361, (805) 494-7040

GAS: SO. CALIFORNIA GAS CO., 977 CHAMBERS LANE, SIMI VALLEY, CA 93065, (800) 427-2200 (EMERGENCY)

SEWER: CITY OF SIMI VALLEY, SANITATION, 500 W LOS ANGELES AVE., SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063, (805) 583-6455

TELEPHONE: AT&T, 2250 WARD AVE., SIMI VALLEY, CA 93065, (805) 583-6500, MAINTENANCE (818) 879-6372; VERIZON BUSINESS, ON CALL CENTER, (800) 824-9675

WATER: VENTURA CO. WATERWORKS DISTRICT # 8, 600 W. LOS ANGELES AVE, SIMI VALLEY, CA 93065, (805) 583-6469; GOLDEN STATE WATER CO., 4680 LOS ANGELES AVE, UNIT H, SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063, (805) 527-9383

OWNER/DEVELOPER

NAME: RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
ADDRESS: 4201 GUARDIAN ST., SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063
REPRESENTATIVE: TOM EVANS
PHONE: (805) 526-7648

DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER

NAME: RHYTON CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC
ADDRESS: 13351 RIVERSIDE DR, STUDIO D-358, SHERMAN OAKS, CA 91423
REPRESENTATIVE: JOHN J. ALAJOY PE, QSD
PHONE: (818) 476-7788

GEOTECHNICAL/SOILS ENGINEER

NAME: GORIAN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ADDRESS: 3595 OLD CONEJO ROAD, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91320
REPRESENTATIVE: J. HOHL, RUNCK, CT 151
PHONE: (805) 375-8262

BENCH MARK:

VCBM No. P 1188

A BRASS DISK STAMPED "P 1188", AT THE INTERSECTION OF LOS ANGELES AND RALSTON AVENUES, IN TOP OF THE SOUTH CONCRETE HEAD-WALL OF A BOX CULVERT UNDER THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

RESERVED FOR AS-BUILT STAMP

NO.	REVISION	PREP	APPVD	DATE
△	12/22/2022 CSV PLANNING BACKCHECK	JJA		

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY — REVIEWED: SENIOR ENGINEER, DATE — RECOMMENDED: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, DATE

Simi Valley DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 Guardian St, Simi Valley, CA 93063
(805) 584-4400 fax (805) 526-7648
contact: Tom Evans

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF: JOHN J. ALAJOY, PE R.C.E. NO. 56393 DATE

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN
SITE IMPROVEMENTS 12/22/2022
Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District PD-S-526 MOD#2

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK
PHASE IV
5005-A E LOS ANGELES AVE
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063

SHEET NUMBER: GRADING PLAN SET 1 of 1
DRAWING NUMBER (CITY OF SIMI VALLEY)

EXHIBIT 2

ADDENDUM TO THE PREVIOUS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

REPORT

EXHIBIT 2

Environmental Impact Report Addendum

Rancho Santa Susana Community Park

Phase 4 Construction Project
Entitlement No. PD-S-2022-0011

PREPARED FOR:

Rancho Simi Recreation & Park District
4201 Guardian Street
Simi Valley, California 93063
Contact: Tom Evans, Landscape Designer/Planning Department
(805) 584-4422

PREPARED BY:

ENVICOM CORPORATION
4165 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290
Westlake Village, California 91362
Contact: Johanna Falzarano, Senior Project Manager
(818) 879-4700

September 2024

RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK PHASE 4 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Entitlement No. PD-S-2022-0011

Environmental Impact Report Addendum

Prepared for:

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
4201 Guardian Street
Simi Valley, California 93063
Contact: Tom Evans, Landscape Designer/Planning Department
(805) 584-4422

Prepared by:

ENVICOM CORPORATION
4165 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290
Westlake Village, California 91362
Contact: Johanna Falzarano, Senior Project Manager
(818) 879-4700

September 2024

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15164, allow an Addendum to be prepared when only minor technical changes or changes that do not create new significant impacts would result. The Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, approved in 1984 for the establishment of the permanent community park to be constructed in seven development phases (PD-S-526, referred to as 1984 FEIR); the 1992 revision to Phase 3 park improvements (referred to as PD-S-526 MOD #1); and the Categorical Exemption (CE) for the Modification to Phase 4 Improvements at Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, approved in 2018 for the revision to park facilities, revision to the location of facilities within the park, and the reorganization of the park development phases (PD-S-526 MOD #2, referred to as 2018 CE), are hereby amended by this Addendum for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4 Construction Project (Project).

This Rancho Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4 Construction Project Addendum to the 1984 FEIR was prepared by Envicom Corporation under contract with the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District (RSRPD) acting as the Responsible Agency for the Project. Permit processing and entitlement approval for the Project (including review and acceptance of this Addendum) shall be made through the City of Simi Valley acting as the Lead Agency for the Project under case No. PD-S-2022-0011.

2.0 PROJECT SITE LOCATION

The Rancho Santa Susana Community Park property is located at 5005-A Los Angeles Avenue in the City of Simi Valley (City), southwest of the intersection of Leeds Street and Stearns Street and west of Stearns Street. The entire Rancho Santa Susana Community Park property is comprised of 46 acres and is assigned County of Ventura Assessor's Parcel Number 644-0-091-390. However, the Phase 4 improvements, including the revised lighting plan, would occur over a 16.18-acre area, and for purposes of this Addendum, this smaller area is referred to as the Project site. Refer to **Figure 1, Regional and Site Location Map**. Key features of the existing park and proposed improvements are shown on **Figure 2, Master Plan with Approximate Light Pole Locations (Proposed).**

3.0 BACKGROUND

The RSRPD previously adopted the 1984 FEIR for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park. The 1984 FEIR determined that development of the park would result in an unavoidable adverse impact to agricultural land; significant but mitigable impacts to land use, noise, traffic/circulation, light and glare, law enforcement, and water resources/drainage; and insignificant impacts to air quality, archaeology, biological resources, public services (fire, sewage treatment, and water), and growth inducement.

With regard to lighting specifically, the 1984 FEIR described that night lighting of parking areas, walkways, ball fields (three baseball/softball fields and three soccer fields), and eight tennis courts would be provided. While details had not been finalized prior to preparation of the 1984 FEIR, it was assumed that soccer fields would be illuminated by 1500-watt high pressure sodium lamps mounted on 60-foot poles; baseball/softball fields would be illuminated by similar lamps mounted on 35-to-45-foot poles; and tennis courts would be illuminated by 1000-watt high pressure sodium lamps mounted on 18-to-20-foot poles. The 1984 FEIR determined that lighting of the softball/baseball fields and soccer fields would not be expected to create significant light and glare impacts to residential areas north and west of the site due to the original location of the playing fields away from park boundaries. However, some stray lighting was expected as was some glare (by residents looking toward lighted areas). The 1984 FEIR also determined that tennis court lighting would add light and glare intensity along Stearns Street, but as existing streetlights already introduced light

and glare in this location, the increase would be incremental. The 1984 FEIR included a required mitigation measure indicating that lamp fixtures be hooded to reduce stray light and glare. Additional mitigation in the 1984 FEIR included moving tennis courts towards the center of the park and/or adding peripheral landscaping to reduce stray light and glare.

Since preparation of the 1984 FEIR, the phases of the park buildout have been revised, as have the types, numbers, and locations of the facilities, ball fields, and tennis courts to be developed throughout the park. These revisions (i.e., the reconfiguration of park ball fields and facilities) were addressed in separate actions by the RSRPD and City of Simi Valley Planning Division and included the 1992 PD-S-526 MOD #1, which modified the Phase 3 improvements to the park, and the 2018 CE (PD-S-526 MOD #1), which modified the Phase 4 improvements to the park. As shown in **Table 1, Summary of Approved Development, Site Conditions, and Current Project Proposal,** PD-S-526 MOD #1 moved development of the community center from Phase 4 to Phase 3, and the 2018 CE (PD-S-526 MOD #2) revised Phase 4 of park development to include two soccer fields, four basketball courts, a restroom building, a concession building, two picnic shelters, four volleyball courts, pre-teen and tot lot play area improvements and a walkway, a maintenance storage building, parking lot paving (413 spaces),[1] landscaping installation, sports field/court lighting, a park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, the removal and replacement of chain-link fencing along Stearns Street, the removal of post and cable fencing along Leeds Street and replacement with double rail fence, and the addition of a four-foot-wide sidewalk and a five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway along Leeds Street. Lighting would differ from that which was described in the 1984 FEIR, which assumed maximum pole heights of 60 feet (for soccer fields located in the central and southern portions of the park). The revised lighting plan assumed a maximum pole height of 70 feet (for soccer fields located in the northeast portion of the park). In addition to park facilities that were developed as part of Phases 1, 2, and 3, the only Phase 4 improvement to be implemented to date is a portion of the multipurpose trail constructed within Phases 1, 2, and 3. PD-S-526 MOD #2 eliminated the originally contemplated Phases 5, 6, and 7 of park development.

It is noted that, both prior to and after approval of PD-S-526 MOD #2, the northeastern park area originally planned for the lake, senior citizen/arts and crafts building, and tennis courts has been occupied by an open grass field. In addition to soccer, the interim open grass field is used for other sports, including flag football and lacrosse, and a dirt parking lot, as well as for RSRPD classes and community events. Two organized leagues, the Simi Valley Soccer Foundation and the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO) use the interim open grass field on a regular basis, and especially during the Fall (September – November) and Spring (end of February – May). The use during the week is mainly for practice purposes and games and tournaments are usually held on the weekends. The interim field activities usually end when the sun sets. No portable lights are used to illuminate the fields. The soccer leagues stripe their fields for play. Most of the striping is for youth play, for which the playing fields are smaller. On occasion, the 6-acre open grass field is striped with larger competitive fields that are used by adults. Currently, lights for fields 1 through 3 (which are located to the west and southwest of the proposed Phase 4 fields) are on until 10 p.m. for practices and games. At certain times, only one or two of the fields are illuminated, depending on the projected use. Players, spectators, and general park users utilize the dirt lot parking area located along Stearns Street, as well as the formal parking areas located adjacent to the Phase 1, 2, and 3 softball fields and community center. No park overflow parking is permitted on Stearns Street or Leeds Street, and the RSRPD has not received any complaints related to the traffic or parking associated with park operations.

[1] 413 spaces = 399 standard spaces and 14 handicap accessible spaces.

Table 1
Summary of Approved Development, Site Conditions, and Current Project Proposal

Phase	Approved by PD-S-526 (1984 FEIR)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #1	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #1	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #2 (2018 CE)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #2	Current Project Proposal
1	Two softball fields, soccer field, parking lot.	Constructed.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.
2	Two soccer fields, group picnic area, maintenance yard, and sand volleyball court.	Constructed.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.
3	Softball field, pre-teen play/ tot lot, and parking lot.	No change.	Move development of the commercial building (community center) from Phase 4 to Phase 3.	Softball field, pre-teen play/ tot lot, parking lot and community center constructed.	Update pre-teen play/tot lot.	Constructed.	See Phase 4.
4	Senior citizen/arts and crafts building, shuffleboard, two tennis courts, commercial building, and basketball court.	No change.	Commercial building (community center) development moved to Phase 3.	Senior citizen building, shuffleboard, two tennis courts, and basketball court not constructed. The northeastern park area originally planned for the lake, senior citizen/arts and crafts building, and	Two soccer fields, four basketball courts, restroom building, concession building, two picnic shelters, four volleyball courts, pre-teen and tot lot play area improvements and walkway, maintenance storage building,	With the exception of the multipurpose trail installed within Phases 1, 2, and 3, no other Phase 4 improvements were constructed. The northeastern park area originally planned for the lake, senior citizen/arts and crafts building, and tennis courts is	10-acre sports field area, one basketball court, restroom building, two shade shelters with picnic tables, four sand volleyball courts, pre-teen and tot lot play area improvements and walkway, maintenance storage building, parking lot paving (387 spaces)[2], install 21 bicycle parking spaces (adjacent to restroom building), install landscaping and remove

Phase	Approved by PD-S-526 (1984 FEIR)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #1	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #1	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #2 (2018 CE)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #2	Current Project Proposal
				tennis courts is informally used for soccer and other sports and dirt lot parking.	parking lot paving (413 spaces)[1], install landscaping, install sports field/court lighting, park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, remove and replace Stearns Street chain-link fencing, remove Leeds Street post and cable fence and replace with double rail fence, add Leeds Street four-foot-wide sidewalk and five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway.	informally used for soccer and other sports and dirt lot parking.	select trees, install sports field/court lighting (revised lighting plan), install five-foot walking/jogging trail to connect to existing Phases 1, 2, and 3 multipurpose trail, install concrete walkway extending from Stearns Street to parking lot to park center, install concrete pad for skateboard elements, add a trash enclosure, remove and replace Stearns Street chain-link fencing, remove Leeds Street post and cable fence and replace with double rail fence, add Leeds Street four-foot-wide sidewalk and five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway. Eliminate three basketball courts and concession stand.

Phase	Approved by PD-S-526 (1984 FEIR)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #1	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #1	Approved by PD-S-526 MOD #2 (2018 CE)	Site Conditions following PD-S-526 MOD #2	Current Project Proposal
5	3.5-acre lake, rock lined stream, and 10-acre picnic/open play area.	Picnic/open play area constructed. 3.5-acre lake and rock lined stream not constructed.	No change.	No change.	Eliminate phase.	No change.	No change.
6	Six tennis courts.	Not constructed.	No change.	No change.	Eliminate phase.	No change.	No change.
7	Handball court and gymnasium.	Gymnasium constructed as part of community center. Handball court not constructed.	No change.	No change.	Eliminate phase.	No change.	No change.

Sources: The Final Environmental Impact Report for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park (PD-S-526), 1984; Phase 3 Park Improvements (PD-S-526 MOD #1), 1992; Categorical Exemption for the Modification to Phase 4 Improvements at Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, 2018; and Rancho Susana Community Park – Phase 4 Site Plan, 2022.

Notes:
[1] 413 spaces = 399 standard spaces and 14 handicap accessible spaces.
[2] 387 spaces = 377 standard spaces and 10 handicap accessible spaces. 100 of these stalls will have carport-style rooftop solar panels.

4.0 PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Simi Valley Soccer Foundation and the AYSO expressed the need for more sport activities, green space, and field lighting. Phase 4 park modifications include increasing the field area from 6 acres to 10 acres to meet the soccer field demand. The proposed Phase 4 improvements would expand the accessibility of open green space and improve the recreational facilities servicing adults, seniors, children, and youth in the community. Based on RSRPD's experience with monitoring regular and tournament use of the park, at a maximum, approximately 1,000 people visit the park on a tournament day. This group is comprised of players, referees, and spectators for tournament play, as well as a nominal number of other park users who are visiting the park on tournament days for other reasons. This maximum-sized tournament day as experienced by the RSRPD is consistent with the assumptions of the analyses in the 1984 FEIR, which assumed that soccer (and softball) games have the greatest number of participants, generating 1,000 people. Where applicable, this maximum-sized sports event is used in this EIR Addendum analysis.

The Project would revise the lighting plan that was approved by PD-S-526 MOD #2 for Phase 4, which included the provision of eight 60-to-70-foot-tall sports field lights for the two soccer fields, as well as 14-foot-tall light emitting diode (LED) shoebox lights for the parking lot, basketball and volleyball courts, and walkway, as shown in Figure 2, Master Plan with Approximate Light Pole Locations (Proposed). The RSRPD proposes to implement two lighting plans; the July 2024 photometric analysis prepared by Musco Sports Lighting, LLC (Musco) for the open grass field (refer to **Appendix A, Photometric Analysis for Open Grass Playing Field**), and the March 2022 photometric analysis prepared by Mar Vista Sales, Inc. Lighting Solutions (MVS) for the parking lot, volleyball fields, basketball court, tot lot play area, and pathway (refer to **Appendix B, Photometric Analysis for Sports Court, Parking, Playground, and Pathway Areas**). The Project would install 76 light poles as part of the Project. Eight light poles, 90 feet in height, and four light poles, 100 feet in height, would illuminate the open grass field, as proposed by Musco. In addition, five light poles 20 feet in height, would illuminate the volleyball courts; four light poles, 20 feet in height, would illuminate the basketball court; 41 light poles, 16 feet in height, would illuminate the parking area; five light poles, 16 feet in height, would illuminate the tot lot play area; and nine additional light poles, 16 feet in height, would illuminate the pathway, as proposed by MVS. The proposed lighting plan would maintain safety for park users while minimizing light trespass and glare.

In addition, the Project would reduce the number of Phase 4 basketball courts from four to one, replace the two Phase 4 soccer fields with one 10-acre grass playing field, eliminate the Phase 4 concession stand, reduce the number of parking spaces in the Phase 4 paved parking lot from 413 to 387 spaces, add bicycle parking storage (21 spaces), add a trash enclosure, and add four concrete pads for skateboard elements. (It should be noted that an additional 130 parking spaces are located in the southern portion of the park by the community center, and 178 spaces are located in the western portion of the park by the ball fields. Following implementation of the Project, a total of 695 parking spaces would be available at the park.) In addition, the Project would install landscaping, a park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, remove and replace fencing along Stearns Street, remove post and cable fencing along Leeds Street and replace it with a double rail fence, and add a four-foot-wide sidewalk and a five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway along Leeds Street.

The construction process is anticipated to occur over approximately 18 months. The Project would require a minor amount of earthwork, comprised of 29,835 cubic yards of cut and 29,845 cubic yards of fill, to achieve the desired surface contours throughout Phase 4.[2] No soil would be imported or exported; the remaining 10 cubic yards of fill would be sourced from other areas of the Rancho Santa Susana Community

[2] Rhyton Engineering, Earthwork Calculations for Ranch Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4, July 2024.

Park property or from the excess soils not used to backfill the excavated holes for the light poles. The Rancho Santa Susana Community Park currently receives electrical and plumbing service; therefore, the construction process would also entail extending existing utilities to serve the new light poles, maintenance storage building, and restroom building. Staging areas for construction materials and equipment, if needed, would be provided on the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park property. Following earthwork activities, the aforementioned features of Phase 4 would be constructed.

Once the proposed lights are in place, the RSRPD would control how many lights are needed for practices, games, and tournaments during operations. For the proposed open grass playing field, which would most frequently be used for soccer, no lights would be on from May through August. From September to April, lights would generally be on from 4:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., from Monday through Friday, with no weekend lights, for non-tournament play. During tournaments, play generally occurs from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; however, at times the games last up to sunset. The proposed lights for the basketball and volleyball courts would have the same nighttime schedule as the open grass playing fields but could be on as late as 10 p.m., and they would be programmed to be on during the weekend. The proposed parking lot, tot lot play area, and pathway lights would operate on photocells and would be on from sunset to sunrise for security reasons. There would be no different operations of the open grass playing field once Phase 4 is built, with the exception that play time would be extended after sunset with the provision of lighting.

No other physical or operational changes to the park are proposed with the Project. The Project requires an Administrative Modification to the Planned Development Permit, to revise Phase 4 of the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, including to allow light poles reaching heights of 16, 20, 90, and 100 feet.

5.0 CEQA AUTHORITY FOR AN ADDENDUM

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164, when an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration (ND) has been adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR . . . due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR . . . due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR . . . was adopted, shows any of the following:

   (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

   (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

   (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.[3]

Based on the preceding legal standards, and as discussed in further detail below, the proposed modifications to the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park do not trigger the requirements for a subsequent ND, MND, or EIR, and thus may be analyzed in an Addendum. The modifications reveal neither previously undisclosed significant environmental impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts.

This CEQA Section 15164 Addendum is intended to document the modification to the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park and to support updates to the 1984 FEIR and 2018 CE.

6.0 ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

The RSRPD evaluated the environmental impacts associated with development of the 46-acre community park master plan ("Rancho Santa Susanna Community Park") under CEQA, as required. The RSRPD began with preparation of an Initial Study, which led to preparation of the 1984 FEIR. The Initial Study examined potential project impacts to Earth, Air, Water, Plant Life, Animal Life, Noise, Light and Glare, Land Use, Risk, Housing, Population, Schools, Transportation and Circulation, Fire, Aesthetics, Law Enforcement, Archaeological/Historical Resources, and Utilities (Water, Electrical Energy, Natural Gas, and Sewers). The Initial Study Checklist also included statements regarding public controversy and Mandatory Findings of Significance.

The Initial Study determined that the 46-acre community park master plan project would not impact several of the resources or services listed above; therefore, the 1984 FEIR was focused to the evaluation of project impacts related to Noise, Traffic/Circulation, Light and Glare, Water Resources/Drainage, and Law Enforcement (which were found to be significant impacts that could be mitigated), as well as to Land Use, Growth Inducement, Air Quality, Archaeology, Biological Resources, Energy Conservation, and Public Services (which were found to be insignificant impacts). The 1984 FEIR also noted that, while development of the project would eliminate continued agricultural use of the site and result in the loss of agricultural land, the urban growth of the City had already eliminated the viability of agriculture in the project area, which was recognized by the City of Simi Valley General Plan.

Therefore, the focus of this Addendum is the analysis of Project (Rancho Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4 Modification Project) impacts related to those resources and services that were subject to the 1984 FEIR analysis, as evaluated below.

6.1 Agricultural Resources

As stated above, the 1984 FEIR noted that development of the 46-acre community park would result in the loss of agricultural land; however, the urban growth of the City had already eliminated agriculture in the park project area, which was recognized by the City of Simi Valley General Plan. Although the remaining phase of the 46-acre community park master plan project is yet to be constructed, the previous agricultural uses on the site have already been removed and replaced with playing fields, parking lots, a community center, and other park facilities, as well as open turf fields. The 16.18-acre Project site is comprised of turf paying fields, a dirt parking lot, and a tot lot play area. Therefore, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to Agricultural Resources would occur as a

[3] CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15162, Subdivision (a), and 15164; see also Public Resources Code, Section 21166.

result of the Project. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusion regarding this environmental resource remains the same.

6.2 Land Use

As determined by the 1984 FEIR, establishment of the original 46-acre community park would be consistent with regional plans, such as the Ventura County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element; the City of Simi Valley General Plan, which designates the 46-acre site as a community park; and the RSRPD master plan, which also designates the 46-acre site as a community park. At the time of the 1984 FEIR, the 46-acre site was zoned as Residential Planned Development (RPD-2.6-O.S.); therefore, establishing the community park required approval of a Planned Development permit from the City. (Today, the community park is zoned Residential Low Density [RL].)

The 1984 FEIR Land Use analysis also discussed the loss of agricultural land. Although the 46-acre community park site had previously been used for farming, it was designated for agricultural use by the Ventura County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. Conversion of the site from a farming use to a community park use was determined not to be incrementally or cumulatively significant, but as the conversion still resulted in the irreversible loss of 46 acres of farmland, the Mitigation Measures section of the 1984 FEIR Land Use analysis included mitigation measures specifically related to agricultural impacts. As the site has already been converted to a community park use, these mitigation measures do not apply to the Project.

The 1984 FEIR also noted that the community park would be compatible with surrounding land uses, mainly residential uses, as the northeastern and eastern portions of the community park master plan included more passive recreation activities; the design of which buffered residences from the main park facilities that would generate noise, light, and glare. The Mitigation Measures section of the 1984 FEIR Land Use analysis refers to the Noise and Light and Glare sections of the 1984 FEIR, which are discussed, as relevant, in the Noise and Aesthetics, and Light and Glare sections of this Addendum.

As previously described, following the 1984 FEIR and development of Phases 1, 2, and 3 of the community park master plan, the City approved the 2018 CE (PD-S-526 MOD #2), which revised Phase 4 of the community park development to include two soccer fields, four basketball courts, a restroom building, a concession building, two picnic shelters, four volleyball courts, pre-teen and tot lot play area improvements and a walkway, a maintenance storage building, parking lot paving, landscaping installation, sports field/court lighting, a park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, the removal and replacement of chain-link fencing along Stearns Street, the removal of post and cable fencing along Leeds Street and replacement with double rail fence, and the addition of a four-foot-wide sidewalk and a five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway along Leeds Street. Lighting would differ from that which was described in the 1984 FEIR, which assumed maximum pole heights of 60 feet (for soccer fields located in the central and southern portions of the park). The revised lighting plan described in the 2018 CE assumed a maximum pole height of 70 feet (for soccer fields located in the northeast portion of the park), 14-foot-high lights for the paved parking lot, and 14-foot-high lights for the volleyball and basketball courts that would be added in the more central portion of the park.

The 2018 CE noted that: "The site is already used as an informal part of the Rancho Santa Susana Park with soccer fields. The proposed improvements will alter the existing facility to provide paved parking and formal play areas. Therefore, the project is exempt from CEQA."[4] No significant impacts related to formalizing the location of the soccer fields in the northeast park area, a paved parking lot in the eastern

[4] City of Simi Valley, Department of Environmental Services Administrative Staff Report, PD-S-526 MOD #2, June 11, 2018.

park area, or the other facility modifications, including the revision of lighting to 70-foot-high and 14-foot-high poles, were found to occur.

The current Project proposal would further revise the community park master plan to install 76 light poles of the following heights: 90 feet and 100 feet in height to illuminate the open grass field, 20 feet in height to illuminate the volleyball courts and basketball court; and 16 feet in height to illuminate the parking area, tot lot play area, and pathway. As previously described, the RSRPD would control how many lights are needed for practices, games, and tournaments during operations. For the proposed open grass playing field, which would most frequently be used for soccer, no lights would be on from May through August. From September to April, lights would generally be on from 4:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., from Monday through Friday, with no weekend lights, for non-tournament play. During tournaments, play generally occurs from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; however, at times the games last up to sunset. The proposed lights for the basketball and volleyball courts would have the same nighttime schedule as the open grass playing fields but could be on as late as 10 p.m., and they would be programmed to be on during the weekend. The proposed parking lot, tot lot play area, and pathway lights would operate on photocells and would be on from sunset to sunrise for security reasons. There would be no different operations of the open grass playing field once Phase 4 is built, with the exception that play time would be extended after sunset with the provision of lighting. As described in the Aesthetics, and Light and Glare section of this Addendum, the proposed lighting plan would maintain safety for park users while minimizing light trespass and glare.

In addition, the Project would reduce the number of Phase 4 basketball courts from four to one, replace the two Phase 4 soccer fields with one 10-acre grass playing field, eliminate the Phase 4 concession stand, reduce the number of parking spaces in the Phase 4 paved parking lot from 413 to 387 spaces, add bicycle parking storage (21 spaces), add a trash enclosure, and add four concrete pads for skateboard elements. In addition, the Project would install landscaping, a park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, remove and replace chain-link fencing along Stearns Street, remove post and cable fencing along Leeds Street and replace it with a double rail fence, and add a four-foot-wide sidewalk and a five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway along Leeds Street. No other physical or operational changes to the park are proposed.

The Project requires an Administrative Modification to the Planned Development permit, to revise Phase 4 of the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, including to allow light poles reaching heights of 16, 20, 90, and 100 feet. As the remaining environmental analyses of this Addendum demonstrate, the environmental impacts of the community park modifications, including installing and operating the proposed lights, would not result in new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts. Therefore, the Project would not 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. With approval of the Administrative Modification to the Planned Development permit, the Project would result in less than significant Land Use impacts. Neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Land Use impacts would occur as a result of the Project. No new mitigation is required and the analyses and conclusions regarding this environmental topic remain the same.

6.3 Aesthetics, and Light and Glare

The 1984 FEIR described that the existing community park setting at the time included residential uses to the north, west, and east; a commercial use to the southeast (at the corner of Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue); and streetlights and lighted parking lots along Los Angeles Avenue. As previously described, the 1984 FEIR also described that night lighting of parking areas, walkways, three baseball/softball fields, three soccer fields, and eight tennis courts would be provided. While details had not been finalized prior to preparation of the 1984 FEIR, it was assumed that soccer fields would be illuminated by 1500-watt high pressure sodium lamps mounted on 60-foot poles; baseball/softball fields would be illuminated by similar

lamps mounted on 35-to-45-foot poles; and tennis courts would be illuminated by 1000-watt high pressure sodium lamps mounted on 18-to-20-foot poles. The 1984 FEIR determined that lighting of the softball/baseball fields and soccer fields would not be expected to create significant light and glare impacts to residential areas north and west of the site due to the original location of the playing fields away from park boundaries. The 1984 FEIR acknowledged that some stray lighting was expected as was some glare (by residents looking toward lighted areas). The 1984 FEIR also determined that tennis court lighting would add light and glare intensity along Stearns Street, but as existing streetlights already introduced light and glare in this location, the impact was determined not to be significant. The 1984 FEIR included a required mitigation measure indicating that lamp fixtures be hooded to reduce stray light and glare. Additional mitigation in the 1984 FEIR included moving tennis courts towards the center of the park and/or adding peripheral landscaping to reduce stray light and glare. The Initial Study prepared before the 1984 FEIR determined that the community park master plan would not result in significant impacts to aesthetics; however, due to the proposed changes to the lighting plan, this issue is addressed in this Addendum.

Since preparation of the 1984 FEIR, PD-S-526 MOD #1 moved development of the community center from Phase 4 to Phase 3. The 2018 CE (PD-S-526 MOD #2) revised Phase 4 of park development to include two soccer fields (in the northeastern corner of the community park); four basketball courts, a restroom building, a concession building, two picnic shelters, four volleyball courts, pre-teen and tot lot play area improvements and a walkway, and a maintenance storage building (towards the center of the community park); parking lot paving (along Stearns Street); and landscaping installation, sports field/court lighting, a park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail, the removal and replacement of chain-link fencing along Stearns Street, the removal of post and cable fencing along Leeds Street and replacement with double rail fence, and the addition of a four-foot-wide sidewalk and a five-foot six-inch landscaped parkway along Leeds Street. The revised lighting plan described in the 2018 CE assumed a maximum pole height of 70 feet (for soccer fields located in the northeast portion of the park), 14-foot-high lights for the paved parking lot, and 14-foot-high lights for the volleyball and basketball courts that would be added in the more central portion of the park. The 2018 CE identified no significant impacts from these modifications.

Aesthetics Impacts

Today, the community park is still bordered by Leeds Street and residential uses to the north, Stearns Street and residential uses to the east, residential uses to the west, and commercial uses and Los Angeles Avenue to the south (as well as the Simi Valley Amtrak Station and associated parking lot and additional residential uses). Existing sources of night lighting and glare include a street light located along Leeds Street north of the proposed open grass playing field; at least four street lights along Stearns Street located east of the proposed open grass playing field and proposed paved parking lot; at least five street lights along Los Angeles Avenue (where it borders the community park); other community park lighting throughout Phases 1, 2, and 3; parking lot lights associated with the commercial uses located south of the proposed paved parking lot; exterior lighting associated with the residential uses around the community park; and vehicle headlights. Sources of daytime glare are minimal but include windows of the residential and commercial buildings that surround the park, as well as vehicle windows along Leeds and Stearns Streets and Los Angeles Avenue. In the immediate vicinity of the community park, there are no designated scenic roads. Highway 118 is designated as an Eligible State Scenic Highway from Route 23 to De Soto Avenue in the San Fernando Valley, and Tapo Canyon Road north of Highway 118 is identified as an eligible County Scenic Highway; however, these roadways are located 0.4 miles and 1.4 miles from the Project site, respectively.[5] The immediate viewshed of the Project site includes one-story and two-story buildings associated with residential and commercial uses, the community park's community center (up to 40 feet), street lights along Leeds and Stearns Streets (from 25 to 30 feet), existing community park lights (20 feet

[5] Simi Valley General Plan EIR, SCH No. 2009121004, Volume I: Final EIR, June 2012.

for area lights and 60 feet for sport field lights), mature trees within the community park and along Leeds and Stearns Streets and Los Angeles Avenue (from 25 feet to 50 feet), and utility poles and aboveground utility lines located along the north side of Leeds Street (35 to 40 feet). Distant views to the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and Simi Hills to the south are available from within the community park and adjacent sidewalks and roadways, but these views include existing, intervening residential and commercial development.

The Project would further modify the community park master plan, as compared to the lighting concepts that were described in the 1984 FEIR and 2018 CE. Seventy-six light poles would be provided as part of the Project. Eight light poles, 90 feet in height, and four light poles, 100 feet in height, would illuminate the open grass playing field. In addition, five light poles 20 feet in height would illuminate the volleyball courts; four light poles 20 feet in height would illuminate the basketball court; 41 light poles 16 feet in height would illuminate the parking area; five light poles 16 feet in height would illuminate the tot lot play area; and nine additional light poles 16 feet in height would illuminate the pathway.

Although the Project would add 76 light poles throughout Phase 4 of the community park as shown on Figure 2, the light poles would not introduce a new visual element to the Project area viewshed, due to the existing community park light poles, street light poles, utility poles and lines, and mature trees that are located in the area and that reach heights of 50 feet. Nevertheless, the Project includes a revised landscaping plan, which would provide the planting of up to 17 London planetrees (*Platanus acerifolia,* also referred to as *Platanus hispanica*) along the community park boundaries abutting Leeds and Stearns Streets. The London planetree reaches heights of 80 feet and canopy widths of 50 to 70 feet at maturity, which would provide screening of the Phase 4 light poles from off-site locations.[6] As such, the proposed light poles would not substantially alter the existing viewshed nor create a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect. With regard to the other proposed Phase 4 facilities (including, for example, the maintenance storage building, restrooms, shade shelters, and tot lot play structure), these components of the Project would be located in the central portion of the community park, removed from off-site public viewing locations, with no demonstrable negative aesthetic effect on the viewshed.

Light and Glare Impacts

The estimated spill light (or, light trespass) is measured in horizontal footcandles and vertical footcandles along property boundaries, while glare is measured in candela along the same areas. A horizontal footcandle is the measurement of light being received on a horizontal surface, such as a roadway or parking lot pavement, while a vertical footcandle is the measurement of light being received across a vertical plane, such as a wall or pole. Light trespass occurs when a light fixture casts illumination beyond the property lines, unintentionally illuminating other land uses.

Glare, on the other hand, is a vision condition wherein an individual experiences discomfort and/or a reduced ability to see significant objects due to an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance or due to extreme contrasts in space or time. Glare is measured in candela, which is the luminous intensity and is defined as brightness as seen from one particular direction. Candela measurements are taken at a particular point in space and specify brightness only at that point (i.e., when looking at the light source). For context, a common candle emits approximately one candela of luminous intensity, a 25-watt compact fluorescent bulb emits approximately 135 candelas (if the light is radiated equally in all directions), vehicle low beams emit approximately 12,000 candelas, and vehicle high beams emit approximately 30,000 candelas.

[6] California Polytechnic State University Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute, SelecTree (A Tree Selection Guide), London Planetree, Available from https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/1099, Accessed on July 31, 2024.

The Project would not represent a new source of light and glare in the Project area, as other portions of the community park already include night lighting, and as the surrounding land uses include streetlights, exterior residential and commercial lights, and vehicle headlights, as described above. In addition, the 2018 CE already envisioned bringing night lighting to the northeastern corner and central portions of the Project site. However, the current Project would further revise the lighting plan to include a greater number of light poles at greater heights than previously contemplated. The Musco lighting plan for the open grass field (refer to Appendix A, Photometric Analysis for Open Grass Playing Field) is comprised of 12 light poles; eight light poles, 90 feet in height, and four light poles, 100 feet in height. The MVS lighting plan for the parking lot, volleyball fields, basketball court, tot lot play area, and pathway (refer to Appendix B, Photometric Analysis for Sports Court, Parking, Playground, and Pathway Areas) is comprised of 64 light poles; nine light poles, 20 feet in height and 55 light poles, 16 feet in height. As previously described, the RSRPD would control how many lights are needed for practices, games, and tournaments during operations. For the proposed open grass playing field, which would most frequently be used for soccer, no lights would be on from May through August. From September to April, lights would generally be on from 4:30 p.m. to 9 p.m., from Monday through Friday, with no weekend lights, for non-tournament play. During tournaments, play generally occurs from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; however, at times the games last up to sunset. The proposed lights for the basketball and volleyball courts would have the same nighttime schedule as the open grass playing fields but could be on as late as 10 p.m., and they would be programmed to be on during the weekend. The proposed parking lot, tot lot play area, and pathway lights would operate on photocells and would be on from sunset to sunrise for security reasons. There would be no different operations of the open grass playing field once Phase 4 is built, with the exception that play time would be extended after sunset with the provision of lighting.

The RSRPD has collaborated with the City of Simi Valley Planning Department, Musco, and MVS to develop lighting plans that would minimize light and glare trespass to the maximum extent feasible while maintaining safety for park users, achieve the light and glare standards of the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, and limit impacts to those that were already identified in the 1984 FEIR and 2018 CE. According to Chapter 9-24 of the Simi Valley Municipal Code (Residential and Open Space Zoning Districts, 9-30.040 - Exterior Light and Glare), project applications including outside parking lots and lighting (such as the Project) shall include an exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on 10-foot grid centers) extending a minimum of 20 feet outside the property lines, prepared by an electrical engineer registered in the State. The lighting plan shall:

- Minimize on-site and off-site glare;
- Provide adequate on-site lighting with no more than a seven-to-one ratio, maximum to minimum, level of illumination between light standards within driveways and parking areas;
- Limit electrolier height to 14 feet in areas adjacent to residential development to avoid excessive illumination;
- Provide electroliers that are compatible with the total design of the proposed facility;
- Utilize fixtures which possess sharp cut-off qualities at property lines, or light drops of up to ½-footcandle at the property line; and
- Not use low pressure sodium lighting fixtures.

As shown in Appendix A, Photometric Analysis for Open Grass Playing Field, prepared by Musco, and in Appendix B, Photometric Analysis for Sports Court, Parking, Playground, and Pathway Areas, prepared by MVS, glare has been minimized to the extent feasible. The maximum glare at off-site property boundaries would be 13,969 candelas, which would be experienced at one point along Leeds Street. The average glare level along the off-site portion of Leeds Street that lies north of the proposed open grass playing field would be 2,525.27 candela. (Glare levels would be less along Stearns Street.) As a point of reference, vehicle low

beams emit approximately 12,000 candela, and vehicle high beams emit approximately 30,000 candelas. Therefore, this amount of glare is comparable to, if not less than, the glare levels from vehicle headlights along Leeds Street. With regard to the provision of lighting with no more than a seven-to-one ratio, maximum to minimum, level of illumination between light standards within driveways and parking areas, the proposed MVS lighting plan for the parking lot area achieves this standard (refer to Appendix B). Furthermore, per the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code standard that light fixtures possess sharp cut-off qualities at property lines, or light drops of up to ½-footcandle at the property line, both the Musco and MVS lighting plans would reduce light trespass at off-site property boundaries to a maximum of 0.21 footcandles, which would be experienced at one point along Leeds Street. Neither Musco nor MVS would utilize low pressure sodium lighting fixtures; and all light fixtures would be comprised of energy efficient LED luminaires. With regard to limiting electrolier height to 14 feet in areas adjacent to residential development and providing electroliers that are compatible with the total design of the proposed facility, the Project requires the City's approval for an Administrative Modification to the Planned Development Permit (PD-S-526) to allow the increased height for light poles.

However, as shown in the preceding analysis, the proposed increase in height of the community park light poles and the associated light and glare would be consistent with the standards of the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, with approval of the Administrative Modification to the Planned Development Permit (PD-S-526). Furthermore, the 1984 FEIR acknowledged that some stray lighting was expected as was some glare, from development of the community park master plan. In accordance with the 1984 FEIR mitigation measures for light and glare impacts, the Project lamp fixtures would be hooded, shielded, and/or directed to reduce stray light and glare, and the Project also includes peripheral landscaping to reduce stray light and glare. Therefore, the Project's aesthetics and light and glare impacts would be less than significant and would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts. No additional mitigation measures are required.

6.4 Biological Resources

The 1984 FEIR described that the 46-acre community park project site had been used for farming, which eliminated native flora and fauna, that no trees were located on the site, and that the project would improve overall habitat value. The 1984 FEIR also noted that the provision of landscaping and trees, as well as the originally planned lake (which has been omitted from the master plan), would increase the value of the site to bird species. No mitigation measures were proposed in the 1984 FEIR.

Over time, the RSRPD has installed landscaping and trees throughout the site, some of which occur within the Phase 4 Project site, especially along the western and eastern boundaries of the proposed open grass playing field and within the area to be developed with the volleyball and basketball courts, maintenance storage and restroom buildings, shade shelters, and tot lot play area. It is anticipated that six trees will be removed along the eastern boundary of the proposed open grass playing field and that nine trees in the remaining area will be removed.[7] In addition, several trees along the western boundary of the open grass playing field may require pruning to accommodate installation of three light poles in that area. The RSRPD is exempt from the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code Tree Preservation, Cutting, and Removal requirements (Chapter 9-38) under Chapter 9-38.090. Following construction, the RSRPD will install a variety of trees, plants, and grass throughout Phase 4, including, but not limited to, crape myrtle, London plane sycamore, atlas cedar, rosemary, bird of paradise, flax, and turf grass (hybrid Bermuda, and fescue blend).[8]

[7] Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, Rancho Santa Susana Community Park – Phase 4 Landscape Plan, February 2023.
[8] Ibid.

As envisioned by the 1984 FEIR, the trees that have been planted throughout the Project site improved the habitat value of the site for bird species. Construction of Phase 4 involves the use of equipment in the vicinity (within ten feet) of trees that may potentially provide habitat for nesting birds. Therefore, the Project would be required to comply with existing biological resource regulations that protect nesting birds. Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 10.13). In addition, Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the federal MBTA). Site preparation and construction activities (including disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures and substrates) should take place outside of the breeding bird season which runs from February 1 - August 31 to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young). Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86). However, if Project site preparation and construction activities cannot feasibly avoid the breeding bird season, then, beginning 30 days prior to the disturbance of suitable nesting habitat, the Applicant shall:

- Arrange for weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds in the habitat to be removed and any other such habitat within areas adjacent to the Project site, as access allows. The surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys. The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work.
- If an active nest of a protected bird is found, clearing and construction within 300 feet of the nest (or within a suitable buffer as determined by a qualified biological monitor), shall be postponed until the nest is vacated, juveniles have fledged, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The buffer zone from the nest shall be established in the field with flagging and stakes. Construction personnel shall be instructed on the sensitivity of the area.
- The Applicant shall record the results of the protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. Such records shall be submitted and received into the case file for the associated discretionary action permitting the Project.

With required compliance with the MBTA, the Project would not result in new Biological Resource impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding Biological Resources impact levels remain the same.

6.5 Archaeology

As described by the 1984 FEIR, following a 1978 survey and literature search, no cultural resources were discovered at the 46-acre community park master plan project site, nor are any expected to be present. However, the 1984 FEIR did note that, should cultural resources be found during earthwork activities, work will be halted, and a qualified archaeologist will be brought in to assess the find and determine the necessary mitigation measures.

Construction of Phase 4 would require a minor amount of earthwork, comprised of 29,835 cubic yards of cut and 29,845 cubic yards of fill, to achieve the desired surface contours throughout Phase 4. Holes would also be excavated for the light poles, and later backfilled. Therefore, the potential to uncover previously undiscovered cultural resources is a possibility during Project site preparation. Therefore, the Project would be required to comply with existing cultural resource regulations in the unlikely event that such resources are encountered during the Project site preparation and light installation process. These regulations include the following:

- If an archaeological resource is discovered during Project construction, work in the area shall cease and deposits shall be treated in accordance with applicable federal, State, and local guidelines, including those that are set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 with respect to unique archaeological resources. If it is determined that an archaeological site is an historical resource, the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 shall also be implemented.
- In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), if human remains are encountered during construction, work in the affected area and the immediate vicinity shall be halted immediately. The construction manager at the Project Site shall be contacted and shall notify the County Coroner. If the County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the archaeologist and Native American monitor shall then be contacted, if they are not onsite at the time, as well as the responsible lead agency of the discovery, who in turn shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission. Disposition of the human remains, and any associated grave goods shall also be in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, as amended. The archaeologist and the Native American monitor, with the concurrence of the City, shall determine the area of potential impact and the timing when construction activities can resume.
- In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5, a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the State, or any City, County, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

With required compliance with the aforementioned regulations, the Project would not result in new Archaeology impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding Archaeology impact levels remain the same.

6.6 Water Resources/Drainage

The 1984 FEIR analysis of Water Resources/Drainage noted that the 46-acre community park master plan project site is crossed by the Stearns Street drain from northeast to southwest. The 12-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete box storm drain remains in place today.[9] The remaining analysis focused on the development of the originally contemplated lake and its potential impacts and mitigation measures. As the lake has been omitted from the master plan, none of these impacts or mitigation measures are relevant to the analysis of the Project. However, the 1984 FEIR also acknowledged that the park development would increase the amount of impervious surfaces but not at sufficient amounts to cause adverse effects.

Nevertheless, the Project is required to comply with current City and State regulations related to stormwater treatment and control for the protection of water quality. During construction, the Project is required to meet the requirements of the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS063339, which consist of best management practices (BMPs) that shall be implemented during Project site preparation and construction to protect the quality of downstream receiving waters. The Project would be required to submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for approval by the City that will describe BMPs to be

[9] Rhyton Engineering, Earthwork Calculations for Ranch Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4, July 2024.

implemented during construction activities. The BMPs would be designed to minimize sediment or other construction-related pollutants from being carried off-site by stormwater runoff. The SWPPP would indicate the general locations to employ BMPs during construction. During operations, the Project is required to comply with the MS4 Permit for Ventura County and the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, which require projects to capture, treat, retain and infiltrate runoff from storm events in which stormwater runoff will be limited to five percent of a site's effective impervious area. In addition to the 12-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete box storm drain that transects the park, stormwater would be directed to two new concrete retention/infiltration basins during operations, which would be located along the western boundary of the Phase 4 parking lot and west of the Phase 4 basketball court.[10] The stormwater treatment and detention design has been determined to be feasible by the City of Simi Valley Department of Public Works.[11]

With required compliance with the NPDES and MS4 Permit requirements, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Water Resources/Drainage impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding these environmental resources or topics remain the same.

6.7 Traffic/Circulation

With regard to Transportation and Circulation, the 1984 FEIR noted that traffic generation would mainly be a function of event scheduling and the number of spectators/participants who are attending each event. Several trip generation scenarios were analyzed, ranging from the worst case championship game conditions to the typical, or average, event condition. Only softball and soccer were considered, as these games involve the greatest number of players and spectators. Based on previous analyses of parks, it was estimated that an average softball or soccer game would involve approximately 35-50 participants (including spectators), while a single championship game would potentially generate 1,000 participants (including spectators). Ultimately, the 1984 FEIR concluded that the potential impact on the existing peak hour traffic in the community park project area would be minimal, because peak hour traffic for park activities is different than the peak hour traffic for other land uses.

The 1984 FEIR also noted that a potential on-site circulation problem existed in relation to the location of the parking lot to serve the soccer fields located in the northwestern portion of the park. The parking lot was located behind another parking lot, at the end of a long driveway that may not have been readily apparent to park users. The 1984 FEIR described that parking along Leeds Street may become the first choice for people who use those soccer fields, which may result in conflicts between residents along Leeds Street and park users.

In addition, the 1984 FEIR noted that, while no traffic issues were expected on an average basis, the park would occasionally generate an excess of traffic during special events (such as during a soccer tournament), which may temporarily create localized congestion problems along Leeds Street, Stearns Street, and Los Angeles Avenue. Even though a total of 480 parking spaces were originally contemplated, spillover parking was anticipated to occur at the adjacent commercial center, which would limit the number of customers who could park to shop at the commercial center.

The 1984 FEIR Traffic and Circulation analysis included mitigation measures related to City improvements to Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue, adding an alternative parking lot between the northwestern

[10] Ibid.
[11] City of Simi Valley Department of Environmental Services, Completeness of Application for PD-S-2022-0011, A Request for Improvements to Rancho Santa Susana Park, Located at 5005 E. Los Angeles Avenue, May 2024.

soccer fields and Leeds Street or creating weekend parking restrictions along Leeds Street and adding signage for the northwestern parking lot, or reducing overspill parking to the commercial area parking lot located southeast of the park by providing stack parking on an on-site parking lot during special events.

Since preparation of the 1984 FEIR, Stearns Street and Los Angeles Avenue have been improved by the City, 178 parking spaces were constructed in the western portion of the park, and 130 parking spaces were constructed in the south-central portion of the park by the community center. The Project would formally add an additional 387 parking spaces in the eastern portion of the park along Stearns Street. Therefore, following implementation of Phase 4 and completion of build-out of the community park master plan, the park would provide 695 parking spaces, as compared to the 480 spaces that were originally contemplated. In addition, in the existing condition, no parking is permitted for park users along Leeds Street and Stearns Street, and park parking area signage has been improved. Therefore, the 1984 FEIR Traffic and Circulation mitigation measures have been implemented and the anticipated parking shortage has been addressed.

As previously described and based on RSRPD's experience with monitoring regular and tournament use of the park, at a maximum, approximately 1,000 people visit the park on a tournament day, which is consistent with the assumptions of the analyses in the 1984 FEIR, which assumed that soccer (and softball) games have the greatest number of participants, generating 1,000 people. Assuming an average vehicle occupancy of two persons per vehicle, the community park would need to provide 500 parking spaces to accommodate a tournament. As the community park would provide 695 spaces following implementation of the Project, the community park would meet this need, as well as provide an additional 195 parking spaces. Therefore, the Project would result in no operational period impact. With regard to traffic, and according to the City Department of Public Works, the Project activities are on-going, and no new trips would be added to the street network; therefore, preparation of a traffic study is not required. Furthermore, the Project is exempt from the City requirement to prepare a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis, because community-serving projects, such as parks and libraries, are deemed by the City Engineer to have a less than significant impact. As such, no operational period traffic impacts would occur from implementation of the Project.[12]

During construction of the Project, which would occur over approximately 18 months, the use of limited construction equipment and vehicles would be required to prepare and grade the Project site, install the lighting fixtures, and construct other facilities. A small workforce comprised of only a few individuals would be required to develop the Project; therefore, vehicle trips associated with construction workers would not significantly impact traffic. In addition, the Project would not export or import soils, avoiding the need for hauling trips. Furthermore, the community park would accommodate parking for the construction workforce and for the staging of construction equipment such that no off-site parking impacts would occur.

Based on the preceding analysis, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Traffic and Circulation impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding this environmental topic remain the same.

6.8 Air Quality

The 1984 FEIR determined that development of the community park master plan would result in insignificant impacts to air quality, concluding that the community park would actually reduce pollutant emissions by alleviating dust generated by the (previous) agricultural use and by reducing automobile emissions by providing a community park closer to residents located in the eastern portion of Simi Valley.

[12] Link, Justin, City of Simi Valley Department of Public Works Principal Engineer/City Traffic Engineer, Electronic Mail Communication to Tom Evans, RSRPD Landscape Designer/Planning Department, January 26, 2022.

The following air quality analysis was prepared for the Project to confirm that the proposed Phase 4 community park improvements would not result in new impacts, based on current air quality standards.

Air Pollutants

Simi Valley is located within Ventura County and the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB or Basin) and is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD). The criteria pollutants for which federal and State standards have been promulgated and that are most relevant to air quality planning and regulation in the Basin are ozone and fine suspended particulate matter. These and other common air pollutants are briefly described below.

- Ozone (O_3) is a gas that is typically formed in the atmosphere when volatile organic compounds (VOCs)13 and nitrogen oxides (NOX) undergo slow photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight. As such, emissions of VOCs and NOX are considered to be O_3 precursors. O_3 concentrations are generally highest during the summer months when direct sunlight, light wind, and warm temperature conditions are favorable to the formation of this pollutant. Individuals exercising outdoors, children, and people with preexisting lung disease, such as asthma and chronic pulmonary lung disease, are considered to be the subgroups most susceptible to O_3 effects. Short-term exposures (lasting for a few hours) to O_3 at levels typically observed in southern California can result in breathing pattern changes, reduction of breathing capacity, increased susceptibility to infections, inflammation of the lung tissue, and some immunological changes.
- Particulate Matter (PM)-10 and PM-2.5 consist of extremely small, suspended particles or droplets 10 microns and 2.5 microns or smaller in diameter, respectively, that can lodge in the lungs when inhaled. Some sources of particulate matter, like pollen and windstorms, are naturally occurring. However, in populated areas, most PM is caused by road dust, diesel soot, combustion products, abrasion of tires and brakes, and construction activities. Inhaled PM can contribute to respiratory problems and can cause permanent lung damage. Inhalable particulates can also have a damaging effect on health by interfering with the body's mechanism for clearing the respiratory tract or by acting as a carrier of an absorbed toxic substance.
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during the winter morning, with little to no wind, when surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. Because CO is emitted directly from internal combustion engines, motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of CO in the Basin. The highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near congested transportation corridors and intersections. CO is a health concern because it competes with oxygen, often replacing it in the blood and reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen to vital organs. Hence, conditions with an increased demand for oxygen supply can be adversely affected by exposure to CO. Individuals most at risk include patients with diseases involving heart and blood vessels, fetuses, and patients with chronic hypoxemia (oxygen deficiency) as seen in high altitudes.
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is a compound that is produced by the combustion of fossil fuels, such as in internal combustion engines (both gasoline and diesel powered), as well as point sources, especially power plants. The principal form of nitrogen oxide produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts quickly to form NO_2, creating the mixture of NO and NO_2 commonly called NOX, a major contributor to O_3 formation. NO_2 also contributes to the formation of PM-10. High concentrations of NO_2 can cause breathing difficulties and result in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere with reduced visibility. There is some indication of a relationship between NO_2 and

[13] The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines specifies that within that document, VOC is synonymous with reactive organic gases (ROG) and reactive organic compounds (ROC).

chronic pulmonary fibrosis. Some increase of bronchitis in children (2-3 years old) has been observed at concentrations below 0.3 parts per million (ppm).

- Lead (Pb) in the atmosphere occurs as particulate matter. Sources of lead include leaded gasoline; the manufacturers of batteries, paint, ink, ceramics, and ammunition; and secondary lead smelters. Prior to 1978, mobile emissions were the primary source of atmospheric lead. Between 1978 and 1987, the phase-out of leaded gasoline reduced the inventory of airborne lead by nearly 95 percent. With the phase-out of leaded gasoline, secondary lead smelters, battery recycling, and manufacturing facilities have become emission sources of greater concern. Prolonged exposure to atmospheric lead poses a serious threat to human health. Health effects associated with exposure to lead include gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, kidney disease, and in severe cases, neuromuscular and neurological dysfunction. Of particular concern are low-level lead exposures during infancy and childhood. Such exposures are associated with decrements in neurobehavioral performance, including intelligence quotient performance, psychomotor performance, reaction time, and growth.
- Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are airborne pollutants that may increase a person's risk of developing cancer or other serious health effects. TACs include over 700 chemical compounds that are identified by State and federal agencies based on a review of available scientific evidence. In California, TACs are identified through a two-step process established in 1983 that includes risk identification and risk management.

Table 2, Criteria Pollutant Sources and Health Effects, provides a summary of these major criteria pollutants of concern and their effects on public health.

Table 2
Criteria Pollutant Sources and Health Effects

Pollutants	Sources	Primary Health Effects
Ozone (O_3)	• Motor vehicles • Industrial emissions • Consumer products Note: These sources emit NOx and VOC which are precursors for the formation of O_3 in the atmosphere when they react with sunlight.	• Respiratory symptoms • Worsening of lung disease leading to premature death • Damage to lung tissue
Particulate Matter (PM-10)	• Cars and trucks (especially diesels) • Fireplaces, woodstoves • Windblown dust from roadways, agriculture and construction	• Premature death & hospitalization, primarily for worsening of respiratory disease
Particulate Matter (PM-2.5)	• Cars and trucks (especially diesels) • Fireplaces, woodstoves • Windblown dust from roadways, agriculture and construction	• Premature death • Hospitalization for worsening of cardiovascular disease • Hospitalization for respiratory disease • Asthma-related emergency room visits, increased symptoms, increased inhaler usage

Pollutants	Sources	Primary Health Effects
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	• Any source that burns fuel such as cars, trucks, construction and farming equipment, and residential heaters and stoves	• Chest pain in patients with heart disease • Headache • Light-headedness • Reduced mental alertness
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	• See CO sources	• Lung irritation • Enhanced allergic responses
Sources: California Air Resources Board, Sources of Air Pollution, Accessed on August 13, 2024 at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/sources-air-pollution; and Common Air Pollutants, Accessed on August 13, 2024 at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/common-air-pollutants.		

Ambient Air Quality Standards

National and State ambient air quality standards (AAQS),[14] shown in **Table 3, Ambient Air Quality Standards**, are the air quality levels that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare of "sensitive receptors," which include the elderly, young children, the acutely and chronically ill (e.g., those with cardio-respiratory disease, including asthma), and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. Healthy adults can tolerate occasional exposure to air pollutant concentrations considerably above these minimum standards before adverse effects are observed. Recent research has shown, however, that chronic exposure to O_3, the primary ingredient in photochemical smog, may lead to adverse respiratory health, even at concentrations close to the ambient standard.

Baseline Air Quality

Recent ambient air quality measurements of criteria pollutants recorded at monitoring stations in the vicinity are shown in **Table 4, Project Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary**. Air quality measurements were taken from a monitoring station located at 5400 Cochran Street in Simi Valley, (approximately 0.5 miles east of the Project site).

[14] California Air Resources Board, California and National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Accessed on August 13, 2024 at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf?_ga=2.111850244.1417595818.1550763932-1724706578.1550763932

Table 3
Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	**Averaging Time**	**California Standards [1]**		**National Standards [2]**		
		Concentration [3]	**Method [4]**	**Primary [3,5]**	**Secondary [3,6]**	**Method [7]**
Ozone (O_3)[8]	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)[9]	24 Hour	50 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m^3		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)[9]	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m^3	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m^3	15 µg/m^3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3)		9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m^3)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[10]	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m^3)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m^3)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m^3)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m^3)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)[11]	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m^3)	—	Ultraviolet Flourescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m^3)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas)[11]	—	
Lead[12,13]	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m^3 (for certain areas)[12]	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m^3		
Visibility Reducing Particles[14]	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	**No National Standards**		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m^3	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride[12]	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Gas Chromatography			
See footnotes on next page						

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1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu g/m^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.

3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An “equivalent method” of measurement may be used but must have a “consistent relationship to the reference method” and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.

8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 $\mu g/m^3$ to 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 $\mu g/m^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 $\mu g/m^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.

11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

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Table 4
Project Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant/Standard	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ozone (O_3)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
1-Hour > 0.09 ppm (S)	0	5	0	0	0
8-Hour > 0.07 ppm (F)	7	22	8	10	12
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.089	0.108	0.090	0.094	0.094
Max. 8-Hour Avg. (ppm)	0.078	0.095	0.077	0.082	0.081
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_x)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
1-Hour > 0.18 ppm (S)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.084	0.093	0.098	0.091	0.096
Inhalable Particulates (PM-10)					
Number of Days Standards Exceeded					
24-Hour > 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (S)	4	--	3	0	4
24-Hour > 150 $\mu g/m^3$ (F)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Observed Concentration					
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. ($\mu g/m^3$)	127.9	90.5	103.7	45.8	85.5
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM-2.5)					
24-Hour > 35 $\mu g/m^3$ (F)	0	0	0	0	0
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.4	34.9	32.9	22.7	19.9

Sources: California Air Resources Board, iADAM: Air Quality Data Statistics, Accessed on July 23, 2024 at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/index.html; and California Air Resources Board, Air Quality and Meteorological Information, Accessed on July 23, 2024 at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqmis2.php.

Notes: S = State; F = federal; ppm = parts per million; $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter of air; -- = insufficient data reported

Based on the data documented in Table 4, the air quality data and trends in the Project vicinity are summarized below:

1. O_3 levels exceeded 1-hour federal or State standards on seven days from 2019-2023 and exceeded 8-hour federal standards on 59 days from 2019-2023.
2. PM-10 levels exceeded the State 24-hour standard on 11 days in 2019-2023 (insufficient data was reported for 2020). The national 24-hour PM-10 standard was not exceeded from 2019-2023.
3. PM-2.5 levels did not exceed federal 24-hour standards from 2019-2023.
4. NOx levels measured from 2019-2023 did not exceed national or State standards.

Air Quality Planning

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires areas that are not attaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or federal standards) to develop and implement an emission reduction strategy that will bring the area into attainment in a timely manner. The State also requires all feasible measures towards achievement of State ambient air quality standards (CAAQS or State standards) at the earliest practicable date. The VCAPCD develops and implements air quality attainment plans for the County that identify the pollution-control measures needed to meet clean air standards, focused on attaining and maintaining both the State and federal ozone standards. These plans influence a range of activities such as the development of rules and regulations, transportation planning, and the allocation of funds for air-quality projects. Ventura County

is designated as non-attainment for the State 1-hour ozone standards, State and federal 8-hour ozone standards, and State PM-10 standards.[15]

AQMP Consistency Impacts

The VCAPCD Guidelines state that a project's consistency with the AQMP can be determined by comparing the actual population growth in the county with the projected growth rates used in the AQMP. Therefore, a demonstration of consistency with the population forecasts used in the most recently adopted AQMP should be used for assessing project consistency with the AQMP.

The Project is a park improvement project that would not generate an increase in population or employment. Therefore, the Project would not generate growth exceeding the most recently adopted AQMP population forecasts and thus would not be inconsistent with the AQMP. The Project would result in no impact related to conflicts with, or obstruction with implementation of, the AQMP.

Construction Emissions Impacts

For projects within Ventura County, the VCAPCD Guidelines[16] provides reactive organic compound (ROC) and NOx thresholds that the VCAPCD has determined will "individually and cumulatively jeopardize attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard, and thus have a significant adverse impact on air quality in Ventura County" which are as follows:

1. ROC 25 lbs/day
2. NO_X 25 lbs/day

According to the VCAPCD Guidelines, construction-related emissions of ROC and NOx are not counted towards the two significance thresholds, since these emissions are temporary. However, the VCAPCD Guidelines state that if a project's estimated construction-related emissions of ROC and NOx exceed 25 lbs/day, the APCD recommends measures to mitigate ozone precursor emissions from construction motor vehicles:

1. Minimize equipment idling time.
2. Maintain equipment engines in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications.
3. Lengthen the construction period during smog season (May through October), to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating at the same time.
4. Use alternatively fueled construction equipment, such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), or electric, if feasible.

For the following evaluations, the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.26 was used to identify the Project's maximum daily emissions for each criteria pollutant during construction activities and operations. CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model quantifies direct emissions from construction and operation activities (including vehicle use), as well as indirect emissions, such as from energy use, solid waste disposal,

[15] Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, Air Quality Standards, Accessed on August 13, 2024 at http://www.vcapcd.org/air_quality_standards.htm.

[16] Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines, Technical Revision, October 2003.

vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use. The model was developed for the California Air Pollution Officers Association (CAPCOA) in collaboration with the California Air Districts and is used by jurisdictions throughout the State to quantify criteria pollutant emissions.

The Project's estimated construction emissions were modeled using CalEEMod to identify maximum daily emissions for each pollutant during Project construction. The output report from CalEEMod is included as **Appendix C, CalEEMod Output,** to this report. Construction emissions were modeled based primarily on the size of the Project site and the proposed land use type and acreage, and the estimated duration of construction activities and types of equipment to be used during development.

Maximum daily pollutant emissions from construction activities include emissions from worker trips, vendor trips, hauling trips, construction vehicle emissions and fugitive dust from the demolition, site preparation, grading, paving, building construction, and architectural coating phases. Project details that were applied to CalEEMod are shown in Appendix C, including the proposed soccer/open field area, sports courts, associated structures, tot lot playground, parking lot, pathways/sidewalks, and landscape areas.

The Project's conceptual construction equipment fleet consist of tractors/loaders/backhoes, rubber tired dozers, excavators, graders, cranes, forklifts, welders, pavers, paving equipment, rollers, and air compressors. The Project's estimated maximum daily construction emissions, as calculated by CalEEMod, are summarized in **Table 5, Construction Emissions**.

Table 5
Construction Emissions

	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day) [a]				
	ROG	**NOx**	**CO**	**PM-10**	**PM-2.5**
Construction Emissions [b, c]	7.4	24.1	21.9	4.4	2.4
VCAPCD Thresholds	25	25	-	-	-
Exceeds Threshold? [b]	No	No	-	-	-

Source: CalEEMod Output (Appendix C).

[a] Maximum daily emission for all years of construction. Summer or Winter season, whichever is greatest.
[b] According to the VCAPCD Guidelines, construction-related emissions of ROC and NOx are not counted towards the two significance thresholds since these emissions are temporary.
[c] The VCAPCD 2022 AQMP states the definitions of ROG is equivalent to ROC, used in District rules and operating permits.

As shown in Table 5, based on the duration of construction activities and the equipment to be utilized on-site, the Project's short-term construction-related emissions of ROC and NOx would not exceed the VCAPCD guideline of 25 lbs/day. Further, VCAPCD Rule 55 requires projects to minimize construction fugitive dust emissions, which includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following best management practices:

- Apply water to disturbed soils of the site at least twice daily during construction.
- Require the use of a gravel apron and/or rumble pad at truck exit points to reduce mud and dirt track out onto area roadways.
- All soil materials transported off-site shall be securely covered during transit.
- Apply non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all graded areas that remain inactive for ten days or more).
- Limit traffic speeds on all unpaved portions of the site to 15 mph or less by providing worker notification, signage, or other means.

As such, with required VCAPCD guideline compliance, the Project's construction-period impacts would be less than significant. Neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to Air Quality during construction would occur as a result of the Project. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusion regarding this environmental resource remains the same.

Operational Emissions Impacts

During operations, the proposed community park uses would result in emissions of criteria pollutants from area sources (i.e., consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment), energy sources (electricity usage), and mobile sources (vehicle use), which were also calculated using CalEEMod. As the Project site is a developed park; however, this analysis assumes that baseline operational emissions under existing conditions is zero. Therefore, the operational emissions shown here are over-estimated (not accounting for emissions from the existing use) and the analysis is conservative.
Project details that were applied to CalEEMod for determining operational emissions are reported in the CalEEMod Report provided in Appendix C.

Table 6, Maximum Daily Operational Emissions, summarizes the estimated emissions of criteria pollutants during operations of the Project. Table 6 also shows the applicable VCAPCD significance thresholds and summarizes whether the Project's emissions would exceed applicable thresholds.

Table 6
Maximum Daily Operational Emissions

	Emissions (Pounds/Day) [a]				
	ROG	**NOx**	**CO**	**PM-10**	**PM-2.5**
Summer	1.34	0.16	7.75	0.21	0.06
Winter	0.23	0.12	0.91	0.20	0.05
Maximum [b]	**1.34**	**0.16**	**7.75**	**0.21**	**0.06**
VCAPCD Thresholds	25	25	-	-	-
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	-	-	-

Source: CalEEMod Output, Appendix C.

[a] All sectors/sources.
[b] Maximum Daily emissions for Summer or Winter, whichever is greatest.

As seen in Table 6, during operations, the Project would not exceed the thresholds that the VCAPCD has determined for projects that will individually and cumulatively jeopardize attainment of the federal one-hour ozone standard. Therefore, the Project 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. Neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to Air Quality during operations would occur as a result of the Project. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusion regarding this environmental resource remains the same.

6.9 Noise

The 1984 FEIR identified that the proposed community park master plan would result in additional noise in the community park area mainly by generating traffic noise and crowd noise. In addition, the 1984 FEIR identified noise impacts associated with a maintenance yard to be located in the northwest portion of the community park and with motorized boats that may be utilized on the lake that was to be located in the northern portion of the community park.

As reported in the 1984 FEIR, the City's horizon year traffic volumes (at Simi Valley General Plan buildout, which was 1982) indicated that traffic noise would exceed standard limits at all times along Los Angeles Avenue and during the evening hours along Stearns Street. However, the traffic noise created by the community park master plan would represent less than one dBA[17] of this expected traffic noise along Los Angeles Avenue and during the evening hours along Stearns Street. According to the 1984 FEIR, the increases in average hourly traffic volume from the community park master plan development would not create a significant adverse noise impact on residential uses located along these streets.

The impact of crowd noise was investigated in the 1984 FEIR using data collected by the Ventura County Environmental Resource Agency at the Borchard Community Park. Noise measurements were taken at the park during a baseball tournament when approximately 1,000 people were in attendance, which was determined to approximate a worst case event at the proposed community park. While the noise levels were not measured statistically, the apparent average noise level indicated an L_{50}[18] of about 61 dBA at 130 feet. The 1984 FEIR concluded that crowd noise levels from the maximum-sized event (a tournament day) would not affect residential uses to the south and east of the community park, but that it may cause disturbances to residences near the fields along Leeds Street, particularly during the evening hours, if the impact may also extend into the nighttime hours (past 10:00 p.m.). According to the 1984 FEIR, noise impacts on residences along Leeds Street adjacent to the playing fields may be reduced, and mitigated, by depressing the fields five to six feet below existing grade and providing berm spectator seating below existing grade. An alternative approach to reducing noise levels to Leeds Street residences would be to form a contoured berm five to six feet above existing grade and located between Leeds Street and the playing fields.

The 1984 FEIR also identified another localized noise impact to the inholding residence located in the northwest corner of the community park site. Activities associated with the maintenance yard may create noise levels near, or slightly exceeding, the City's standards during the daytime. Potential noise impacts to the inhold property in the northwest corner of the park site could be reduced by a mitigation measure calling for the construction of a six-foot block wall around the property. An additional noise impact identified in the 1984 FEIR would occur if motorized boats were to be allowed on the proposed lake, which was originally contemplated for the community park. These boats would cause significant disturbances to residences along Leeds and Stearns Streets. This impact would be reduced by a mitigation measure allowing only electric-powered motorized boats or unmotorized boats on the lake.

The 1984 FEIR did not address construction period noise impacts, nor did it address vibration impacts.

The following noise analysis was prepared for the Project to confirm that the proposed Phase 4 community park improvements would not result in new impacts. The complete noise analysis is provided in **Appendix D, Noise Impact Study**. It should be noted that the maintenance yard was constructed with development of Phase 2 of the community park, and that the lake has been omitted from the community park master plan. Therefore, noise impacts associated with these uses are not addressed in this analysis of Phase 4 community park improvements.

The Noise Impact Analysis addresses traffic noise and stationary noise (including crowd noise), as well as construction period noise and vibration impacts (which were not addressed in the 1984 FEIR) in detail, and a summary of the findings is provided below.

[17] dBA = A-weighted decibel; the measurement of sound derived from what the human ear hears.
[18] L_{50} = the median noise level that is exceeded 50 percent of the time during any measured interval.

Transportation Noise Impacts

The main source of noise due to traffic near the Project site is due to traffic from Stearns Street, as vehicles would travel on this road to access the Phase 4 parking lot. Assuming that the Project generates 1,000 daily trips (which is a conservative assumption as compared to expected vehicle occupancy as described in the Traffic/Circulation analysis), an additional 1,000 daily trips would increase the existing traffic noise on Stearns Street by a maximum of 0.4 dBA CNEL.[19] It takes a change in noise level of three dB[20] for the human ear to perceive a difference. Therefore, the change in noise level is not perceptible, and the traffic noise impact is less than significant. Therefore, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Noise impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding this environmental topic remains the same.

Stationary Noise Impacts

The City of Simi Valley Municipal Code does not specify a stationary noise level standard for any land use. The General Plan provides outdoor transportation noise limits of 63 dBA CNEL and 60 dBA Leq[21] for Freeway Combining Zones. Although neither of these apply to the Project, as they address mobile noise sources and not stationary noise sources, they can be used as indicators of acceptable outdoor noise levels for residential uses. Stationary noise impacts would be, therefore, considered significant if they result in Project levels exceeding 60 dBA Leq at residential uses. Implementation of the Project would result in noise related to parking, spectators, players, whistles, and playground use. The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources. The model assumes that the noise sources are operating simultaneously and continuously and concentrated in the northeastern portion of the community park (worst-case scenario) when the noise will, in reality, be intermittent and lower in noise level, as well as more disseminated throughout the community park. The projected Project-only noise level at the nearest residential uses would be 50 to 59 dBA Leq.

To the east of the Project site, across Stearns Street, the maximum Project noise would be less than or equal to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the west of the Project site near the western parking lot, the maximum Project noise would be less than the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the north of the project site, across Leeds Street, the maximum Project noise would increase the ambient noise level by up to five dB compared to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. The 1984 FEIR predicted an increase of up to 11 dB to the north across Leeds Street and identified that as a potential impact, for which mitigation measures were suggested (constructing a block wall or berm, or reducing the elevation of the playing fields). The Project, as proposed, would have a 6 dB improvement on the increase in ambient noise level from the 1984 FEIR, and Project-only levels also would be below 60 dBA Leq. The stationary noise impact is, therefore, less than significant. Neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Noise impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding this environmental topic remains the same.

[19] CNEL = Community Noise Equivalent Level; the average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24- hour day, obtained after the addition of five dB to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. and after the addition of ten dB to sound levels in the night before 7:00 a.m. and after 10:00 p.m.

[20] dB = Decibel; a unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micro-pascals.

[21] Leq = Equivalent Sound Level; the sound level corresponding to a steady noise level over a given sample period with the same amount of acoustic energy as the actual time-varying noise level. The energy average noise level during the sample period.

Construction Noise

Construction of the Phase 4 modifications is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours as described in the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, Section 5-16.02. Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction occurs outside the allowable times as described in the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code.

The grading and demolition phases of on-site construction activities would generate the highest temporary noise levels. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve 1-2 minutes of full power operation followed by 3-4 minutes at lower power settings. Construction at the nearest residential uses would generate noise levels of up to 66 dBA Leq. Minimum ambient noise levels at the adjacent residential properties during allowable hours range from 55 to 61 dBA Leq, depending on the location. Construction would be 5-11 dBA above the existing ambient noise level. Construction noise would occur during the allowable times; thus, the construction noise impact is less than significant. Neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed Noise impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding this environmental topic remains the same.

Construction Vibration

Construction vibration would be significant if vibration exceeds levels that would result in structural damage to existing buildings. The California Department of Transportation criteria for vibration damage to older buildings from continuous or frequent intermittent sources (such as vibratory equipment) is 0.25 PPV[22] (inches/second). At a distance of 100 feet, the location of the nearest residential building to the Project construction, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case vibration level of 0.046 PPV (inches/second), which may be perceptible for short periods of time but is below the threshold of any risk of damage. At a distance of 29 feet, the nearest commercial building to the Project construction, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case vibration level of 0.178 PPV (inches/second), which is below the threshold of any risk of damage. Therefore, the construction vibration impact is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required. (During operations, the Project would not utilize equipment or result in activities that would generate vibration; therefore, the Project would result in no operational vibration impact and no mitigation measures are required.

6.10 Energy Conservation

The 1984 FEIR includes a summary statement indicating that development of the 46-acre community park master plan project would incorporate all feasible energy conservation devices, and that the environmental impact would be insignificant; however, no detailed analysis is provided in the 1984 FEIR.

The Project would increase the demand for electrical energy at the Project site, through the installation of 72 light poles throughout Phase 4. The RSRPD consulted with two lighting consultants, Musco and MVS, and developed several versions of the lighting plan designs, to arrive at the most energy efficient lighting feasible, while also minimizing off-site light trespass and glare and providing adequate lighting of playing fields and courts, walkways, and the parking lot, to assure proper visibility and safety. All light fixtures would be comprised of energy efficient light-emitting diode (or LED) luminaires. The proposed lights would be installed and operated in accordance with the City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, as required. Therefore, the Project would not result in the inefficient or wasteful use of energy, nor would it conflict with adopted energy conservation plans. Neither new impacts to Energy nor a substantial increase in the

[22] PPV = Peak Particle Velocity; the maximum instantaneous peak in vibration velocity (typically given in inches per second).

severity of previously disclosed impacts would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding Energy remain the same.

6.11 Public Services and Law Enforcement

The Project entails development of Phase 4 of the 46-acre community park master plan, as revised by this Addendum, to modify the Phase 4 lighting plan, as well as to reduce the number of Phase 4 basketball courts from four to one, replace the two Phase 4 soccer fields with one 10-acre grass playing field, eliminate the Phase 4 concession stand, reduce the number of parking spaces in the Phase 4 paved parking lot, add bicycle parking storage, add a trash enclosure, add four concrete pads for skateboard elements, install landscaping, improve perimeter fencing along Stearns and Leeds Streets, and complete the park perimeter walkway/multipurpose trail and sidewalks. The Project does not include new housing that would generate an increased population in the City, nor does it propose to intensify the existing activities that occur at the Project site such that additional public services, including fire protection and law enforcement services, school and library services, and wastewater and water services, would be required. In addition, the RSRPD has found that no new staff would be required as result of the Project. As no residential land use is proposed and as the Project would not change the existing use, Public Services and Law Enforcement would not be adversely affected by the Project. Therefore, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to Public Services and Law Enforcement would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusions regarding these environmental resources or topics remain the same.

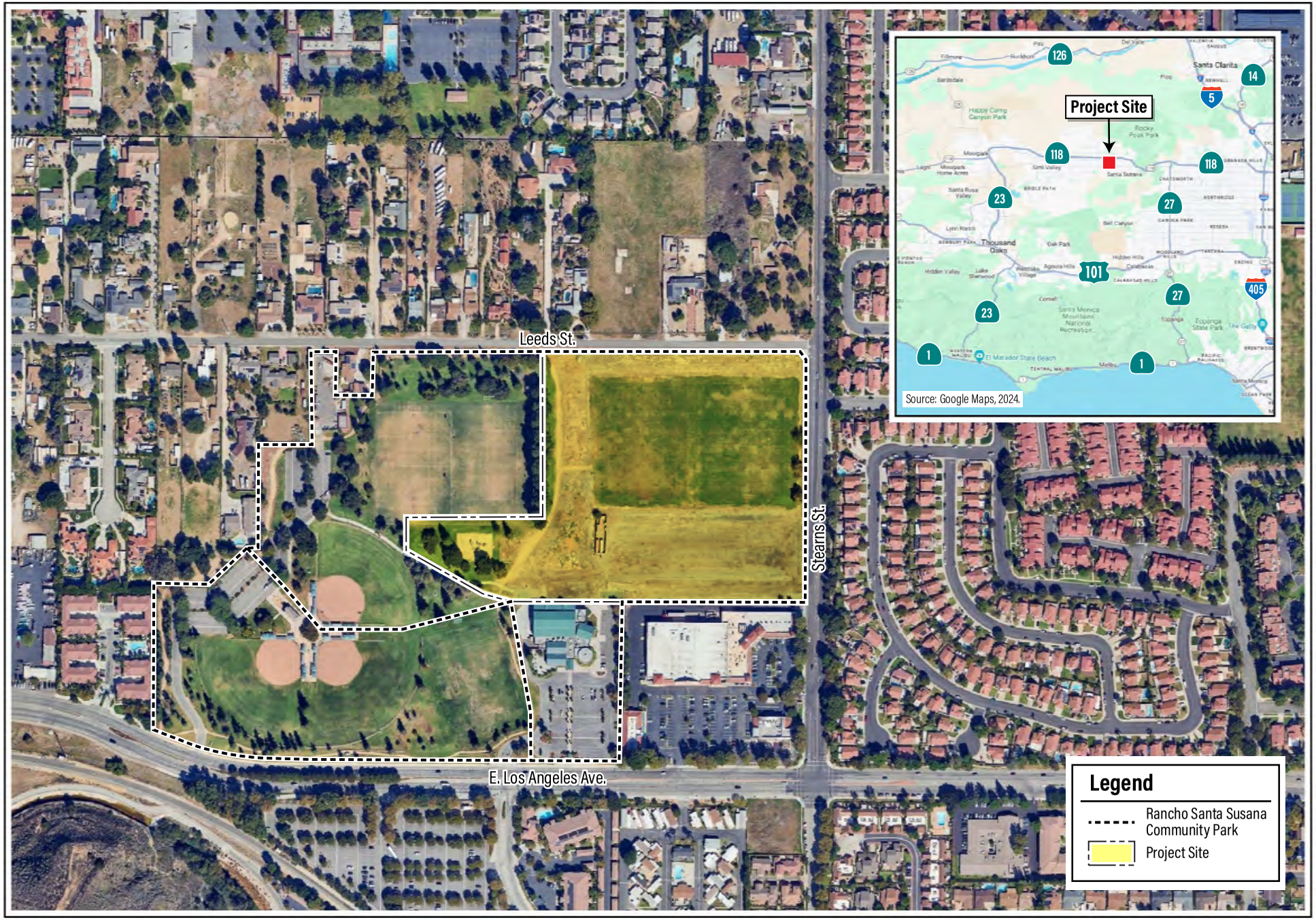
6.12 Growth Inducement

As previously described, the Project entails development of Phase 4 of the 46-acre community park master plan, as revised by this Addendum, to modify the Phase 4 lighting plan and to modify some of the Phase 4 facilities. The Project does not include new housing that would generate an increased population in the City, nor does it propose to intensify the existing activities that occur at the Project site. Furthermore, the Project does not involve new public infrastructure in the form of new roads or utilities, for example, that would provide service to areas not yet served by such infrastructure. The Project would only install the necessary utility connections to serve the Project site. As such, the Project does not represent a land use that would induce growth directly or indirectly. Therefore, neither new impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to Growth Inducement would occur. No new mitigation is required and the analysis and conclusion regarding this topic remains the same.

7.0 FINDINGS

It is the finding of the RSRPD that the previous environmental documents, the 1984 FEIR for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park (PD-S-526), the 1992 revision to Phase 3 park improvements (PD-S-526 MOD #1), and the 2018 CE for the Modification to Phase 4 Improvements at Rancho Santa Susana Community Park, amended by this CEQA Section 15164 Addendum, may be used to fulfill the environmental review requirements of the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4 Modification Project. No impacts previously found to be insignificant are now significant. Taken together, the prior environmental documents and this Addendum fulfill the environmental review requirements of the current Project. As the current Project meets the conditions for the application of the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, preparation of a new EIR, MND, or ND is not necessary. Processing of the Project may now proceed with the understanding that any substantial changes in the proposal may be subject to further environmental review.

FIGURES

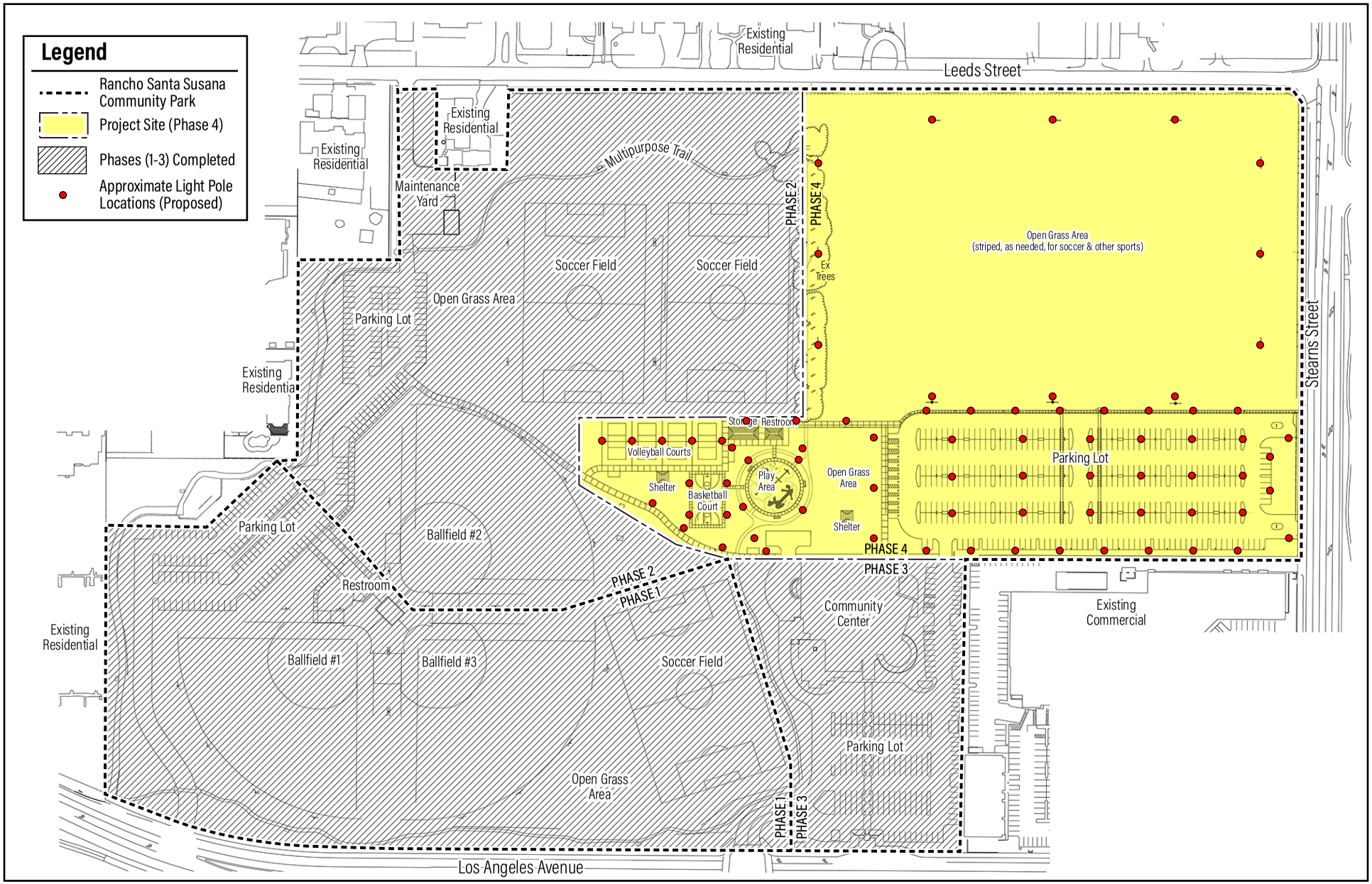


Source: Google Earth Pro, Oct. 16, 2023.

Regional and Site Location Map

FEET 0 200 400

FIGURE 1



Sources: Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, October 2022; Musco Sports Lighting, LLC, July 2024; and Mar Vista Sales, Inc. Lighting Solutions, March 2022.

Master Plan with Approximate Light Pole Locations (Proposed)

No Scale

FIGURE 2

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Photometric Analysis for Open Grass Playing Field

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Lighting System

Pole/Fixture Summary

Pole ID	Pole Height	Mtg Height	Fixture Qty	Luminaire Type	Load	Circuit
S1	90'	90'	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.41 kW	A
		90'	7	TLC-LED-900	6.16 kW	A
S2	100'	100'	5	TLC-LED-900	4.40 kW	A
		100'	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.46 kW	A
S3	90'	90'	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.41 kW	A
		90'	7	TLC-LED-900	6.16 kW	A
S4	90'	90'	6	TLC-LED-900	5.28 kW	A
S5	100'	100'	2	TLC-LED-1500	2.82 kW	A
		100'	3	TLC-LED-900	2.64 kW	A
S6	90'	90'	6	TLC-LED-900	5.28 kW	A
S7	90'	90'	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.41 kW	A
		90'	7	TLC-LED-900	6.16 kW	A
S8	100'	100'	5	TLC-LED-900	4.40 kW	A
		100'	6	TLC-LED-1500	8.46 kW	A
S9	90'	90'	1	TLC-LED-1500	1.41 kW	A
		90'	7	TLC-LED-900	6.16 kW	A
S10	90'	90'	6	TLC-LED-900	5.28 kW	A
S11	100'	100'	3	TLC-LED-900	2.64 kW	A
		100'	4	TLC-LED-1500	5.64 kW	A
S12	90'	90'	6	TLC-LED-900	5.28 kW	A
12			**90**		**90.86 kW**	

Circuit Summary

Circuit	Description	Load	Fixture Qty
A	Soccer	90.86 kW	90

Fixture Type Summary

Type	Source	Wattage	Lumens	L90	L80	L70	Quantity
TLC-LED-1500	LED 5700K - 75 CRI	1410W	181,000	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	22
TLC-LED-900	LED 5700K - 75 CRI	880W	104,000	>120,000	>120,000	>120,000	68

Single Luminaire Amperage Draw Chart

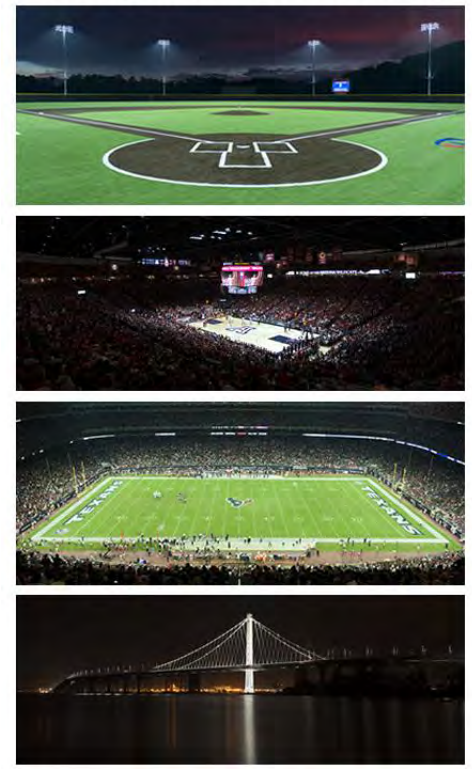
Driver Specifications (.90 min power factor)	Line Amperage Per Luminaire (max draw)						
Single Phase Voltage	208 (60)	220 (60)	240 (60)	277 (60)	347 (60)	380 (60)	480 (60)
TLC-LED-1500	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.6	3.6
TLC-LED-900	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.3

Light Level Summary

Calculation Grid Summary

Grid Name	Calculation Metric	Illumination					Circuits	Fixture Qty
		Ave	Min	Max	Max/Min	Ave/Min		
East Spill Grid	Horizontal	0.00	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
East Spill Grid	Max Candela (by Fixture)	201.56	0	700	-	-	A,B,C	90
East Spill Grid	Max Vertical Illuminance Metric	0.00	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
North Spill Line	Horizontal	0.06	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
North Spill Line	Max Candela (by Fixture)	2525.27	0	13969	-	-	A,B,C	90
North Spill Line	Max Vertical Illuminance Metric	0.09	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
Property Line Spill	Horizontal	0.11	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
Property Line Spill	Max Candela (by Fixture)	3945.98	0	22228	-	-	A,B,C	90
Property Line Spill	Max Vertical Illuminance Metric	0.17	0	0	-	-	A,B,C	90
Soccer Blanket Grid	Horizontal Illuminance	30.42	21	49	2.37	1.47	A	90

From Hometown to Professional

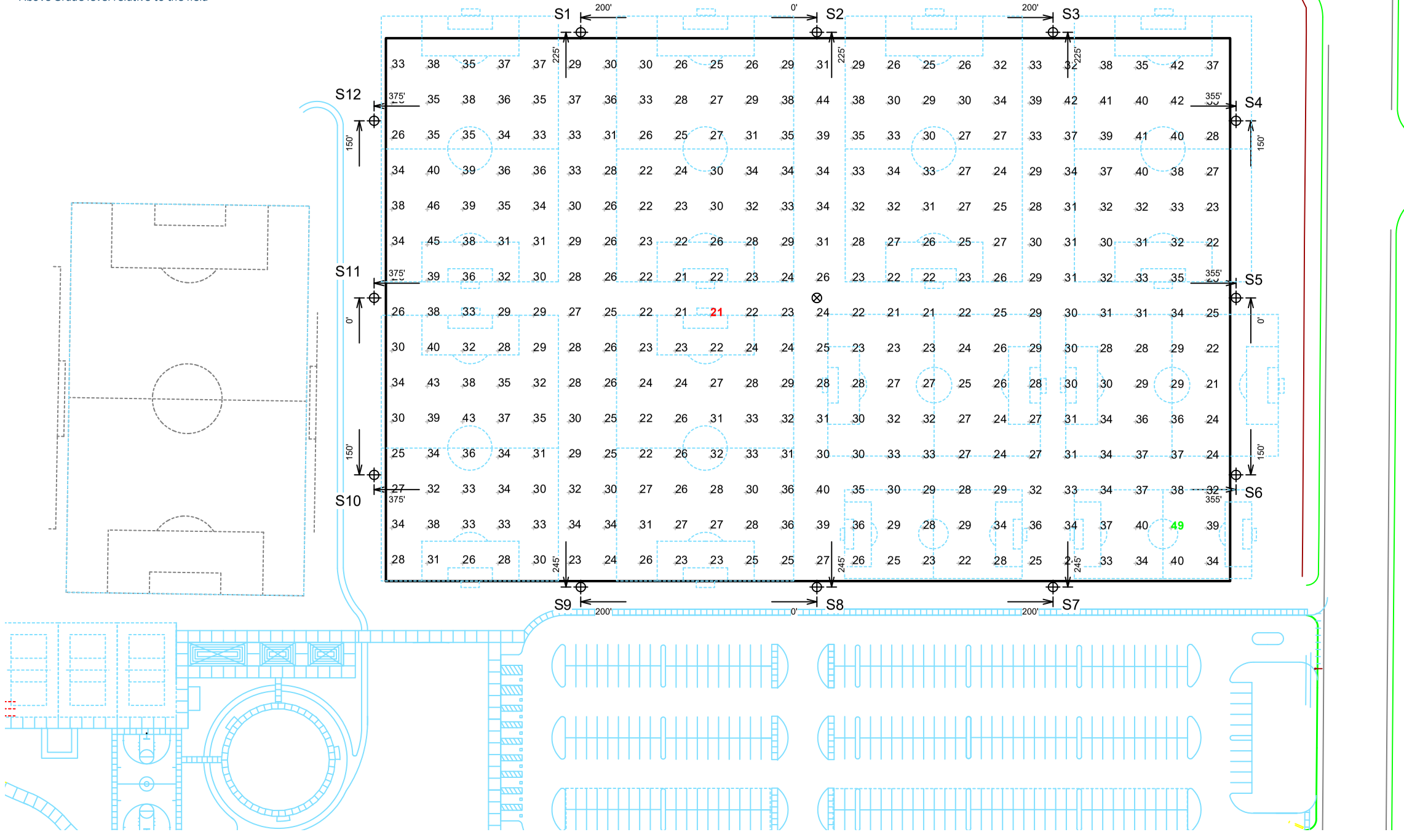


We Make It Happen.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 100

0' 100' 200'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	Soccer Blanket Grid
Size	715' x 460'
Spacing	30.0' x 30.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Guaranteed Average	**30**
Scan Average	30.42
Maximum	49
Minimum	21
Avg/Min	1.47
Guaranteed Max/Min	**2.5**
Max/Min	2.37
UG (adjacent pts)	1.53
CU	0.89
No. of Points	360
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

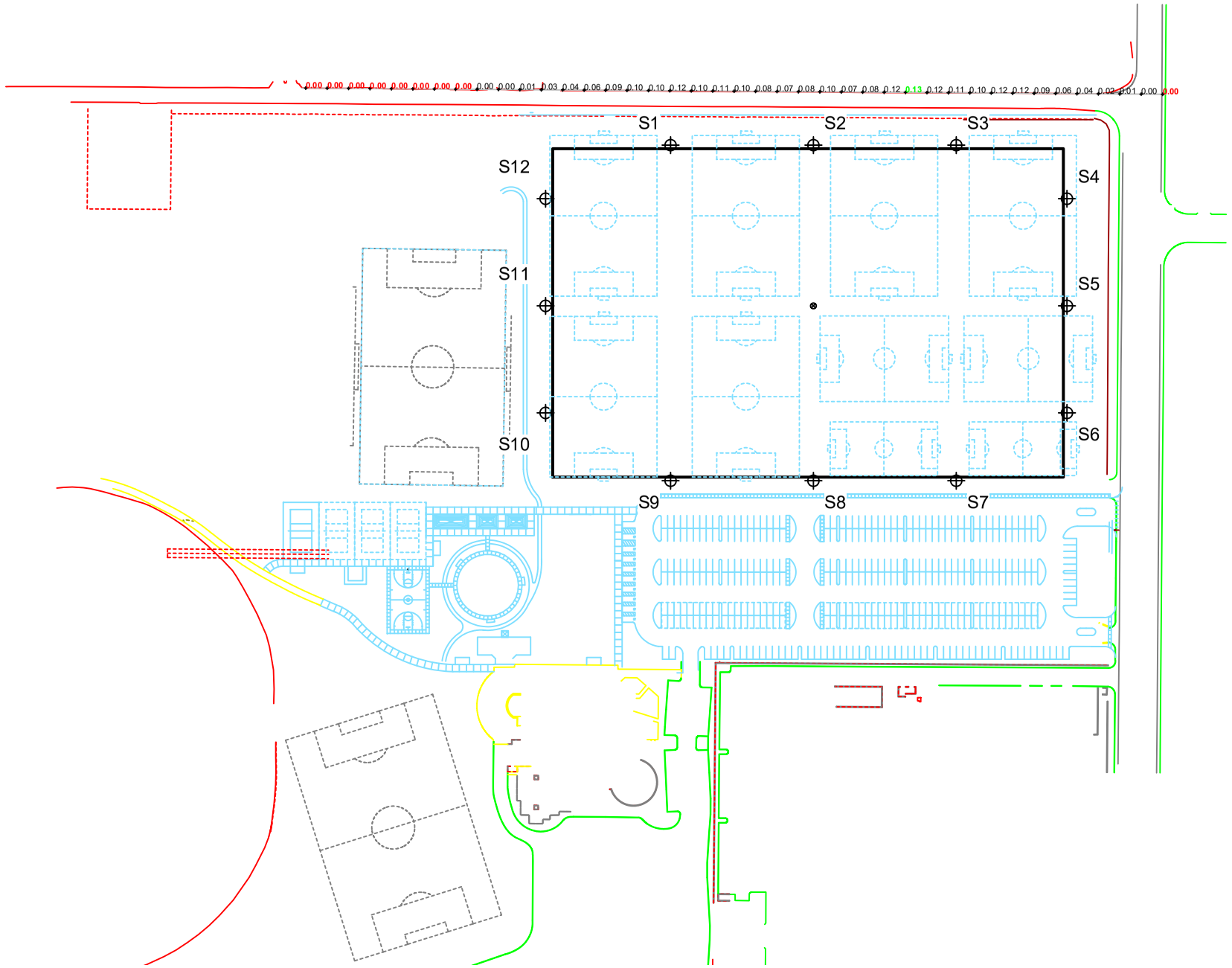
Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

We Make It Happen.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**North Spill Line**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.06**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	41
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

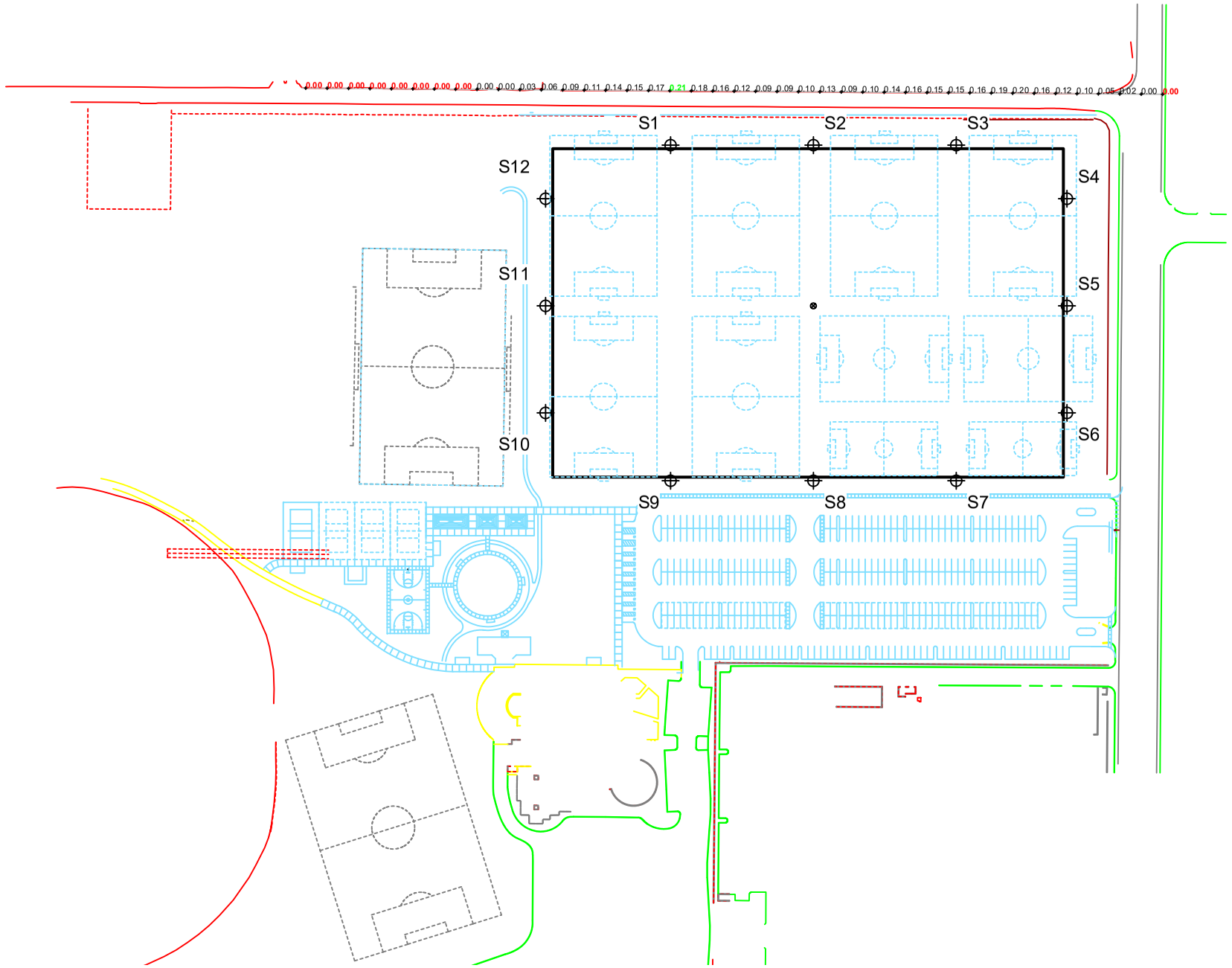
Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

We Make It Happen.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**North Spill Line**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX VERTICAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.09**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	41
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

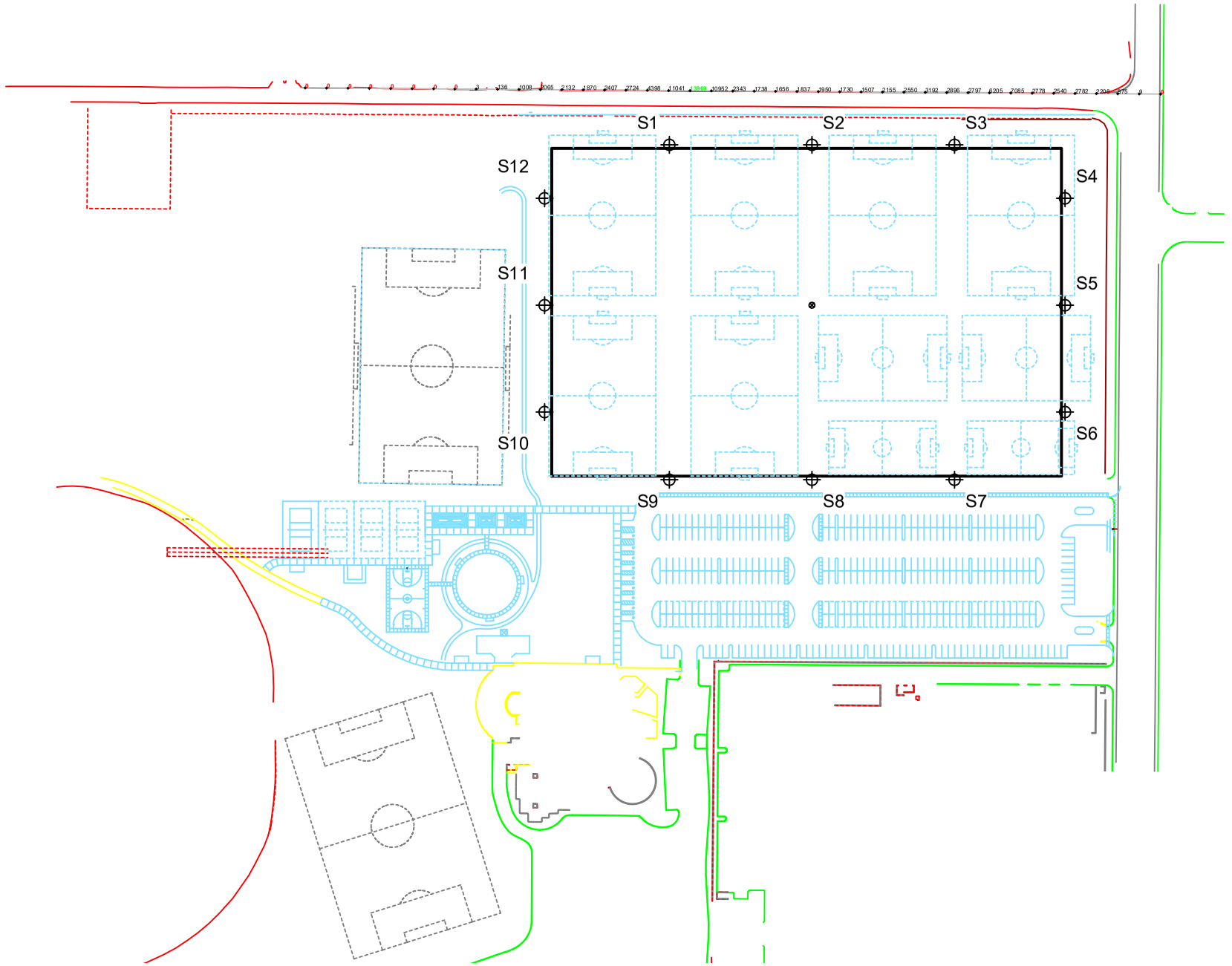
Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**North Spill Line**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX CANDELA (PER FIXTURE)
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**2525.27**
Maximum	13969
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	41
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

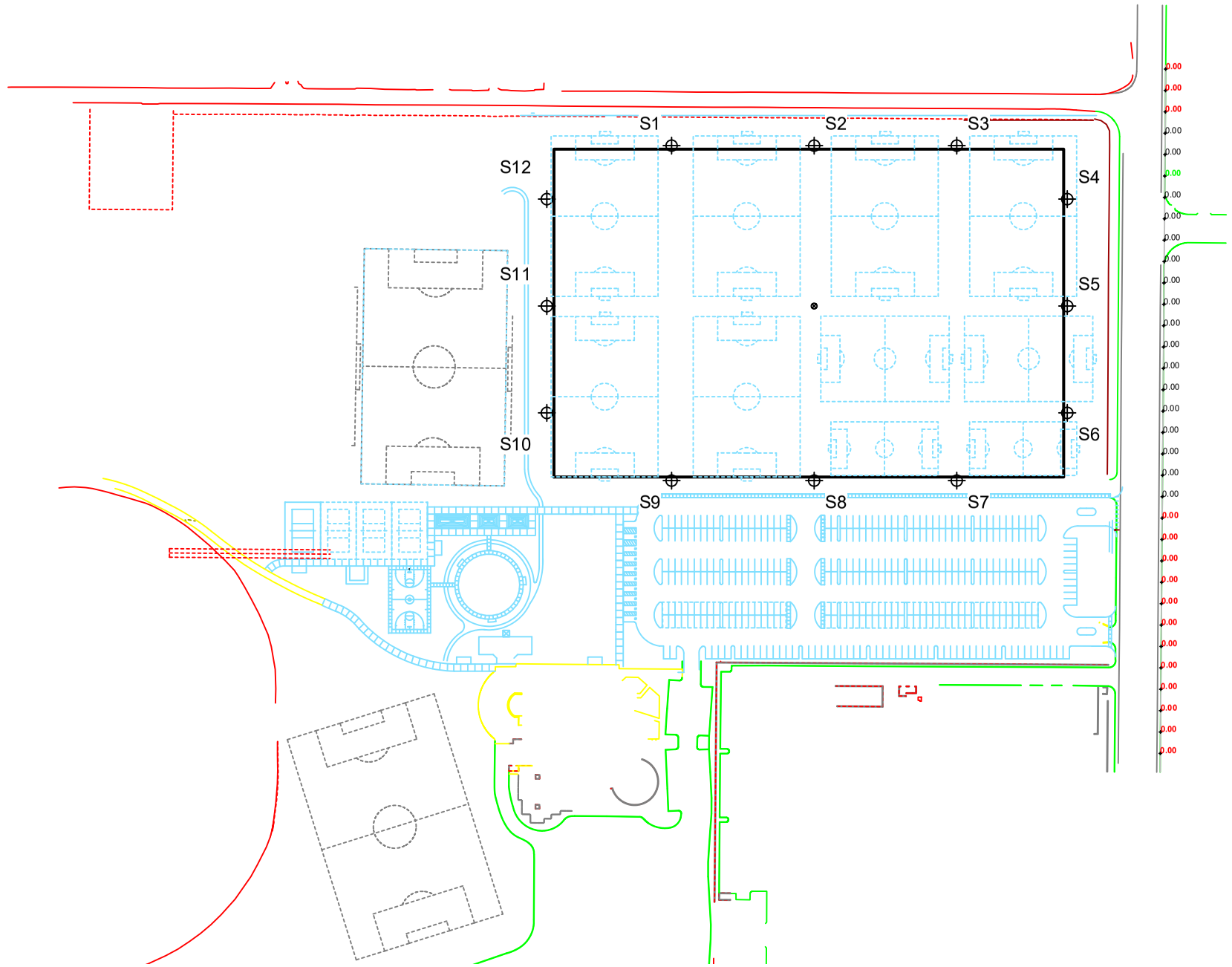
Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**East Spill Grid**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.00**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	33
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

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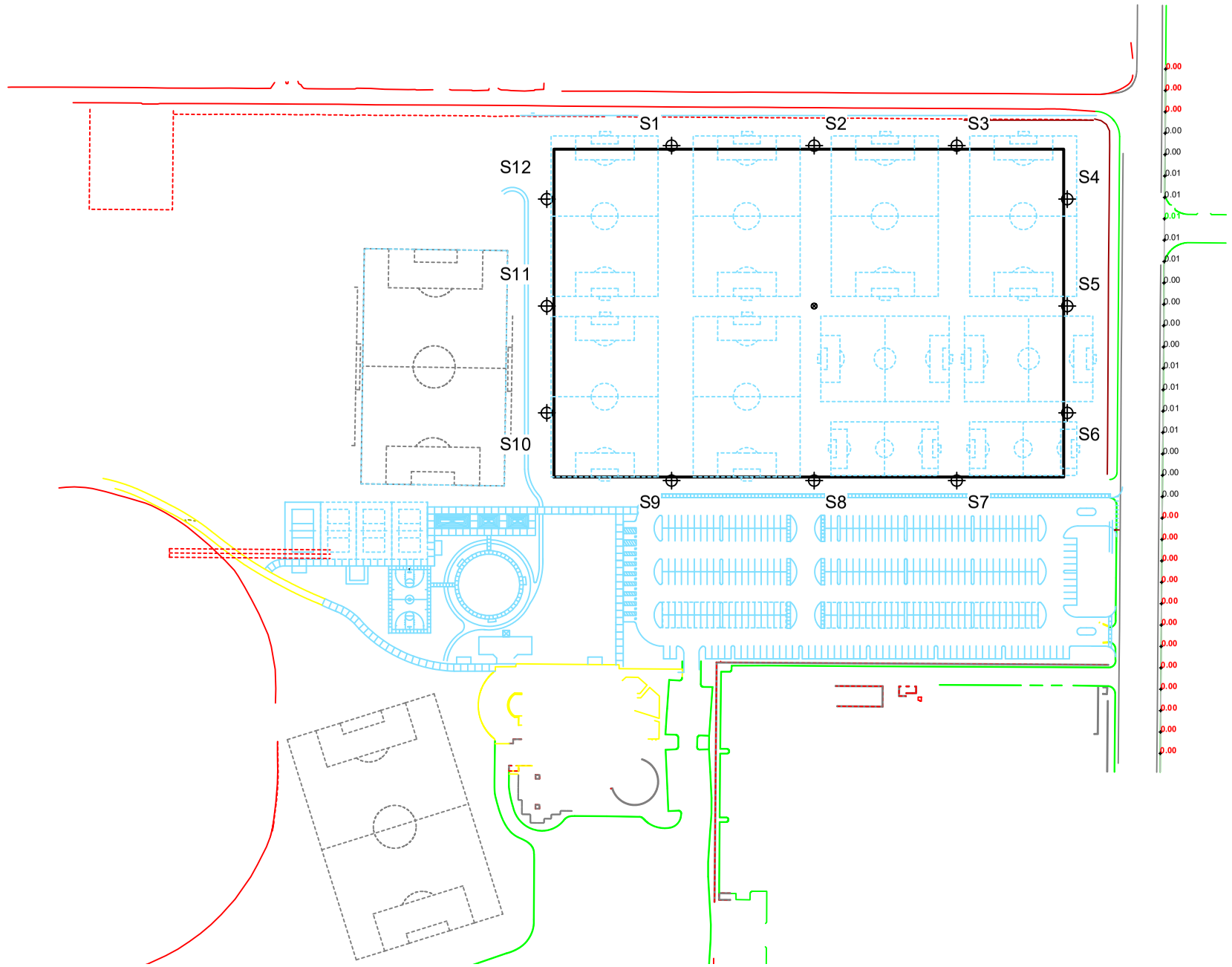
Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**East Spill Grid**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX VERTICAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.00**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	33
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

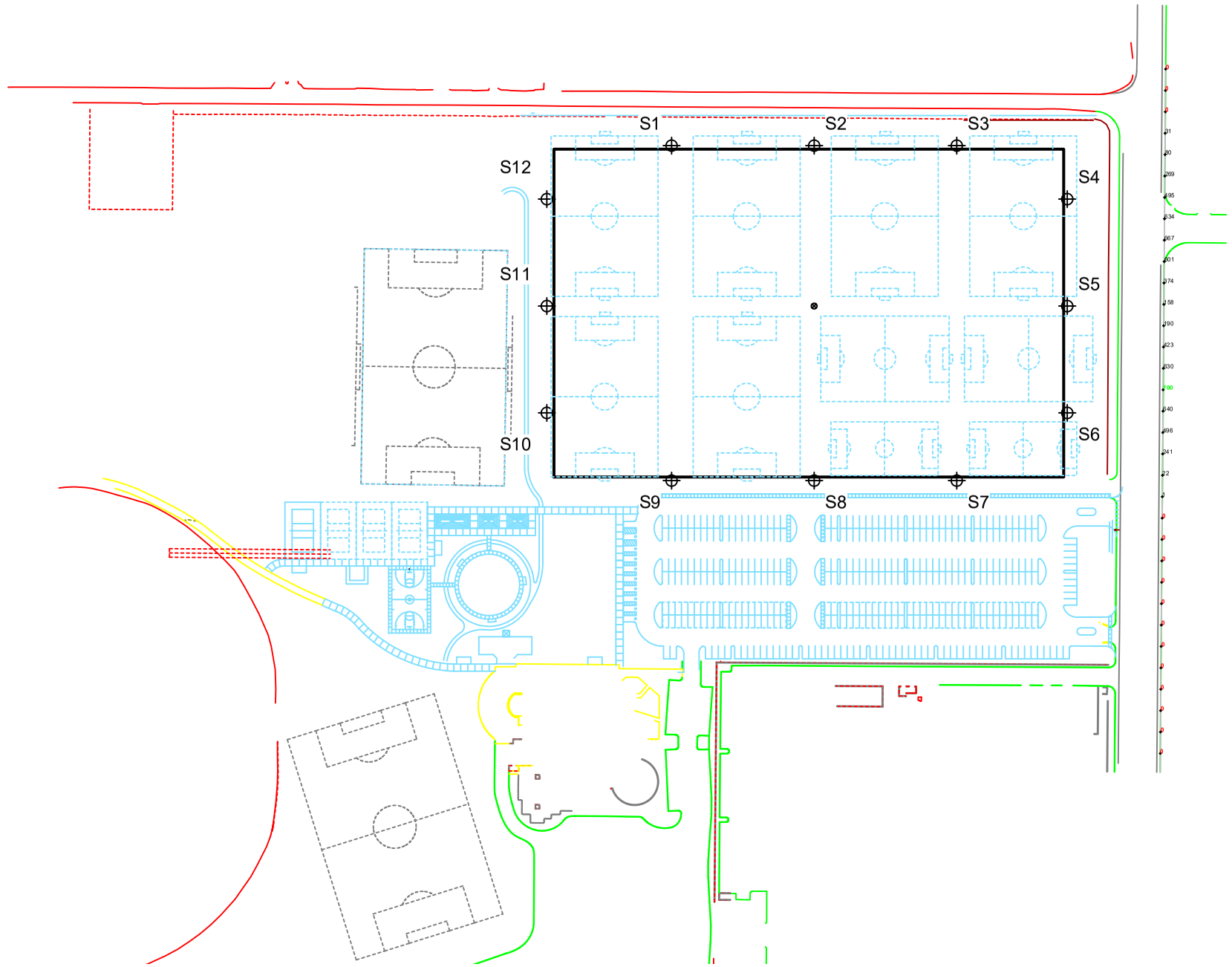
Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

We Make It Happen.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**East Spill Grid**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX CANDELA (PER FIXTURE)
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**201.56**
Maximum	700
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	33
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

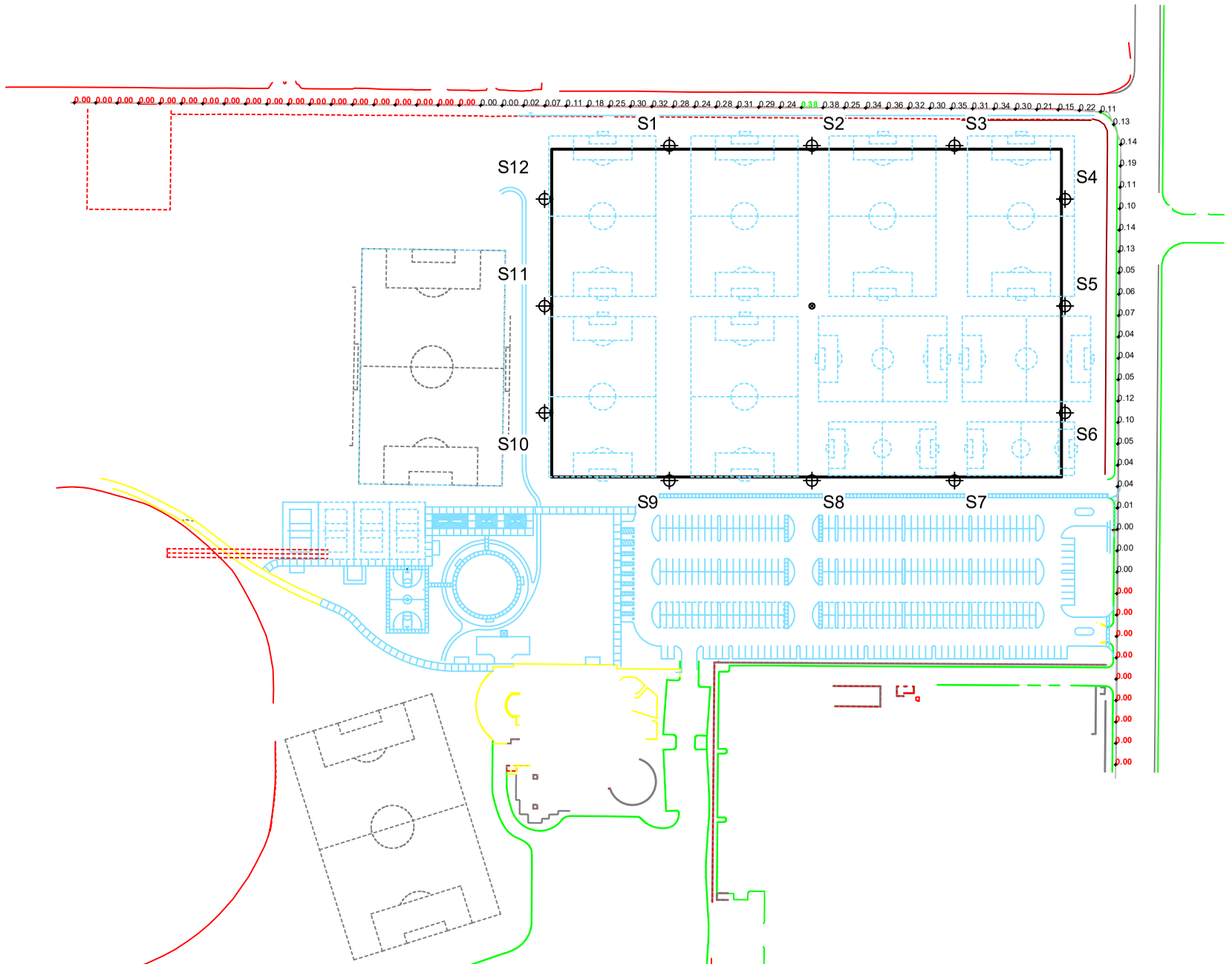
ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**Property Line Spill**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	10.1' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.11**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	80
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

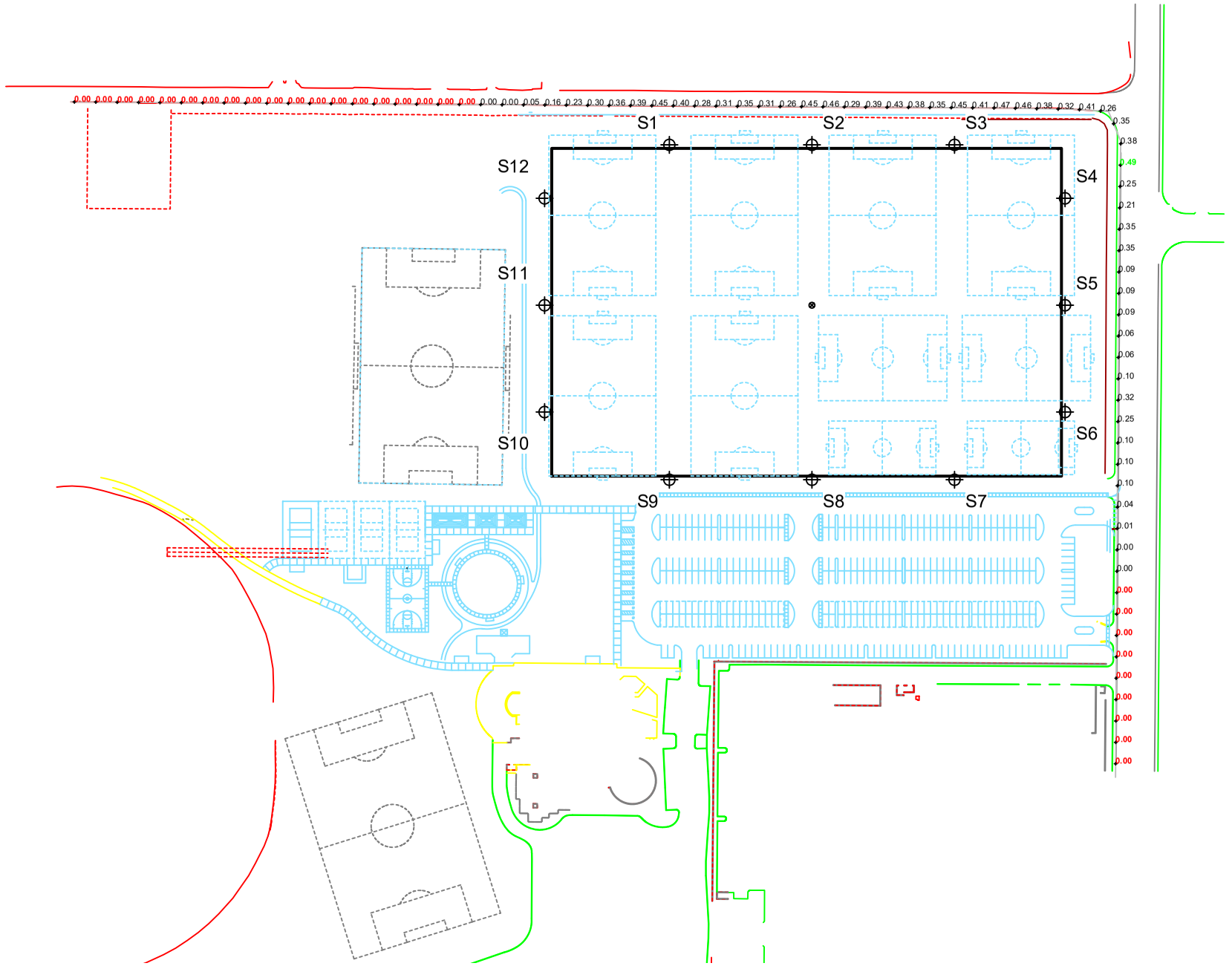
ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**Property Line Spill**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	10.1' above grade

Illumination Summary

	MAINTAINED MAX VERTICAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**0.17**
Maximum	0
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	80
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

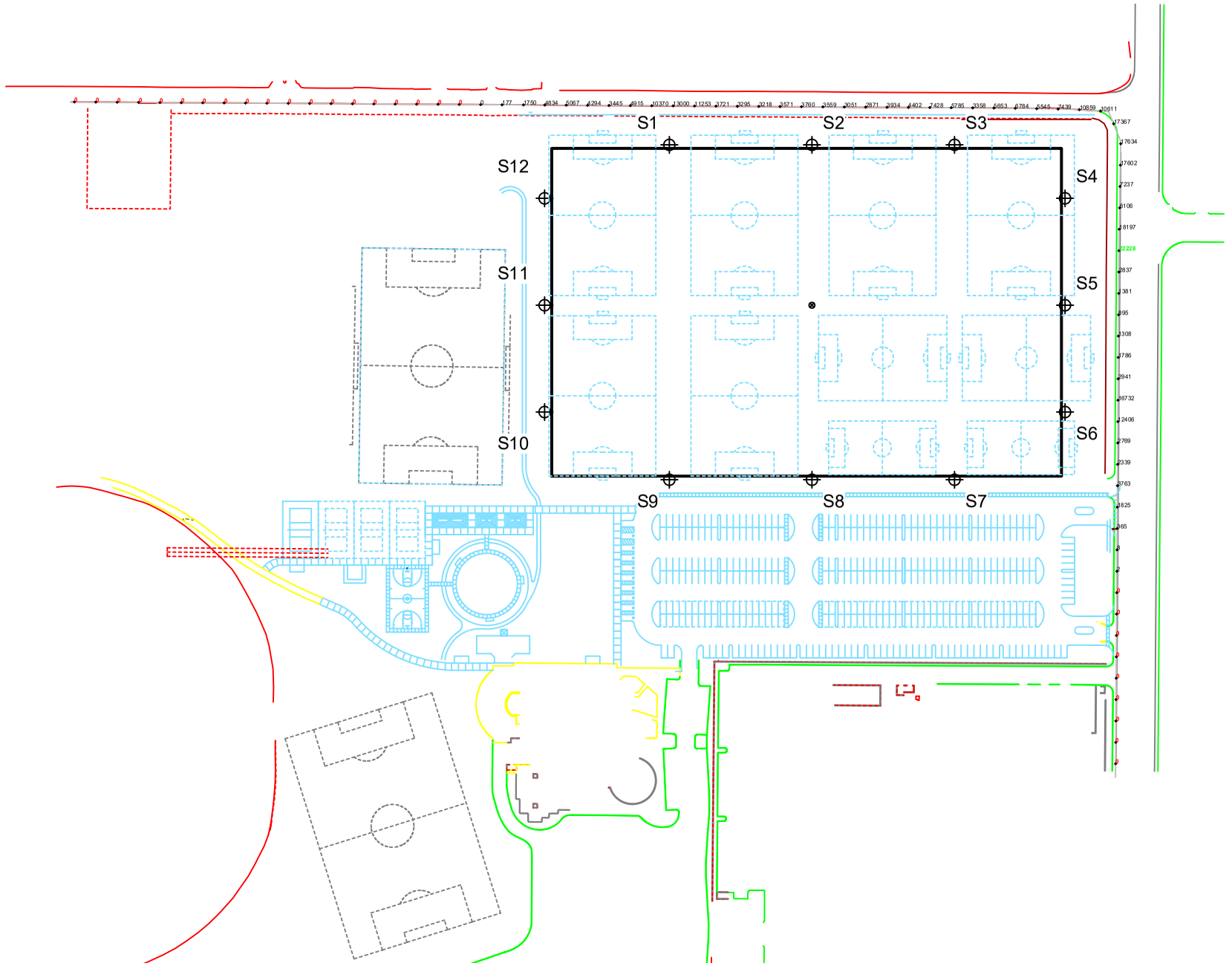
ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1	1	0
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7	7	0
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6	6	0
1	S5	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	2	2	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	S11	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	4	4	0
				100'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
12	Totals					90	90	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 200

0' 200' 400'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Rancho Santa Susana Park Soccer

Simi Valley,CA

Grid Summary

Name	**Property Line Spill**
Spacing	30.0' x 10.0'
Height	10.1' above grade

Illumination Summary

MAINTAINED MAX CANDELA (PER FIXTURE)	
	Entire Grid
Scan Average	**3945.98**
Maximum	22228
Minimum	0
Avg/Min	-
Max/Min	**-**
UG (adjacent pts)	0.00
CU	0.00
No. of Points	80
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits	A,B,C
No. of Luminaires	**90**
Total Load	90.86 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document and includes a 0.95 dirt depreciation factor.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

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Equipment Layout

INCLUDES:
· Full Complex Grid

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

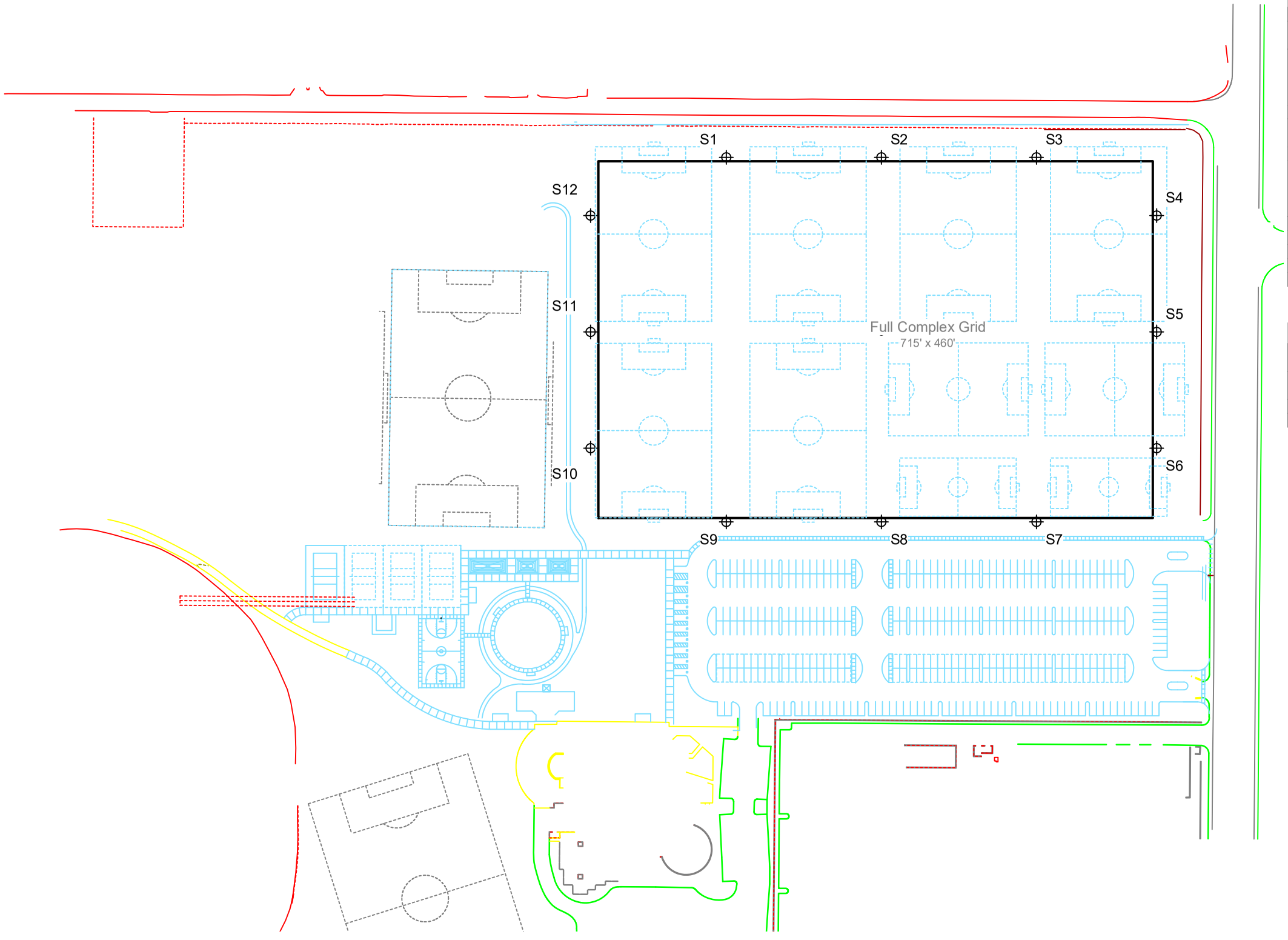
Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Pole				Luminaires		
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE
4	S1 S3 S7 S9	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-1500	1
				90'	TLC-LED-900	7
2	S2 S8	100'	-	100'	TLC-LED-1500	6
				100'	TLC-LED-900	5
4	S4 S6 S10 S12	90'	-	90'	TLC-LED-900	6
1	S5	100'	-	100' 100'	TLC-LED-1500 TLC-LED-900	2 3
1	S11	100'	-	100' 100'	TLC-LED-1500 TLC-LED-900	4 3
12	Totals					90

Single Luminaire Amperage Draw Chart

Driver Specifications (.90 min power factor)	Line Amperage Per Luminaire (max draw)						
Single Phase Voltage	208 (60)	220 (60)	240 (60)	277 (60)	347 (60)	380 (60)	480 (60)
TLC-LED-1500	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.6	3.6
TLC-LED-900	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.3



SCALE IN FEET 1 : 150

0' 150' 300'

ENGINEERED DESIGN By: C.Hensley • File #14156879G • 17-Jul-24

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊠

Appendix B
Photometric Analysis for Sports Court, Parking, Playground, and Pathway Areas

RANCHO COMMUNITY PARK
SITE LIGHTING
03/03/2022

Designer
STEVE DOMINGUEZ
805-701-8156
Date
03/03/2022
Scale
Not to Scale
Drawing No.

Summary

Schedule

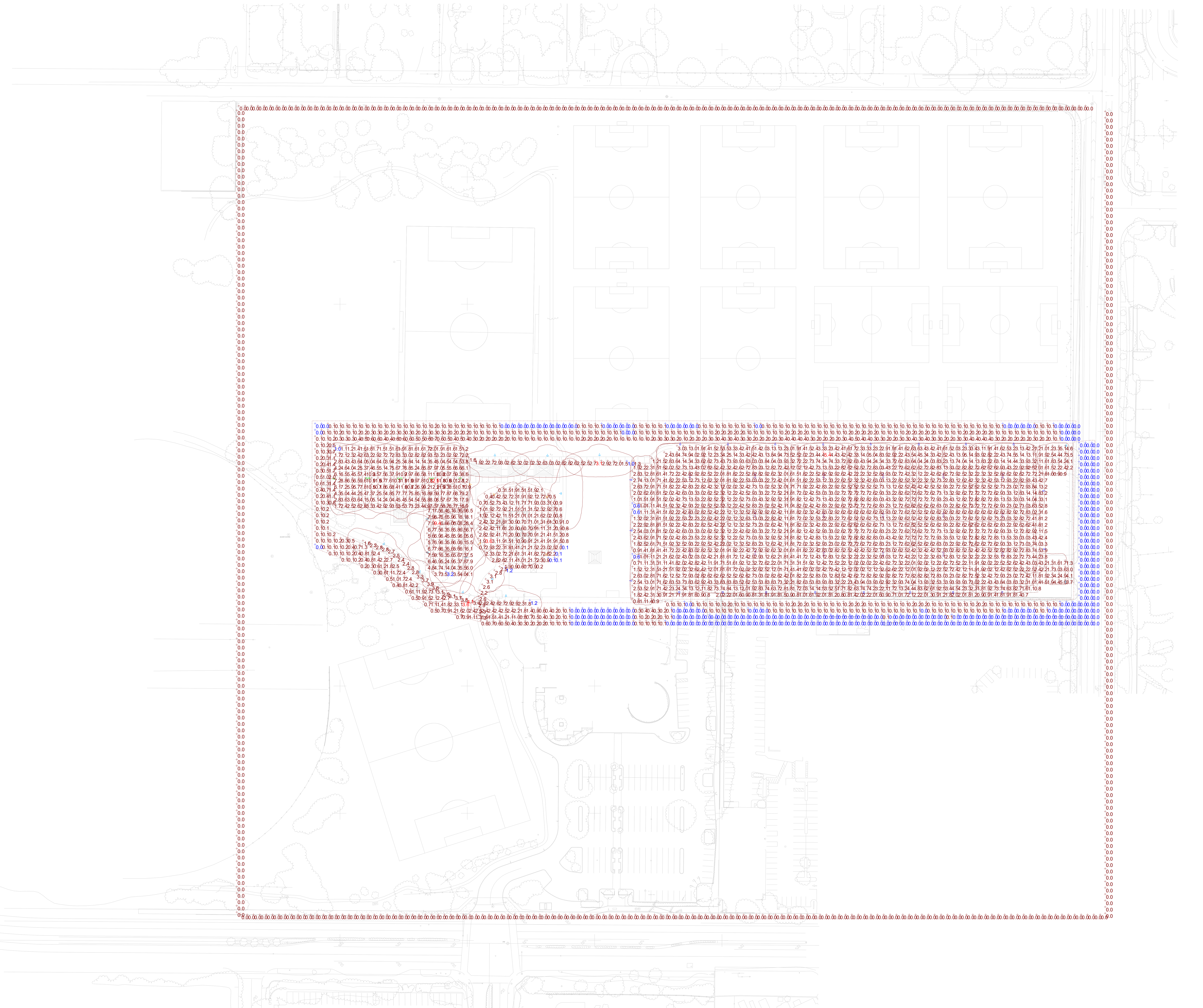
Symbol	Label	Image	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Number Lamps	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage	Plot
	BBALL 1		4	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM19 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution. BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	133.14	Max: 9774cd
	PARK LOT 1		21	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI BLC3 MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 3 Extreme Backlight Control- BUG RATING B0,U0,G2	1	5870	0.95	68.95	Max: 6028cd
	PARK LOT 2		18	Lithonia Lighting	(2) DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI T5W MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 5 Wide. BUG RATING B4,U0,G2	1	8563	0.95	137.9	Max: 5650cd
	PARK LOT 3		1	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI RCCO MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Right Corner Cutoff Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	5923	0.95	68.95	Max: 9170cd
	PARK LOT 4		1	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI LCCO MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Left Corner Cutoff Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	5923	0.95	68.95	Max: 9170cd
	SITE 1		5	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P4 40K 80CRI BLC4 MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 4 Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B0,U0,G3	1	6063	0.95	68.95	Max: 5710cd
	VBALL 1		2	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM19 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution. BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	133.14	Max: 9774cd
	VBALL 2		3	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM28 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	266.28	Max: 9774cd
	WALKWY 1		9	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI T3M MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 2 Medium. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	7978	0.95	68.95	Max: 7264cd

Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Min	Max	Max/Min	Avg/Min
EXTENDED LIGHTING CALCULATION	+	0.2 fc	0.0 fc	3.6 fc	N/A	N/A
PARKING LOT	+	2.6 fc	0.6 fc	5.4 fc	9.0:1	4.3:1
PERIMETER SITE	+	0.0 fc	0.0 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
PLAYGROUND	+	1.6 fc	0.1 fc	3.6 fc	36.0:1	16.0:1
VOLLEYBALL COURTS	+	5.7 fc	1.0 fc	12.5 fc	12.5:1	5.7:1
WALKWAY 1	+	2.4 fc	1.0 fc	3.1 fc	3.1:1	2.4:1
WALKWAY 2	+	2.7 fc	1.2 fc	4.1 fc	3.4:1	2.3:1
BASKETBALL COURT	+	6.2 fc	3.2 fc	9.4 fc	2.9:1	1.9:1

Luminaire Locations

No.	Label	Location X	Location Y	Location Z	MH
2	BBALL 1	-5596.81	9285.15	20.00	20'
3	BBALL 1	-5532.36	9277.92	20.00	20'
4	BBALL 1	-5531.79	9340.30	20.00	20'
1	PARK LOT 3	-4592.39	9237.13	16.00	16'
1	PARK LOT 4	-4591.40	9455.19	16.00	16'
21	PARK LOT 1	-4624.90	9382.13	16.00	16'
22	PARK LOT 1	-4623.48	9290.68	16.00	16'
36	PARK LOT 1	-5048.54	9457.47	16.00	16'
37	PARK LOT 1	-5122.72	9457.47	16.00	16'
38	PARK LOT 1	-4898.58	9457.47	16.00	16'
39	PARK LOT 1	-4973.16	9457.47	16.00	16'
40	PARK LOT 1	-4748.98	9457.47	16.00	16'
41	PARK LOT 1	-4822.93	9457.47	16.00	16'
55	PARK LOT 1	-4673.97	9457.47	16.00	16'
56	PARK LOT 1	-5277.04	9399.51	16.00	16'
57	PARK LOT 1	-5276.53	9319.98	16.00	16'
58	PARK LOT 1	-5277.06	9240.92	16.00	16'
59	PARK LOT 1	-4985.73	9220.45	16.00	16'
60	PARK LOT 1	-4909.38	9220.45	16.00	16'
61	PARK LOT 1	-4836.68	9220.45	16.00	16'
62	PARK LOT 1	-4769.09	9220.45	16.00	16'
63	PARK LOT 1	-4692.00	9220.45	16.00	16'
64	PARK LOT 1	-5199.24	9220.45	16.00	16'
65	PARK LOT 1	-5062.69	9220.45	16.00	16'
66	PARK LOT 1	-5130.90	9220.45	16.00	16'
67	PARK LOT 1	-5197.79	9457.47	16.00	16'
67	PARK LOT 2	-5182.56	9405.70	16.00	16'
70	PARK LOT 2	-5079.98	9405.70	16.00	16'
71	PARK LOT 2	-4972.23	9405.70	16.00	16'
72	PARK LOT 2	-4879.06	9405.70	16.00	16'
73	PARK LOT 2	-4784.42	9405.70	16.00	16'
74	PARK LOT 2	-4691.20	9405.70	16.00	16'
75	PARK LOT 2	-4972.23	9343.92	16.00	16'
76	PARK LOT 2	-4879.06	9343.92	16.00	16'
77	PARK LOT 2	-4784.42	9343.92	16.00	16'
78	PARK LOT 2	-4691.20	9343.92	16.00	16'
80	PARK LOT 2	-4879.06	9282.88	16.00	16'
81	PARK LOT 2	-4784.42	9282.88	16.00	16'
82	PARK LOT 2	-4691.20	9282.88	16.00	16'
83	PARK LOT 2	-5182.56	9344.67	16.00	16'
84	PARK LOT 2	-5079.98	9344.67	16.00	16'
85	PARK LOT 2	-5182.56	9284.39	16.00	16'
86	PARK LOT 2	-5079.98	9284.39	16.00	16'
89	PARK LOT 2	-4972.23	9282.88	16.00	16'
7	SITE 1	-5514.69	9298.69	16.00	16'
8	SITE 1	-5491.44	9378.04	16.00	16'
9	SITE 1	-5405.15	9373.84	16.00	16'
10	SITE 1	-5406.65	9280.30	16.00	16'
11	SITE 1	-5525.64	9392.25	16.00	16'
1	VBALL 1	-5743.67	9400.97	20.00	20'
2	VBALL 1	-5541.75	9401.92	20.00	20'
1	VBALL 2	-5688.54	9401.95	20.00	20'
2	VBALL 2	-5638.34	9401.71	20.00	20'
3	VBALL 2	-5588.38	9401.46	20.00	20'
1	WALKWY 1	-5324.54	9440.37	16.00	16'
2	WALKWY 1	-5406.23	9439.45	16.00	16'
3	WALKWY 1	-5488.81	9439.81	16.00	16'
4	WALKWY 1	-5387.16	9378.06	16.00	16'
6	WALKWY 1	-5471.46	9219.00	16.00	16'
7	WALKWY 1	-5538.50	9224.75	16.00	16'
8	WALKWY 1	-5605.90	9256.52	16.00	16'
9	WALKWY 1	-5662.33	9300.23	16.00	16'
10	WALKWY 1	-5491.40	9242.45	16.00	16'
1	BBALL 1	-5597.14	9337.93	20.00	20'



Plan View

RANCHO COMMUNITY PARK
SITE LIGHTING
03/03/2022

Schedule

Symbol	Label	Image	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Number Lamps	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage	Plot
	BBALL 1		4	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM19 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution. BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	133.14	Max: 9774cd
	PARK LOT 1		21	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI BLC3 MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 3 Extreme Backlight Control- BUG RATING B0,U0,G2	1	5870	0.95	68.95	Max: 6020cd
	PARK LOT 2		18	Lithonia Lighting	(2) DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI T5W MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 5 Wide. BUG RATING B4,U0,G2	1	8563	0.95	137.9	Max: 5650cd
	PARK LOT 3		1	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI RCCO MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Right Corner Cutoff Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	5923	0.95	68.95	Max: 9170cd
	PARK LOT 4		1	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI LCCO MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Left Corner Cutoff Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	5923	0.95	68.95	Max: 9170cd
	SITE 1		5	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P4 40K 80CRI BLC4 MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 4 Extreme Backlight Control. BUG RATING B0,U0,G3	1	6063	0.95	68.95	Max: 5710cd
	VBALL 1		2	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM19 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution. BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	133.14	Max: 9774cd
	VBALL 2		3	Lithonia Lighting	RSX1 LED P4 40K R4/SSS 20FT 4C DM28 XXX	RSX Area Fixture Size 1 P4 Lumen Package 4000K CCT Type R4 Distribution BUG RATING B2,U0,G3	1	16573	0.95	266.28	Max: 9774cd
	WALKWY 1		9	Lithonia Lighting	DSX0 LED P3 40K 80CRI T3M MVOLT SPA DDBXD/SSS 14FT 4C DM19AS [FINISH]	D-Series Size 0 Area Luminaire P3 Performance Package 4000K CCT 80 CRI Type 2 Medium. BUG RATING B1,U0,G2	1	7978	0.95	68.95	Max: 7264cd

Statistics

Description	Symbol	Avg	Min	Max	Max/Min	Avg/Min
EXTENDED LIGHTING CALCULATION	+	0.2 fc	0.0 fc	3.6 fc	N/A	N/A
PARKING LOT	+	2.6 fc	0.6 fc	5.4 fc	9.0:1	4.3:1
PERIMETER SITE	+	0.0 fc	0.0 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
PLAYGROUND	+	1.6 fc	0.1 fc	3.6 fc	36.0:1	16.0:1
VOLLEYBALL COURTS	+	5.7 fc	1.0 fc	12.5 fc	12.5:1	5.7:1
WALKWAY 1	+	2.4 fc	1.0 fc	3.1 fc	3.1:1	2.4:1
WALKWAY 2	+	2.7 fc	1.2 fc	4.1 fc	3.4:1	2.3:1
BASKETBALL COURT	+	6.2 fc	3.2 fc	9.4 fc	2.9:1	1.9:1

Luminaire Locations

No.	Label	Location X	Location Y	Location Z	MH
2	BBALL 1	-5596.81	9285.15	20.00	20'
3	BBALL 1	-5532.36	9277.92	20.00	20'
4	BBALL 1	-5531.79	9340.30	20.00	20'
1	PARK LOT 3	-4592.39	9237.13	16.00	16'
1	PARK LOT 4	-4591.40	9455.19	16.00	16'
21	PARK LOT 1	-4624.90	9382.13	16.00	16'
22	PARK LOT 1	-4623.48	9290.68	16.00	16'
36	PARK LOT 1	-5048.54	9457.47	16.00	16'
37	PARK LOT 1	-5122.72	9457.47	16.00	16'
38	PARK LOT 1	-4898.58	9457.47	16.00	16'
39	PARK LOT 1	-4973.16	9457.47	16.00	16'
40	PARK LOT 1	-4748.98	9457.47	16.00	16'
41	PARK LOT 1	-4822.93	9457.47	16.00	16'
55	PARK LOT 1	-4673.97	9457.47	16.00	16'
56	PARK LOT 1	-5277.04	9399.51	16.00	16'
57	PARK LOT 1	-5276.53	9319.98	16.00	16'
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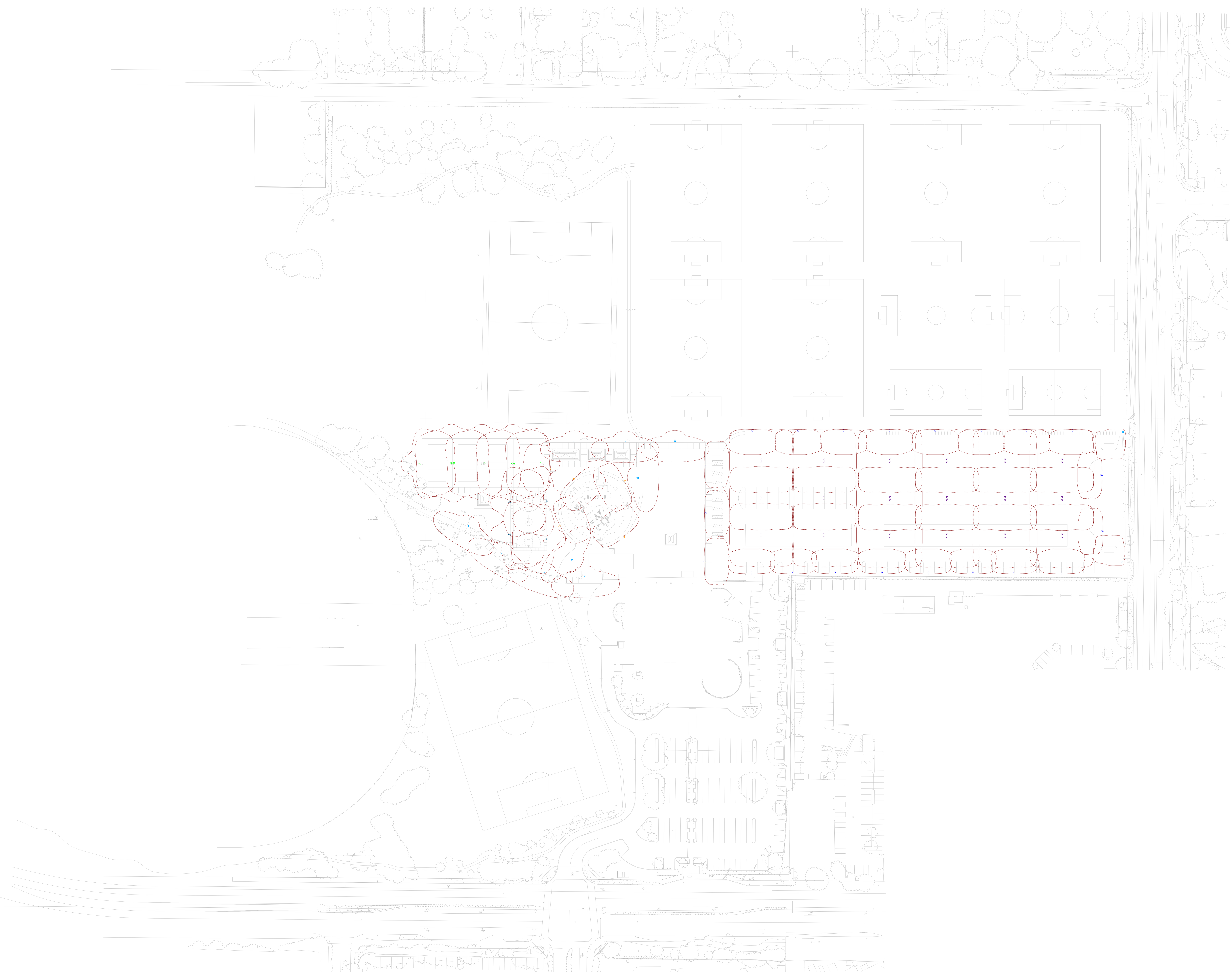
10	WALKWY 1	-5491.40	9242.45	16.00	16'
1	BBALL 1	-5597.14	9337.93	20.00	20'



Plan View

Designer
STEVE DOMINGUEZ
805-701-8156

Date
03/03/2022

Scale
Not to Scale

Drawing No.

Summary

Appendix C
CalEEMod Output

Rancho Santa Susana Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Rancho Santa Susana
Construction Start Date	8/1/2025
Operational Year	2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	19.2
Location	5005 E Los Angeles Ave, Simi Valley, CA 93063, USA
County	Ventura
City	Simi Valley
Air District	Ventura County APCD
Air Basin	South Central Coast
TAZ	3531
EDFZ	8
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.26

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
City Park	11.3	Acre	11.3	0.00	15,000	9.80	—	—

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	1.28	Acre	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	3.60	Acre	3.60	156,816	0.00	0.00	—	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.38	1000sqft	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.58	4.68	43.0	41.9	0.07	8.17	4.49	9,063	9,144
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	7.39	7.35	14.4	20.9	0.03	1.73	0.79	4,580	4,638
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.95	0.80	6.60	8.18	0.01	1.03	0.51	1,817	1,836
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.17	0.15	1.20	1.49	< 0.005	0.19	0.09	301	304
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Threshold	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	5.58	4.68	43.0	41.9	0.07	8.17	4.49	9,063	9,144
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	2.26	1.92	14.4	20.9	0.03	1.73	0.79	4,580	4,638
2026	7.39	7.35	10.1	15.2	0.03	1.41	0.56	3,698	3,750
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.95	0.80	6.60	8.18	0.01	1.03	0.51	1,817	1,836
2026	0.32	0.30	0.78	1.19	< 0.005	0.11	0.04	287	291
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025	0.17	0.15	1.20	1.49	< 0.005	0.19	0.09	301	304
2026	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.22	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	47.4	48.1

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.44	1.34	0.15	7.70	< 0.005	0.22	0.06	387	392
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.22	0.21	0.11	0.87	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	351	356

Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.76	0.71	0.08	3.81	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	263	267
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.14	0.13	0.02	0.70	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	43.6	44.3

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.88	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	222	226
Area	1.32	1.22	0.06	6.82	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	28.0	28.1
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135	135
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	1.44	1.34	0.15	7.70	< 0.005	0.22	0.06	387	392
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.87	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	215	218
Area	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135	135
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	0.22	0.21	0.11	0.87	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	351	356
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.45	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	113	115

Area	0.70	0.66	0.03	3.36	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	13.8	13.9
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135	135
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	0.76	0.71	0.08	3.81	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	263	267
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	18.8	19.1
Area	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.29	2.30
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.3	22.4
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.30
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	0.14	0.13	0.02	0.70	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	43.6	44.3

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.48	1.24	11.5	10.4	0.02	0.47	0.43	1,764	1,770
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.03	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	33.8	33.9
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.60	5.62
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.47	0.00	0.10	0.02	100	102
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.38	0.09	< 0.005	0.08	0.02	287	301
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.85	1.88
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.51	5.77
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.31	0.31
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.91	0.96

3.3. Site Preparation (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.27	1.07	10.2	9.42	0.02	0.44	0.41	1,668	1,674
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.56	1.31	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.3	18.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.01	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.03	3.04
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.07	0.02	66.8	67.9
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.71	0.72
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.12	0.12
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.69	2.26	20.9	19.7	0.04	0.90	0.83	4,273	4,287
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	3.18	1.38	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.33	0.28	2.58	2.43	< 0.005	0.11	0.10	527	529
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	0.17	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.47	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	87.2	87.5
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.03	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.79	0.00	0.16	0.04	167	170
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	< 0.005	19.8	20.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.28	3.33
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.24	1.04	9.29	11.5	0.02	0.36	0.34	2,095	2,102
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.24	1.04	9.29	11.5	0.02	0.36	0.34	2,095	2,102
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36	0.30	2.66	3.28	0.01	0.10	0.10	600	602
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.49	0.60	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	99.4	99.7
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.31	0.28	0.29	4.14	0.00	0.86	0.20	880	895
Vendor	0.04	0.02	0.99	0.31	0.01	0.23	0.07	792	831
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.31	0.28	0.35	3.76	0.00	0.86	0.20	841	852
Vendor	0.04	0.02	1.03	0.32	0.01	0.23	0.07	793	829
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.10	1.08	0.00	0.24	0.06	243	246

Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.09	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	227	238
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.01	40.2	40.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	37.6	39.3
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.18	0.98	8.79	11.4	0.02	0.32	0.29	2,094	2,102
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.07	0.66	0.86	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	157	158
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.16	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	26.1	26.1
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.30	0.27	0.32	3.50	0.00	0.86	0.20	825	835
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.98	0.30	0.01	0.23	0.07	779	813
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.01	62.4	63.3
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	58.5	61.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	10.3	10.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	9.69	10.1
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2025) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.48	0.40	3.73	4.99	0.01	0.17	0.16	756	758
Paving	0.16	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.48	0.40	3.73	4.99	0.01	0.17	0.16	756	758
Paving	0.16	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.07	0.61	0.82	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	124	125
Paving	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.15	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	20.6	20.6
Paving	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.47	0.00	0.10	0.02	100	102
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.43	0.00	0.10	0.02	95.8	97.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.02	< 0.005	15.9	16.1
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.63	2.66
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.15	0.12	0.86	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	134	134
Architectural Coatings	7.18	7.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.66	3.67
Architectural Coatings	0.20	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.61	0.61
Architectural Coatings	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.70	0.00	0.17	0.04	165	167

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.55	4.62
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.75	0.76
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.88	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	222	226
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.88	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	222	226
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.87	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	215	218

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.87	< 0.005	0.21	0.05	215	218
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	18.8	19.1
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	18.8	19.1

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	135
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	135
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	135
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	135
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	22.4
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	22.4

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	1.21	1.12	0.06	6.82	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	28.0	28.1
Total	1.32	1.22	0.06	6.82	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	28.0	28.1
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipment	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.29	2.30
Total	0.13	0.12	0.01	0.61	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.29	2.30

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.98
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	1.83
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.30
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.30

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5T	CO2T	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	8/1/2025	8/8/2025	6.00	7.00	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	8/1/2025	8/5/2025	6.00	4.00	—
Grading	Grading	8/5/2025	9/25/2025	6.00	45.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	9/1/2025	2/1/2026	6.00	132	—
Paving	Paving	9/1/2025	11/8/2025	6.00	60.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	2/2/2026	2/12/2026	6.00	10.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	7.00	84.0	0.37

Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	7.50	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	4.14	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	12.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	65.9	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	25.7	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	7.50	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	13.2	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	4,065	1,355	12,777

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500	—
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	—

Grading	0.00	0.00	30.0	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
City Park	0.00	0%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	1.28	0%
Parking Lot	3.60	100%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.01	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2025	0.00	349	0.03	< 0.005
2026	0.00	346	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
City Park	8.81	22.1	24.7	4,743	103	259	289	55,432

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	4,065	1,355	12,777

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
City Park	141,955	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	346	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
City Park	0.00	194,068
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
City Park	0.97	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—
Parking Lot	0.00	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
City Park	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
City Park	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.04	1.00	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	17.3	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	5.65	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	21.9	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	74.1
AQ-PM	42.3
AQ-DPM	65.7
Drinking Water	65.8
Lead Risk Housing	16.5
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	19.8
Traffic	82.7
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	74.7
Impaired Water Bodies	96.3
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	54.5
Cardio-vascular	61.6
Low Birth Weights	60.1
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	24.1
Housing	57.4
Linguistic	28.0
Poverty	26.2
Unemployment	51.3

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	62.9924291
Employed	65.05838573
Median HI	70.52482998
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	58.84768382
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	72.46246632
Transportation	—
Auto Access	63.41588605
Active commuting	25.36892083
Social	—
2-parent households	41.87090979
Voting	67.15000642
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	33.28628256
Park access	32.65751315
Retail density	64.96856153
Supermarket access	73.68150905
Tree canopy	43.14128064
Housing	—
Homeownership	77.96740665
Housing habitability	46.18247145
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	15.11612986
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	82.80508148

Uncrowded housing	47.26036186
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	64.22430386
Arthritis	38.0
Asthma ER Admissions	56.6
High Blood Pressure	31.6
Cancer (excluding skin)	30.9
Asthma	46.1
Coronary Heart Disease	43.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	37.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	64.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	66.6
Cognitively Disabled	90.0
Physically Disabled	41.1
Heart Attack ER Admissions	15.8
Mental Health Not Good	52.8
Chronic Kidney Disease	55.3
Obesity	54.0
Pedestrian Injuries	56.7
Physical Health Not Good	53.6
Stroke	51.7
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	30.9
Current Smoker	52.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	56.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	1.3
SLR Inundation Area	0.0

Children	31.0
Elderly	46.6
English Speaking	88.5
Foreign-born	30.8
Outdoor Workers	60.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	64.6
Traffic Density	72.0
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	41.3
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	69.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	50.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	66.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Landscape area: 15,000 sq ft per RSRPD email correspondence. Phase 4 acreage is 16.18 acres (9.8 acres for soccer/open grass playing field) per RSRPD email correspondence. Parking lot acreage calculated from Google Earth aerial. Recreational buildings total 2,710 per RSRPD site plans - restroom, storage, trash enclosure, shade shelters. Parking - Other Non -Asphalt Surfaces: Used to represent volleyball pit, basketball court, skateboard pads, tot-lot playground, pathways, jogging trail, and Leeds Street sidewalk. Parking - Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces: Used to represent foundation of 76 light poles with an average 2.5-foot diameter (~5 sq ft) holes for installation.
Construction: Construction Phases	Building Construction and Grading overlaps to account for the installation of infrastructure. Construction schedule provided by RSRPD.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Demolition: Limited to dismantling existing tot-lot, relocating temporary storage, and demolishing some concrete surfaces. Site Prep: Limited to tree removal. Grading: Limited to leveling of the grass playfields, excavating holes for light pole installation. Cut and Fill to be balanced on-site. Vertical Construction: Limited to 2,710 sq ft of recreational buildings. Crane is used to install light poles. Paving: Limited to one asphalt parking lot, jogging/walking trail, new pathways/sidewalks, sports courts, skateboard pads, and tot-lot.

Operations: Energy Use	Electricity calculated from load factors provided by Musco and MVS. 141,955 kWh/year accounts for play fields lighting, court lighting, pathway lighting, tot-lot lighting and parking lot lighting. Energy demand from maintenance building and restrooms not included as the structures were previously approved and no changes are proposed.
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Balanced on-site.

Appendix D
Noise Impact Study

Rancho Santa Susana Community Park Phase 4

Noise Impact Study

City of Simi Valley, CA

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF EXHIBITS

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This noise assessment was prepared to evaluate the potential noise impacts for the project study area and to recommend noise mitigation measures, if necessary, to minimize the potential noise impacts. The assessment was conducted and compared to the noise standards set forth by the Federal, State, and Local agencies. Consistent with the City's Noise Guidelines, the project must demonstrate compliance to the applicable noise criterion as outlined within the City's Noise Element and Municipal Code.

The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the study area and the proposed project
- Information regarding the fundamentals of noise
- A description of the local noise guidelines and standards
- An analysis of traffic noise impacts to and from the project site
- An analysis of operational noise impacts
- An analysis of construction noise impacts

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The project site is located at 5005-A Los Angeles Avenue in the City of Simi Valley, CA, as shown in Exhibit A. Land uses directly around the site include very low and moderate density residential to the north, moderate density residential to the east, commercial planned development and high density residential to the south, and very high, medium, and very low density residential to the west. Los Angeles Avenue is to the south, and Stearns Street is to the east.

1.3 Proposed Project Description

The project proposes to develop a playground, 4 volleyball courts, 1 basketball court, and an open grass field that can accommodate up to 11 soccer fields with lights for evening use on approximately 16 acres. The soccer fields will be situated close to residential uses on the north and east sides of the property. The project will also construct a parking lot located south of the soccer fields with 387 parking spaces, bringing the total provided parking to 695 spaces.

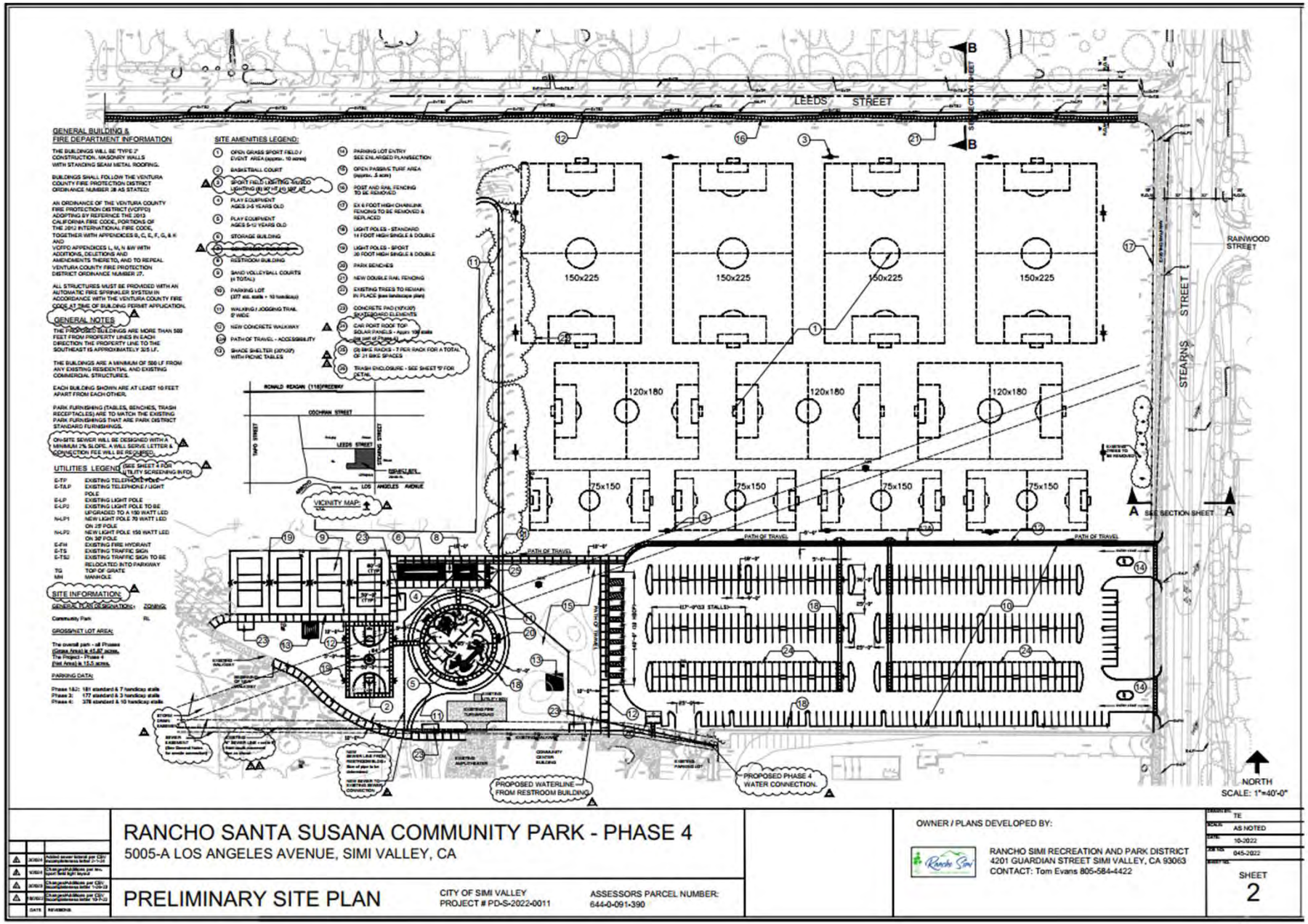
This study assesses the operational noise and traffic noise to and from the project site and compares the results to the ambient noise level and the previous findings of the 1984 Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Rancho Santa Susana Community Park. In addition, the study reviews noise generated by construction activities.

Exhibit A

Location Map

Exhibit B

Site Plan



2.0 Fundamentals of Noise

This section of the report provides basic information about noise and presents some of the terms used within the report.

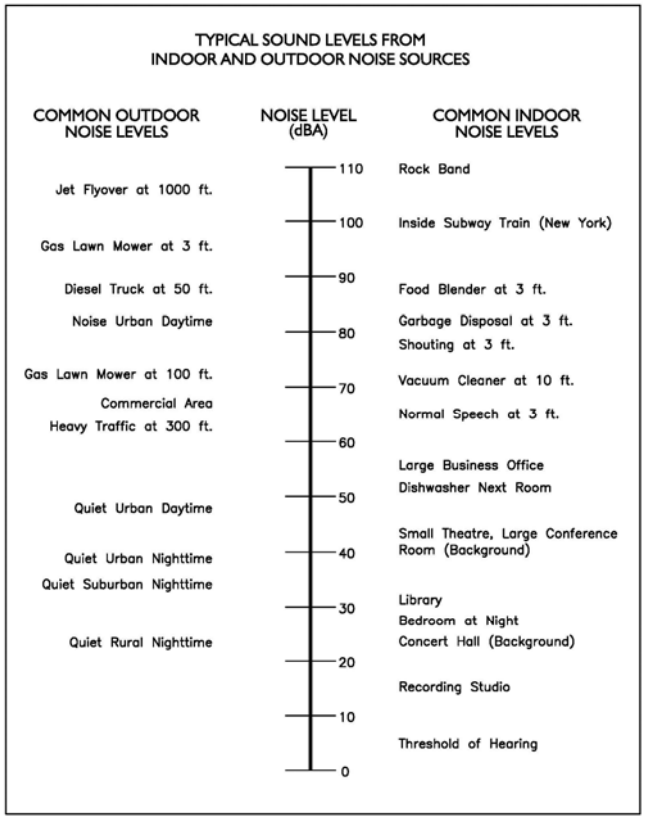
2.1 Sound, Noise and Acoustics

Sound is a disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source and is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Sound may be thought of as mechanical energy of a moving object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to a human ear. For traffic or stationary noise, the medium of concern is air. *Noise* is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or unwanted.

2.2 Frequency and Hertz

A continuous sound is described by its *frequency* (pitch) and its *amplitude* (loudness). Frequency relates to the number of pressure oscillations per second. Low-frequency sounds are low in pitch (bass sounding), and high-frequency sounds are high in pitch (squeak). These oscillations per second (cycles) are commonly referred to as Hertz (Hz). The human ear can hear from the bass pitch from 20 Hz to the high pitch of 20,000 Hz.

Exhibit C: Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels



2.3 Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The *amplitude* of a sound determines its loudness. The loudness of sound increases or decreases as the amplitude increases or decreases. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in units of micro-Newton per square inch meter (N/m2), also called micro-Pascal (µPa). One µPa is approximately one hundred billionths (0.00000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure level (SPL or L_p) is used to describe in logarithmic units the ratio of actual sound pressures to a reference pressure squared. These units are called decibels, abbreviated dB. Exhibit C illustrates reference sound levels for different noise sources.

2.4 Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are on a logarithmic scale, sound pressure levels cannot be added or subtracted by simple plus or minus addition. When two sounds or equal SPL are combined, they will produce an SPL 3 dB greater than the original single SPL. In other words, sound energy must be doubled to produce a 3 dB increase. If two sounds differ by approximately 10 dB, the higher sound level is the predominant sound.

2.5 Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

In general, the healthy human ear is most sensitive to sounds between 1,000 Hz and 5,000 Hz (A-weighted scale), and it perceives a sound within that range as being more intense than a sound with a higher or lower frequency with the same magnitude. For purposes of this report as well as with most environmental documents, the A-scale weighting is typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibel (dBA). Typically, the human ear can barely perceive the change in noise level of 3 dB. A change in 5 dB is readily perceptible, and a change in 10 dB is perceived as being twice or half as loud. As previously discussed, a doubling of sound energy results in a 3 dB increase in sound, which means that a doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the volume of traffic on a highway) would result in a barely perceptible change in sound level.

Changes in Intensity Level, dBA	Changes in Apparent Loudness
1	Not perceptible
3	Just perceptible
5	Clearly noticeable
10	Twice (or half) as loud

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environMent/noise/regulations_and_guidance/polguide/polguide02.cfm

2.6 Noise Descriptors

Noise in our daily environment fluctuates over time. Some noise levels occur in regular patterns; others are random. Some noise levels are constant, while others are sporadic. Noise descriptors were created to describe the different time-varying noise levels.

A-Weighted Sound Level: The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighted filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and very high-frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear. A numerical method of rating human judgment of loudness.

Ambient Noise Level: The composite of noise from all sources, near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after the addition of five (5) decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 to 10:00 PM and after the addition of ten (10) decibels to sound levels in the night before 7:00 AM and after 10:00 PM.

Decibel (dB): A unit for measuring the amplitude of a sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the sound measured to the reference pressure, which is 20 micro-pascals.

dB(A): A-weighted sound level (see definition above).

Equivalent Sound Level (LEQ): The sound level corresponding to a steady noise level over a given sample period with the same amount of acoustic energy as the actual time-varying noise level. The energy average noise level during the sample period.

Habitable Room: Any room meeting the requirements of the Uniform Building Code or other applicable regulations which is intended to be used for sleeping, living, cooking or dining purposes, excluding such enclosed spaces as closets, pantries, bath or toilet rooms, service rooms, connecting corridors, laundries, unfinished attics, foyers, storage spaces, cellars, utility rooms and similar spaces.

L(n): The A-weighted sound level exceeded during a certain percentage of the sample time. For example, L10 in the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the sample time. Similarly, L50, L90 and L99, etc.

Noise: *A*ny unwanted sound or sound which is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. The State Noise Control Act defines noise as "...excessive undesirable sound...".

Outdoor Living Area: Outdoor spaces that are associated with residential land uses typically used for passive recreational activities or other noise-sensitive uses. Such spaces include patio areas, barbecue areas, jacuzzi areas, etc. associated with residential uses; outdoor patient recovery or resting areas associated with hospitals, convalescent hospitals, or rest homes; outdoor areas associated with places of worship which have a significant role in services or other noise-sensitive activities; and outdoor school facilities routinely used for educational purposes which may be adversely impacted by noise. Outdoor areas usually not included in this definition are: front yard areas, driveways, greenbelts, maintenance areas and storage areas associated with residential land uses; exterior areas at hospitals that are not used for patient activities; outdoor areas associated with places of worship and principally used for short-term social gatherings; and, outdoor areas associated with school facilities that are not typically associated with educational uses prone to adverse noise impacts (for example, school play yard areas).

Percent Noise Levels: See L(n).

Sound Level (Noise Level): The weighted sound pressure level obtained by use of a sound level meter having a standard frequency filter for attenuating part of the sound spectrum.

Sound Level Meter: An instrument, including a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and frequency weighting networks for the measurement and determination of noise and sound levels.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): The dB(A) level which, if it lasted for one second, would produce the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual event.

2.7 Traffic Noise Prediction

Noise levels associated with traffic depend on a variety of factors: (1) volume of traffic, (2) speed of traffic, (3) auto, medium truck (2 axle) and heavy truck percentage (3 axle and greater), and sound propagation. The greater the volume of traffic, higher speeds, and truck percentages equate to a louder

volume in noise. A doubling of the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) along a roadway will increase noise levels by approximately 3 dB; reasons for this are discussed in the sections above.

2.8 Sound Propagation

As sound propagates from a source it spreads geometrically. Sound from a small, localized source (i.e., a point source) radiates uniformly outward as it travels away from the source in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. The movement of vehicles down a roadway makes the source of the sound appear to propagate from a line (i.e., line source) rather than a point source. This line source results in the noise propagating from a roadway in a cylindrical spreading versus a spherical spreading that results from a point source. The sound level attenuates for a line source at a rate of 3 dB per doubling of distance.

As noise propagates from the source, it is affected by the ground and atmosphere. Noise models use hard site (reflective surfaces) and soft site (absorptive surfaces) to help calculate predicted noise levels. Hard site conditions assume no excessive ground absorption between the noise source and the receiver. Soft site conditions such as grass, soft dirt or landscaping attenuate noise at a rate of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance. When added to the geometric spreading, the excess ground attenuation results in an overall noise attenuation of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance for a line source and 7.5 dB per doubling of distance for a point source.

Research has demonstrated that atmospheric conditions can have a significant effect on noise levels when noise receivers are located 200 feet or more from a noise source. Wind, temperature, air humidity and turbulence can further impact have far sound can travel.

3.0 Ground-Borne Vibration Fundamentals

3.1 Vibration Descriptors

Ground-borne vibrations consist of rapidly fluctuating motions within the ground that have an average motion of zero. The effects of ground-borne vibrations typically only cause a nuisance to people, but at extreme vibration levels, damage to buildings may occur. Although ground-borne vibration can be felt outdoors, it is typically only an annoyance to people indoors where the associated effects of the shaking of a building can be notable. Ground-borne noise is an effect of ground-borne vibration and only exists indoors, since it is produced from noise radiated from the motion of the walls and floors of a room and may also consist of the rattling of windows or dishes on shelves.

Several different methods are used to quantify vibration amplitude.

PPV – Known as the peak particle velocity (PPV) which is the maximum instantaneous peak in vibration velocity, typically given in inches per second.

RMS – Known as root mean squared (RMS) can be used to denote vibration amplitude.

VdB – A commonly used abbreviation to describe the vibration level (VdB) for a vibration source.

3.2 Vibration Perception

Typically, developed areas are continuously affected by vibration velocities of 50 VdB or lower. These continuous vibrations are not noticeable to humans whose threshold of perception is around 65 VdB. Outdoor sources that may produce perceptible vibrations are usually caused by construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads, while smooth roads rarely produce perceptible ground-borne noise or vibration. To counter the effects of ground-borne vibration, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has published guidance relative to vibration impacts. According to the FTA, fragile buildings can be exposed to ground-borne vibration levels of 0.3 inches per second without experiencing structural damage.

There are three main types of vibration propagation: surface, compression, and shear waves. Surface waves, or Rayleigh waves, travel along the ground's surface. These waves carry most of their energy along an expanding circular wavefront, similar to ripples produced by throwing a rock into a pool of water. P-waves, or compression waves, are body waves that carry their energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. The particle motion in these waves is longitudinal (i.e., in a "push-pull" fashion). P-waves are analogous to airborne sound waves. S-waves, or shear waves, are also body waves that carry energy along an expanding spherical wavefront. However, unlike P-waves, the particle motion is transverse, or side-to-side and perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

As vibration waves propagate from a source, the vibration energy decreases in a logarithmic nature and the vibration levels typically decrease by 6 VdB per doubling of the distance from the vibration source. As stated above, this drop-off rate can vary greatly depending on the soil but has been shown to be

effective enough for screening purposes, in order to identify potential vibration impacts that may need to be studied through actual field tests.

4.0 Regulatory Setting

The proposed project is located in the City of Simi Valley and noise regulations are addressed through the efforts of various federal, state and local government agencies. The agencies responsible for regulating noise are discussed below.

4.1 Federal Regulations

The adverse impact of noise was officially recognized by the federal government in the Noise Control Act of 1972, which serves three purposes:

- Publicize noise emission standards for interstate commerce
- Assist state and local abatement efforts
- Promote noise education and research

The Federal Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) originally was tasked with implementing the Noise Control Act. However, it was eventually eliminated, leaving other federal agencies and committees to develop noise policies and programs. Some examples of these agencies are as follows: The Department of Transportation (DOT) assumed a significant role in noise control through its various agencies. The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is responsible for regulating noise from aircraft and airports. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for regulating noise from the interstate highway system. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for the prohibition of excessive noise exposure to workers.

The federal government advocates that local jurisdiction use their land use regulatory authority to arrange new development in such a way that “noise sensitive” uses are either prohibited from being constructed adjacent to a highway or that the developments are planned and constructed in such a manner that potential noise impacts are minimized.

Since the federal government has preempted the setting of standards for noise levels that can be emitted by the transportation source, the City is restricted to regulating the noise generated by the transportation system through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning.

4.2 State Regulations

Established in 1973, the California Department of Health Services Office of Noise Control (ONC) was instrumental in developing regularity tools to control and abate noise for use by local agencies. One significant model is the “Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments Matrix.” The matrix allows the local jurisdiction to clearly delineate compatibility of sensitive uses with various incremental levels of noise.

The State of California has established noise insulation standards as outlined in Title 24 of the California Building Code (CBC) which in some cases requires acoustical analyses to outline exterior noise levels and to ensure interior noise levels do not exceed the interior threshold. The State mandates that the legislative body of each county and city adopt a noise element as part of its comprehensive general plan.

4.3 City of Simi Valley Noise Regulations

The City of Simi Valley outlines its noise regulations and standards within the Noise Element from the General Plan and the Noise Ordinance from the Municipal Code.

City of Simi Valley General Plan

The Simi Valley General Plan describes the major noise sources and defines the goals and policies to include noise control in the planning process to maintain compatible land uses with acceptable environmental noise levels. The noise element outlines the land use compatibility guidelines published by the State Department of Health Services. The guidelines rank noise land use compatibility in terms of normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable, and clearly unacceptable as illustrated in Exhibit D (Table N-1 from General Plan).

Exhibit D: Land Use Compatibility Guidelines

Table N-1 Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Sources

Land Use Category	Noise Exposure (dBA, CNEL) 55	60	65	70
		75	80	
Residential—Low-Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes				
Residential—Multiple-Family				
Transient Lodging—Motels, Hotels				
Institutional—Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes				
Performance Venues—Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheatres				
Outdoor Sports Activities—Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports				
Outdoor Recreation—Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks				
Outdoor Recreation/Activities—Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries				
Office Buildings—Business Commercial and Professional				
Industrial—Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture				

SOURCE: 2002 General Plan Guidelines, State Office of Planning and Research

- **Normally Acceptable:** Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.
- **Conditionally Acceptable:** New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but closed windows and fresh air supply or air conditioning will normally suffice.
- **Normally Unacceptable:** New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
- **Clearly Unacceptable:** New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

In addition to the Land Use Compatibility Matrix, the City's interior and exterior noise standards are identified in Table N-2 (Interior and Exterior Noise Standards), which represents specific noise standards for interior and exterior noise areas that are considered acceptable based on noise levels generated by adjacent mobile sources, such as automobiles, trucks, and trains. The Simi Valley Noise Ordinance governs noise from non-transportation sources and does not specify maximum noise levels, but identifies various noise generators, such as construction equipment amplification and mechanical devices, and provides certain restrictions on these generators.

Exhibit E: Interior and Exterior Noise Standards

Table N-2 Interior and Exterior Noise Standards

Land Use Categories		CNEL (LDN)	
Categories	**Uses**	**Interior[a]**	**Exterior[b]**
Residential	Single Family, Duplex, Multiple Family	45[c]	63
	Mobile Home	45[d]	63[d]
Commercial/Institutional	Hotel, Motel, Transient Lodging	45	—
	Hospitals, School Classroom	45	
	Church, Library	45	

SOURCE: Simi Valley General Plan, 1988

a. Includes bathrooms, toilets, closets, corridors
b. Limited to the following:
   - Private yard of single-family residence
   - Multi-family private patio or balcony that is served by a means of exit from inside the dwelling
   - Mobile home park
c. Noise level requirement with closed windows. Mechanical ventilating system or other means of natural ventilation shall be provided as of Chapter 12, Section 1205 of UBC.
d. Exterior noise level should be such that interior noise level will not exceed 45 CNEL.

Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures

Policies, goals and implementation program measures from the Noise Element that would mitigate potential impacts on noise include the following.

Goal N-1: Land Use Compatibility. Land use conflicts between various noise sources and other human activities are minimized.

Policies

N-1.1 **Noise Standards**. Require noise attenuation for all development where the projected exterior and interior noise level exceed those shown in Table N-1 (Interior and Exterior Noise Standards), to the extent feasible. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1*)

N-1.2 **Noise between Adjacent Uses**. Require that mixed-use and multi-family residential developments demonstrate that the design of the structure will adequately isolate noise between adjacent uses (orientation, window insulation, common wall separation, common floor/ceilings separation, etc.). (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1, N-2*)

N-1.3 **Mixed-Use Development Standards**. Require, whenever physically possible, new mixed-use developments to locate loading areas, parking lots, driveways, trash enclosures, mechanical equipment, and other noise sources away from the residential portion of the development, and apply physical construction standards (equipment, construction standards) to reduce noise between uses. *(Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1)*

N-1.4 **Noise Attenuation Measures**. Ensure that all new development provides adequate sound insulation or other protection from existing and anticipated noise sources. *(Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-2)*

N-1.5 **Sensitive Receptors**. Incorporate ambient noise level considerations into land use decisions involving schools, hospitals, and similar noise-sensitive uses. *(Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-2)*

Goal N-2: Sensitive Receptors. Motor vehicle traffic and railroad noise impacts on sensitive noise receptors are minimized.

Policies

N-2.1 **State Motor Vehicle Noise Standards**. Encourage the enforcement of state motor vehicle noise standards for cars, trucks, and motorcycles through coordination with the California Highway Patrol and Simi Valley Police Department. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-3*)

N-2.2 **Roadway Noise Sensitivity Measures**. Ensure the employment of noise attenuation measures in the design of roadway improvement projects consistent with funding capability. Support efforts by the California Department of Transportation and others to provide for acoustical protection of existing noise-sensitive land uses affected by these projects. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-3*)

N-2.3 **Noise Attenuation along Major Arterials and Railroad Tracks**. Require the use of walls and berms in the design of residential and other noise-sensitive land uses that are adjacent to the 118 Freeway, major arterials, and railroad tracks. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1*).

N-2.4 **Noise Studies for New Development**. Require the preparation of noise studies, as deemed necessary by the Department of Environmental Services, for new development (especially residential projects) along the freeway corridor, major thoroughfares, and railroad tracks to ensure that adequate sound attenuation from these noise sources is provided. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-2*)

Goal N-3: Stationary Noise. Non-transportation-related noise impacts on sensitive noise receptors are minimized.

Policies

N-3.1 **Protection from Stationary Noise Sources**. Continue to enforce interior and exterior noise standards to ensure that sensitive noise receptors are not exposed to excessive noise levels from stationary noise sources, such as machinery, equipment, fans, and air conditioning equipment. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-12, LU-18*)

N-3.2 **Regulation of Sound-Amplifying Equipment**. Continue to regulate the use of sound-amplifying equipment. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1*)

N-3.3 **Enforcement of Hours of Construction Activity**. Continue to enforce restrictions on hours of construction activity so as to minimize the impacts of noise and vibration from the use of trucks, heavy drilling equipment, and other heavy machinery to adjacent uses, particularly in residential areas. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, N-1*)

City of Simi Valley Municipal Code – Chapter 16: Noise

Section 5-16.02 of the City's Municipal Code regulates unlawful public nuisances describing various noise generators, such as construction equipment, amplification and mechanical devices, and provides certain restrictions. The restrictions relevant to the project are outlined below.

5-16.02 – Unlawful acts: Public nuisances.

The following acts are hereby expressly declared to be nuisances, and any person maintaining or permitting such nuisances, or any of them, to be maintained or to exist in or on his premises, whether as owner, lessee, or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each day during which such nuisance shall be permitted to be continued:

(a) *Other unlawful noises.* In addition to conduct which is unlawful pursuant to other subsections of this section, the willful making or continuation of, or causing the making or continuation of, any loud, unnecessary or unusual noise (other than constitutionally protected expressive activity) which disturbs the peace or quiet, or which causes discomfort or annoyance to a reasonable person of normal sensitiveness in an adjacent residence or business affected by the noise;

(d) *Engines, motors, and mechanical devices in and near residential districts.* The operation between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on Friday or Saturday and between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on Sunday through Thursday of any motor or engine or the use or operation of any automobile, motorcycle, machine, mechanical device, or other contrivance or facility, unless such motor, engine, automobile, motorcycle, machine, or mechanical device is enclosed within a sound-insulated structure so as to prevent noise and sounds from being plainly audible at a distance of fifty (50') feet from such structure or within ten (10') feet of any residence; provided, however, any such vehicle which is operated upon any public highway, street, or right-of-way shall be excluded from the provisions of this subsection;

(i) *Construction and repair of buildings.* The erection, excavation, demolition, alteration, construction, or repair of any structure or building, other than between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., except when the urgent necessity, in the interests of the public health and safety, requires and the City Engineer consents thereto. When substantial loss or inconvenience would result to any party denied permission to do so, the City Engineer may grant permission for such work on any day or at such times within such hours and on such conditions as he or she shall fix in accordance with his or her findings; and

4.4 CEQA Guidelines

According to CEQA guidelines, the project would have a potential impact if it resulted in:

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

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

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

5.0 Study Method and Procedure

The following section describes the noise modeling procedures and assumptions used for this assessment.

5.1 Noise Measurement Procedure and Criteria

Noise measurements are taken to determine the existing noise levels. A noise receiver or receptor is any location in the noise analysis in which noise might produce an impact. The following criteria are used to select measurement locations and receptors:

- Locations expected to receive the highest noise impacts, such as the first row of houses
- Locations that are acoustically representative and equivalent of the area of concern
- Human land usage
- Sites clear of major obstruction and contamination

MD conducted the sound level measurements in accordance to the County's and Caltrans (TeNS) technical noise specifications. All measurement equipment meets American National Standards Institute (ANSI) specifications for sound level meters (S1.4-1983 identified in Chapter 19.68.020.AA). The following gives a brief description of the Caltrans Technical Noise Supplement procedures for sound level measurements:

- Microphones for sound level meters were placed 5 feet above the ground for all measurements
- Sound level meters were calibrated (Larson Davis CAL 200) before and after each measurement
- Following the calibration of equipment, a windscreen was placed over the microphone
- Frequency weighting was set on "A" and slow response
- Results of the long-term noise measurements were recorded on field data sheets
- During any short-term noise measurements, any noise contaminations such as barking dogs, local traffic, lawnmowers, or aircraft fly-overs were noted
- Temperature and sky conditions were observed and documented

5.2 Noise Measurement Locations

The noise monitoring locations were selected to obtain a baseline of the existing noise environment. One (1) long-term 24-hour noise measurement and six (6) short-term 15-minute noise measurements were conducted at the Project site. Appendix A includes photos, the field sheet, and measured noise data. Exhibit F illustrates the location of the measurements.

5.3 FHWA Traffic Noise Prediction Model

Traffic noise from vehicular traffic was projected using the FHWA Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) standards. The FHWA model arrives at the predicted noise level through a series of adjustments to the Reference Energy Mean Emission Level (REMEL). Roadway volumes and percentages correspond to the traffic impact analysis for the Starbucks Simi Valley by Linscott, Law, and Greenspan Engineers. Based on information provided by the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, the project trips were determined from the maximum amount of park users expected at the park during the maximum-sized sports events (i.e., on a tournament day) which is 1,000 park users, comprised of players, referees, spectators, and a nominal amount of individuals using other parts of the park (outside of the

Phase 4 open grass playing fields) on these days. This is a conservative estimate, as most cars will likely have more than one spectator. The referenced traffic data was applied to the model and is in Appendix B. The following outlines the key adjustments made to the REMEL for the roadway inputs:

- Roadway classification – (e.g., freeway, major arterial, arterial, secondary, collector, etc.),
- Roadway Active Width – (distance between the center of the outermost travel lanes on each side of the roadway)
- Average Daily Traffic Volumes (ADT), Travel Speeds, Percentages of automobiles, medium trucks and heavy trucks
- Roadway grade and angle of view
- Site Conditions (e.g., soft vs. hard)
- Percentage of total ADT which flows each hour throughout a 24-hour period

Table 1 indicates the roadway parameters and vehicle distribution utilized for this study.

Table 1: Roadway Parameters and Vehicle Distribution

Roadway	Segment	Existing ADT[1]	Existing + Project ADT[1]	Speed (MPH)	Site Conditions
Stearns St	South of Cochran	10,700	11,700	45	soft
Vehicle Distribution and Mix[2]					
Motor-Vehicle Type		**Daytime % (7AM to 7 PM)**	**Evening % (7 PM to 10 PM)**	**Night % (10 PM to 7 AM)**	**Total % of Traffic Flow**
Automobiles		77.5	12.9	9.56	97.42
Medium Trucks		84.8	4.9	10.3	1.84
Heavy Trucks		86.5	2.7	10.8	0.74

Notes:
[1] Existing ADT from Simi Starbucks TIA. Assuming all 1,000 project trips are applied to this segment.
[2] Typical Southern California Vehicle Distribution and Mix.

5.4 SoundPLAN Noise Model (Operational Noise)

SoundPLAN (SP) acoustical modeling software was utilized to model future worst-case stationary noise impacts to the adjacent land uses. SP is capable of evaluating multiple stationary noise source impacts at various receiver locations. SP's software utilizes algorithms (based on the inverse square law and reference equipment noise level data) to calculate noise level projections. The software allows the user to input specific noise sources, spectral content, sound barriers, building placement, topography, and sensitive receptor locations.

The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources (parking spaces, whistles, crowd noise). As a worst-case scenario, the model assumes that the site has 695 parking movements in an hour, 1,000 spectators spread throughout

the complex (the Phase 4 open grass playing field), 11 referees with whistles, and teams playing on every field. The model represents a worst-case Leq level during 11 simultaneous soccer games at the Phase 4 open grass playing field. The model also includes 4 simultaneous volleyball games, a basketball game, and a full playground.

SoundPLAN library sound level data was utilized to model the various stationary on-site noise sources associated with project operation (VDI 3770, "Emissionskennwerte von Schallquellen – Sport und Freizeitanglagen, 2012). The model is able to evaluate the noise-attenuating effects of any existing property line walls. Input and output calculations are provided in Appendix C.

5.5 FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model

The construction noise analysis utilizes the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RNCM), together with several key construction parameters. Key inputs include distance to the sensitive receiver, equipment usage, % usage factor, and baseline parameters for the project site.

The project was analyzed based on the different construction phases. The construction noise calculation output worksheet is in Appendix D.

Exhibit F

Measurement Locations

6.0 Existing Noise Environment

One (1) long-term 24-hour noise measurement and six (6) short-term 15-minute noise measurements were conducted at the Project site to document the existing noise environment. The measurements include the Leq, Lmin, Lmax, and other statistical data (e.g., L2, L8). Noise measurement field sheets are provided in Appendix A.

6.1 Long-Term Noise Measurement Results

The results of the long-term noise data are presented in Table 2. Measurement locations are in Exhibit F.

Table 2: Long-Term Noise Measurement Data[1]

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L(2)	L(8)	L(25)	L(50)	L(90)
2/23/2024	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	57.1	72.1	49.5	62.1	61.2	57.2	55.5	52.6
2/23/2024	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	56	72.8	50.5	60.7	58.2	56.1	55	53.2
2/23/2024	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	55.7	73.8	50.6	58.5	56.8	56.2	55	53.4
2/23/2024	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	57.2	70.3	51.1	61.7	60.3	58.2	55.9	54
2/23/2024	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	56.3	73	50.5	60.5	58.8	56.9	55.2	53.5
2/23/2024	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	55.7	70.1	50.4	59.7	57.7	56.1	54.8	53.5
2/23/2024	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	56.9	74.3	51.8	63.2	58.6	57.1	55.3	53.9
2/23/2024	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	55.6	73.1	50.3	60.1	57.2	56.2	54.9	53.6
2/23/2024	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	53.2	73.5	43.7	59.8	57.9	53.4	50.8	47.1
2/23/2024	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	58.5	85	45.1	65.9	59.1	53.6	51.1	48.3
2/23/2024	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	53.1	69.5	44.3	56.6	55.9	54.1	52.2	49.6
2/23/2024	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	52.8	72	45.4	57	55.2	53.1	51.8	49
2/23/2024	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	49.1	66.4	41.7	54.2	51.5	49.7	47.8	46
2/24/2024	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	52.8	68.1	41.9	58.3	56.7	53	50.7	47.6
2/24/2024	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	64.1	91.5	39.3	59.6	54.1	51.6	49.9	46.1
2/24/2024	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	49.1	65.3	36.8	54.8	51.5	49.7	47.6	43.2
2/24/2024	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	49.7	66.7	40.2	55.4	53.3	50.2	48.3	44.8
2/24/2024	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	47.5	63.4	38.7	51.2	49.9	48.3	46.7	44.1
2/24/2024	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	51.3	67.2	41.9	56.3	54.3	52.2	50.4	46.7
2/24/2024	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.6	70.2	48	59.8	58.5	56.1	55.3	52.8
2/24/2024	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	55	70.7	48.1	58.7	58	56.1	53.8	51.3
2/24/2024	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	59.9	74	50.2	64.5	63.3	61.5	58.5	54.5
2/24/2024	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	61.2	78.5	48.1	66.4	63.7	61.9	60.3	58.2
2/24/2024	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	60.5	74.8	49.3	64.4	62.4	61.4	60.2	56.3
CNEL			62.6							

Notes:

1. Long-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit F.

Noise data indicates the CNEL at the project site is 63 dBA. Hourly Leq levels during the operational hours of 6AM to 10PM ranged between 53 to 61 dBA Leq. Additional field notes are provided in Appendix A.

6.2 Short-Term Noise Measurement Results

The results of the short-term noise data are presented in Table 3. Measurement locations are in Exhibit F.

Table 3: Short-Term Noise Measurement Data[1]

Location	Start Time	Stop Time	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L(2)	L(8)	L(25)	L(50)	L(90)
NM1	10:50 AM	11:04 AM	60.6	69	52.5	63.2	62.6	61.8	61.5	56.3
NM2	10:45 AM	11:16 AM	62.9	80	51.1	70	66.5	63	59.3	53.6
NM3	11:01 AM	11:17 AM	63.1	75.8	55.3	64	63.9	63.7	63.3	61.9
NM4	11:02 AM	11:17 AM	63.1	81.3	54.2	64.9	64.7	64.4	63.8	59.3
NM5	10:47 AM	11:18 AM	56.3	65.8	51.5	57.9	57.7	57.2	55.6	54.9
NM6	10:45 AM	11:16 AM	61.3	72.7	50.1	69.5	66.3	61	57.1	52.6

Notes:

1. Short-term noise monitoring locations are illustrated in Exhibit F.

Noise data indicates that the ambient noise level ranged from 56 to 63 dBA Leq at the surrounding uses. Additional field notes are provided in Appendix A. The noise level at 11 AM on February 23, 2024 was 4 dBA louder than the quietest time of day during the 24-hour measurement (9 PM), and so 4 dBA will be subtracted from the short-term data to compare the levels to the quietest time of day.

7.0 Future Noise Environment Impacts and Mitigation

This assessment analyzes future noise impacts to the project and compares the results to the City's Noise Standards. The analysis details the estimated exterior noise levels associated with traffic from adjacent roadway sources. The project area is outside of any airport 65 dBA CNEL contours and therefore, there is no aircraft impact.

7.1 Future Exterior Noise

The exterior noise level off-site of the project will be impacted by transportation-related sources and stationary sources from the site. The following outlines the impacts associated with exterior noise levels.

7.1.1 Future Off-Site Traffic Noise Impact

The potential off-site noise impacts caused by the increase in vehicular traffic as a result of the project were calculated at a distance of 50 feet. The distance to the 55, 60, 65, and 70 dBA CNEL noise contours are also provided for reference. The noise level at 50 feet is representative of approximate distances to existing commercial uses close to the subject roadway impacted by the project.

Table 4: Existing/Existing + Project Scenario – Noise Levels Along Roadways (dBA CNEL)

Existing Exterior Noise Levels

Roadway	Segment	CNEL at 50 Ft (dBA)	Distance to Contour (Ft)			
			70 dBA CNEL	65 dBA CNEL	60 dBA CNEL	55 dBA CNEL
Stearns St	South of Cochran	60.4	34	73	157	338

Existing + Project Exterior Noise Levels

Roadway	Segment	CNEL at 50 Ft (dBA)	Distance to Contour (Ft)			
			70 dBA CNEL	65 dBA CNEL	60 dBA CNEL	55 dBA CNEL
Stearns St	South of Cochran	60.8	36	77	167	359

Change in Noise Levels as a Result of Projects

Roadway[1]	Segment	CNEL at 50 Feet dBA[2]			
		Existing Without Project	Existing With Project	Change in Noise Level	Potential Significant Impact
Stearns St	South of Cochran	60.4	60.8	0.4	No

Notes:
[1] Exterior noise levels calculated at 5 feet above ground level.
[2] Noise levels calculated from centerline of subject roadway.

Table 4 provides the Existing and Existing + Project noise conditions and shows the change in noise level because of the proposed project. As shown in Table 4, there will be a small increase in traffic noise of 0.4 dBA at 55 feet from the centerline of the subject roadway as a result of the project. This will be

inaudible (see Section 2.5), and therefore, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

7.1.2 Noise Impacts to Off-Site Receptors Due to Stationary Sources

Sensitive receptors that may be affected by project operational noise include existing residences to the east, north, and west. (Commercial uses located to the south are not sensitive receptor land uses.) The worst-case stationary noise was modeled using SoundPLAN acoustical modeling software. Worst-case assumes that all 11 fields are in use simultaneously and that there are 1,000 spectators. The model also includes full parking in three lots, a basketball game, 4 volleyball games, and the playground in use.

A total of six (6) receptors were modeled to evaluate the proposed project's operational impact. A receptor is denoted by a yellow dot on Exhibit G. All yellow dots represent either a property line or a sensitive receptor, such as a building façade. Receptors 1 through 6 represent residential uses.

Project-Only Levels

Exhibit G shows the "Project-Only" noise levels and contours at the nearest sensitive receptors. The maximum project-only hourly noise levels during daytime and evening operation range from 49 to 59 dBA Leq at the various adjacent residential receptors.

Project Plus Ambient Operational Noise Levels

Table 5 demonstrates the project plus the ambient noise levels during daytime and evening conditions. Maximum project plus ambient noise level projections are anticipated to be 54 to 62 dBA Leq during daytime and evening operation. The change in noise level as a result of the project is anticipated to be up to 5 dBA.

Table 5: Worst-Case Predicted Daytime and Evening Operational Leq Noise Levels (dBA)

Receptor[1]	Floor	Existing Ambient Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[2]	Project Noise Level (dBA, Leq)[3]	Total Combined Noise Level (dBA, Leq)	Change in Noise Level as Result of Project (dBA)
1	1	53	57	58	5
2	1	56	57	60	4
3	1	59	56	61	2
4	1	59	55	60	1
	2	59	56	61	2
5	1	59	59	62	3
	2	59	59	62	3
6	1	52	49	54	2

Note
1. Receptors 1 through 6 represent residential uses.
2. See Appendix A for the ambient noise measurement.
3. See Exhibit G for the operational noise level projections at said receptors.

The City of Simi Valley Municipal Code does not specify a stationary noise level standard for any land use. The General Plan provides outdoor transportation noise limits of 63 dBA CNEL and 60 dBA Leq for Freeway Combining Zones. Although neither of these apply to the project, as they address mobile noise sources and not stationary noise sources, they can be used as indicators of acceptable outdoor noise levels for residential uses. Stationary noise impacts would be, therefore, considered significant if they result in project levels exceeding 60 dBA Leq at residential uses.

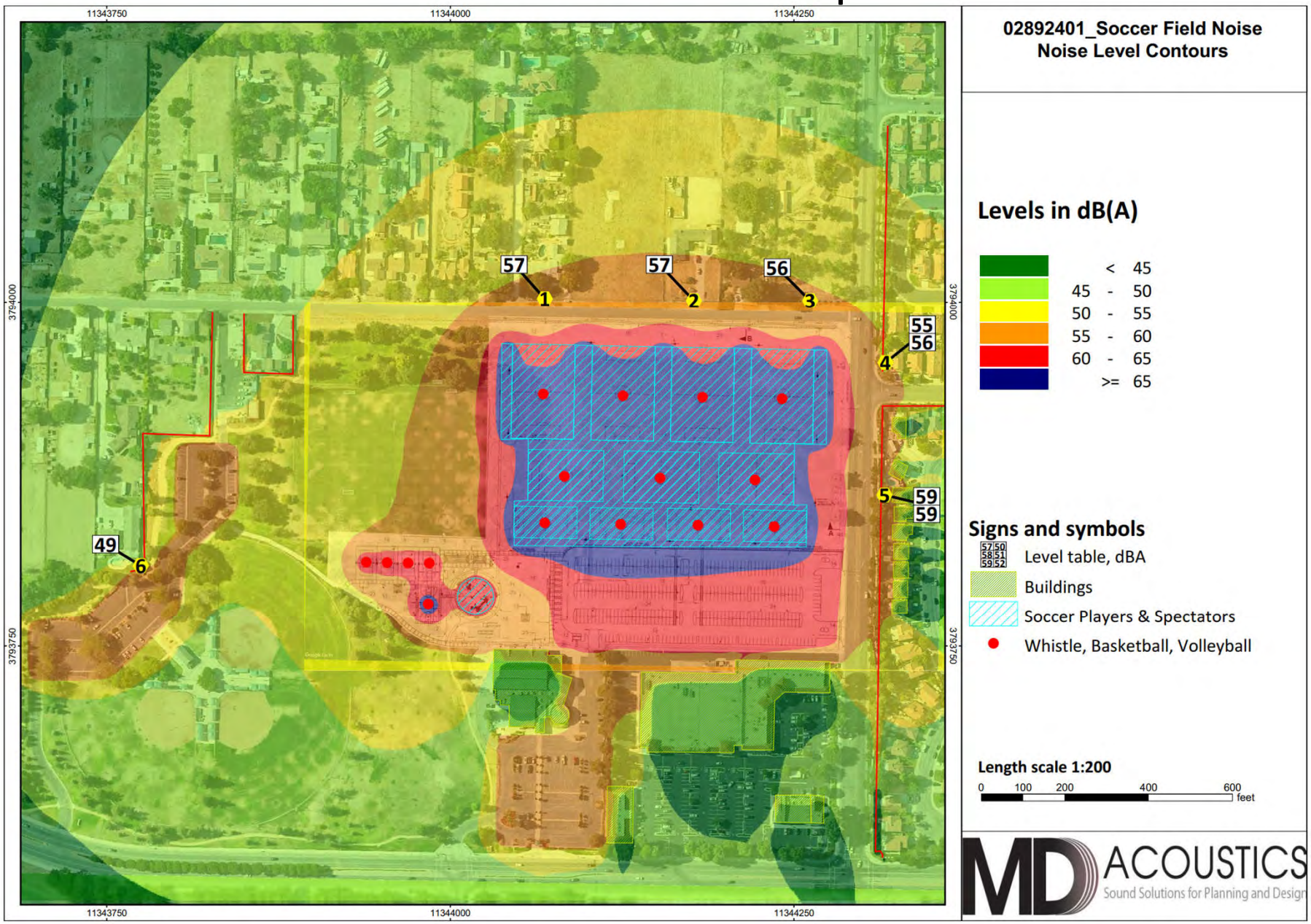
To the east of the project site, across Stearns Street, the maximum project noise will be less than or equal to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the west of the project site near the western parking lot, the maximum project noise will also be less than the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the north of the project site, across Leeds Street, the maximum project noise will increase the ambient noise level by up to 5 dB compared to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. The 1984 Final EIR predicted an increase of up to 11 dB to the north across Leeds Street and identified that as a potential impact, for which mitigation measures were suggested (constructing a block wall or berm, or reducing the elevation of the playing fields). The project, as proposed, would have a 6 dB improvement on the increase in ambient noise level from the EIR, and project-only levels would be below 60 dBA Leq. The impact is, therefore, less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

7.2 Noise Impacts to On-Site Receptors Due to Traffic

Traffic noise from Stearns Street was evaluated and compared to the City's guidelines. Per the Noise Element of the General Plan, outdoor sports areas are conditionally acceptable up to 70 dBA CNEL. Using existing plus project traffic, the edge of the Project site will be up to 69 dBA CNEL and falls within the conditionally acceptable land use compatibility.

Exhibit G

Operational Noise Level Contours Leq



8.0 Construction Noise Impact

The degree of construction noise may vary for different areas of the project site and also vary depending on the construction activities. Noise levels associated with the construction will vary with the different phases of construction. The construction noise and vibration level projections are provided in the sections below.

8.1 Construction Noise

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has compiled data regarding the noise characteristics of typical construction activities. The data is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Typical Construction Noise Levels[1]

Equipment Powered by Internal Combustion Engines

Type	Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 Feet
Earth Moving	
Compactors (Rollers)	73 - 76
Front Loaders	73 - 84
Backhoes	73 - 92
Tractors	75 - 95
Scrapers, Graders	78 - 92
Pavers	85 - 87
Trucks	81 - 94
Materials Handling	
Concrete Mixers	72 - 87
Concrete Pumps	81 - 83
Cranes (Movable)	72 - 86
Cranes (Derrick)	85 - 87
Stationary	
Pumps	68 - 71
Generators	71 - 83
Compressors	75 - 86

Impact Equipment

Type	Noise Levels (dBA) at 50 Feet
Saws	71 - 82
Vibrators	68 - 82

Notes:
[1] Referenced Noise Levels from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours as described in the City's Municipal Code Section 5-16.02. Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction occurs outside the allowable times as described in the City's Municipal Code. Construction noise will have a temporary or periodic increase in the ambient noise level above the existing noise level within the project's vicinity. Construction noise level projections are provided below.

Sensitive land uses surrounding the site include existing residential to the north and east. These uses are an average of 300 feet away from construction activities and as close as 100 feet from construction activities.

CalEEMOD methodology was utilized to determine the construction equipment. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Noise levels are in Table 7. A likely worst-case construction noise scenario assumes equipment operating as close as 100 feet and an average of 300 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor. Leq levels represent the average construction noise level during each phase.

Table 7: Construction Noise Levels at Existing Adjacent Residences

Phase	dBA Leq
Demolition	64.3
Site Preparation	61.4
Grading	65.7
Build	63.3
Paving	58.6
Architectural Coating	53.3

Construction noise will range from 53 to 66 dBA Leq at the nearest sensitive receptors. Construction will abide by Section 5-16.02 of the Municipal Code and will therefore result in a less than significant impact, for which no mitigation measures are required.

8.2 Construction Vibration

Construction activities can produce vibration that may be felt by adjacent land uses. The construction of the proposed project would not require the use of equipment such as pile drivers, which are known to generate substantial construction vibration levels. The primary vibration source during construction may be from a vibratory roller. A vibratory roller has a vibration impact of 0.210 inches per second peak particle velocity (PPV) at 25 feet, which is perceptible but below any risk of architectural damage.

The fundamental equation used to calculate vibration propagation through average soil conditions and distance is as follows:

$$PPV_{equipment} = PPV_{ref} (100/D_{rec})^{n}$$

Where: PPV_{ref} = reference PPV at 100ft.
D_{rec} = distance from equipment to receiver in ft.
n = 1.1 (the value related to the attenuation rate through ground)

The thresholds from the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Induced Vibration Guidance Manual in Table 8 (below) provides general thresholds and guidelines as to the vibration damage potential from vibratory impacts.

Table 8: Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.2	0.1
Historic and some old buildings	0.5	0.25
Older residential structures	0.5	0.3
New residential structures	1.0	0.5
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.5

Source: Table 19, Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, Caltrans, Sept. 2013.
Note: Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Table 9 gives approximate vibration levels for particular construction activities. This data provides a reasonable estimate for a wide range of soil conditions.

Table 9: Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment[1]

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (inches/second) at 25 feet	Approximate Vibration Level LV (dVB) at 25 feet
Pile driver (impact)	1.518 (upper range)	112
	0.644 (typical)	104
Pile driver (sonic)	0.734 upper range	105
	0.170 typical	93
Clam shovel drop (slurry wall)	0.202	94
Hydromill	0.008 in soil	66
(slurry wall)	0.017 in rock	75
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94
Hoe Ram	0.089	87
Large bulldozer	0.089	87
Caisson drill	0.089	87
Loaded trucks	0.076	86
Jackhammer	0.035	79
Small bulldozer	0.003	58

[1] Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, Federal Transit Administration, May 2006.

Proposed construction activities are at least 100 feet from existing residential structures. At a distance of 100 feet, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case vibration effect of 0.046 PPV (in/sec), which may be perceptible for short periods of time but below any risk of damage (0.5 in/sec PPV is the threshold of old residential structures). At a distance of 29 feet, the nearest commercial building to the project construction, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case 0.178 PPV (in/sec), which is below the threshold of any risk of damage. The impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

9.0 CEQA Analysis

The California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines establishes thresholds for noise impact analysis as presented below:

(a) Would the project result in the 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 Code, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Transportation Noise Impacts

The main source of noise due to traffic near the project site is due to traffic from Stearns Street. The project trip generation estimates the project will generate 1,000 daily trips. It takes a change in noise level of 3 dB for the human ear to perceive a difference. An additional 1,000 daily trips will increase the existing traffic noise on Stearns Street by a maximum of 0.4 dBA CNEL. The change in noise level is not perceptible, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Stationary Noise Sources

The City of Simi Valley Municipal Code does not specify a stationary noise level standard for any land use. The General Plan provides outdoor transportation noise limits of 63 dBA CNEL and 60 dBA Leq for Freeway Combining Zones. Although neither of these apply to the project, as they address mobile noise sources and not stationary noise sources, they can be used as indicators of acceptable outdoor noise levels for residential uses. Stationary noise impacts would be, therefore, considered significant if they result in project levels exceeding 60 dBA Leq at residential uses. Implementation of the proposed project will result in noise related to parking, spectators, players, whistles, and playground use. The future worst-case noise level projections were modeled using referenced sound level data for the various stationary on-site sources. The model assumes that the noise sources are operating simultaneously and continuously (worst-case scenario) when the noise will, in reality, be intermittent and lower in noise level. The projected Project-only noise level at the nearest residential uses will be 50 to 59 dBA Leq.

To the east of the project site, across Stearns Street, the maximum project noise will be less than or equal to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the west of the project site near the western parking lot, the maximum project noise will be less than the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. To the north of the project site, across Leeds Street, the maximum project noise will increase the ambient noise level by up to 5 dB compared to the minimum measured hourly Leq level during active park hours. The 1984 Final EIR predicted an increase of up to 11 dB to the north across Leeds Street and identified that as a potential impact, for which mitigation measures were suggested (constructing a block wall or berm, or reducing the elevation of the playing fields). The project, as proposed, would have a 6 dB improvement on the increase in ambient noise level from the EIR, and project-only levels would be below 60 dBA Leq. The impact is, therefore, less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction is anticipated to occur during the permissible hours as described in the City's Municipal Code Section 5-16.02. Construction noise is considered a short-term impact and would be considered significant if construction occurs outside the allowable times as described in the City's Municipal Code.

The grading and demolition phases of on-site construction activities will generate the highest temporary noise levels. 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. Construction at the nearest residential uses will be up to 66 dBA Leq. Minimum ambient noise levels at the adjacent residential properties during allowable hours range from 55 to 61 dBA Leq depending on the location. Construction will be 5 to 11 dBA above the existing ambient noise level. The construction noise will occur during the allowable times. Thus, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

b) Generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?

Construction vibration will be significant if vibration exceeds levels that would result in structural damage to existing buildings. At a distance of 100 feet, the nearest residential building to the project construction, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case 0.046 PPV (in/sec), which may be perceptible for short periods of time but is below the threshold of any risk of damage. At a distance of 29 feet, the nearest commercial building to the project construction, a vibratory roller would yield a worst-case 0.178 PPV (in/sec), which is below the threshold of any risk of damage. Therefore, the impact is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

10.0 References

State of California General Plan Guidelines: 1998. Governor's Office of Planning and Research

City of Simi Valley: General Plan Noise Element.

City of Simi Valley: Municipal Code

Caltrans Noise Technical Manual. 2013

Federal Highway Administration. Noise Barrier Design Handbook. June 2017.

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

Appendix A:

Field Measurement Data

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001	68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		
Date:	02/23/2024		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler / Mike Dickerson Sr		
Sound Meter:		**SN:**	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-min, 24-hour duration		
Site Id:	NM1		

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM1

Figure 1: NM1 24 JS

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM1

Site Topo: Buildings 1-2 stories tall openi

Meteorological Cond.: 70F most sunny, winds 0 MPH

Ground Type: Soft soil, vegitation and Sand

Day: 1

Noise Source(s) w/ Distance: road noise, lawn mower, and residential noise

Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Date	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
2/23/2024	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	57.1	72.1	49.5	62.1	61.2	57.2	55.5	52.6
2/23/2024	12:00 PM	1:00 PM	56	72.8	50.5	60.7	58.2	56.1	55	53.2
2/23/2024	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	55.7	73.8	50.6	58.5	56.8	56.2	55	53.4
2/23/2024	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	57.2	70.3	51.1	61.7	60.3	58.2	55.9	54
2/23/2024	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	56.3	73	50.5	60.5	58.8	56.9	55.2	53.5
2/23/2024	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	55.7	70.1	50.4	59.7	57.7	56.1	54.8	53.5
2/23/2024	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	56.9	74.3	51.8	63.2	58.6	57.1	55.3	53.9
2/23/2024	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	55.6	73.1	50.3	60.1	57.2	56.2	54.9	53.6
2/23/2024	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	53.2	73.5	43.7	59.8	57.9	53.4	50.8	47.1
2/23/2024	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	58.5	85	45.1	65.9	59.1	53.6	51.1	48.3
2/23/2024	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	53.1	69.5	44.3	56.6	55.9	54.1	52.2	49.6
2/23/2024	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	52.8	72	45.4	57	55.2	53.1	51.8	49
2/23/2024	11:00 PM	12:00 AM	49.1	66.4	41.7	54.2	51.5	49.7	47.8	46
2/24/2024	12:00 AM	1:00 AM	52.8	68.1	41.9	58.3	56.7	53	50.7	47.6
2/24/2024	1:00 AM	2:00 AM	64.1	91.5	39.3	59.6	54.1	51.6	49.9	46.1
2/24/2024	2:00 AM	3:00 AM	49.1	65.3	36.8	54.8	51.5	49.7	47.6	43.2
2/24/2024	3:00 AM	4:00 AM	49.7	66.7	40.2	55.4	53.3	50.2	48.3	44.8
2/24/2024	4:00 AM	5:00 AM	47.5	63.4	38.7	51.2	49.9	48.3	46.7	44.1
2/24/2024	5:00 AM	6:00 AM	51.3	67.2	41.9	56.3	54.3	52.2	50.4	46.7
2/24/2024	6:00 AM	7:00 AM	55.6	70.2	48	59.8	58.5	56.1	55.3	52.8
2/24/2024	7:00 AM	8:00 AM	55	70.7	48.1	58.7	58	56.1	53.8	51.3
2/24/2024	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	59.9	74	50.2	64.5	63.3	61.5	58.5	54.5
2/24/2024	9:00 AM	10:00 AM	61.2	78.5	48.1	66.4	63.7	61.9	60.3	58.2
2/24/2024	10:00 AM	11:00 AM	60.5	74.8	49.3	64.4	62.4	61.4	60.2	56.3
2/24/2024	11:00 AM	11:01 AM	59.9	67	52.8	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9

	DNL	62.6

MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM1

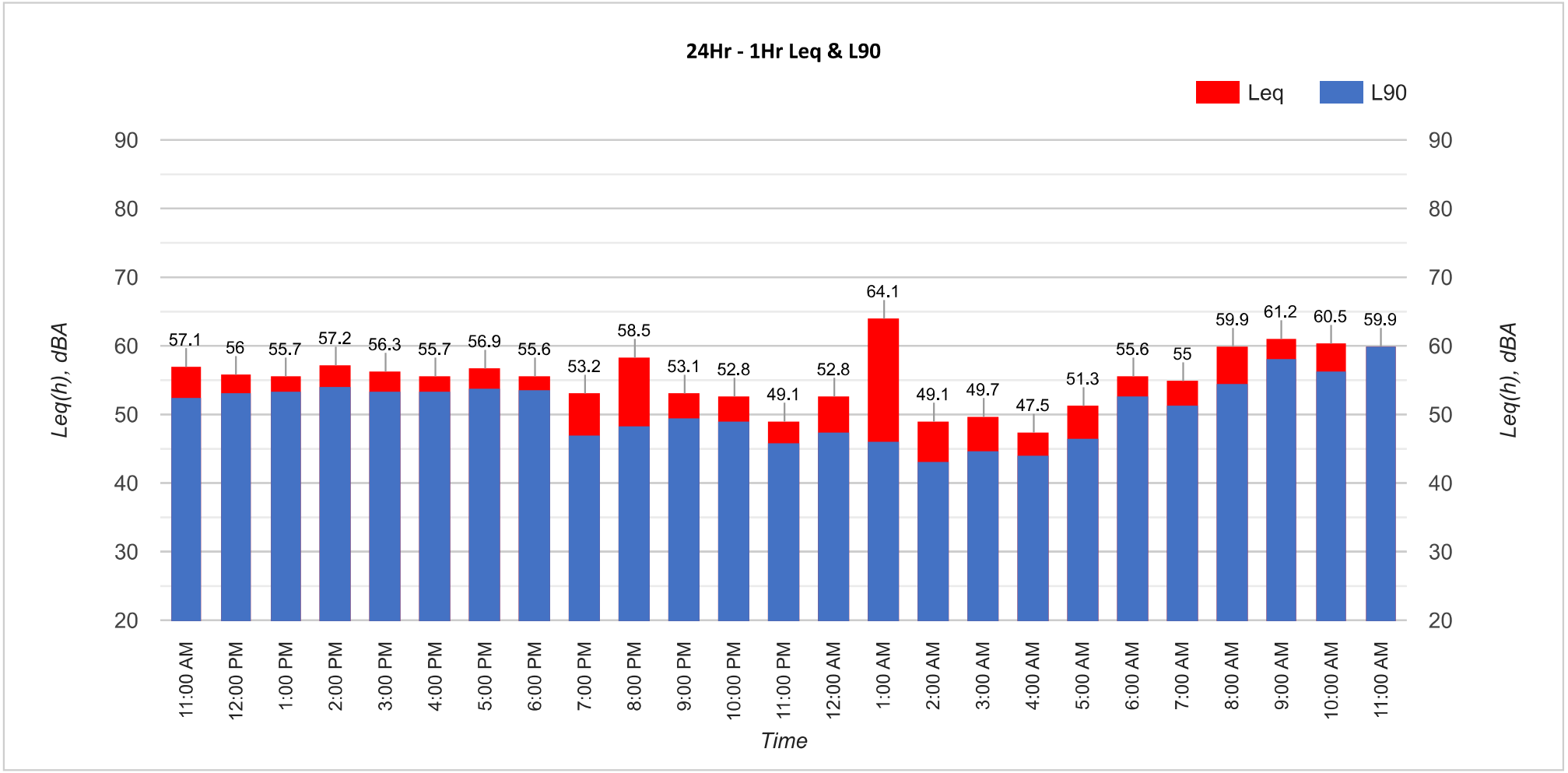
Site Topo: Buildings 1-2 stories tall openi

Meteorological Cond.: 70F most sunny, winds 0 MPH

Ground Type: Soft soil, vegitation and Sand

Day: 1

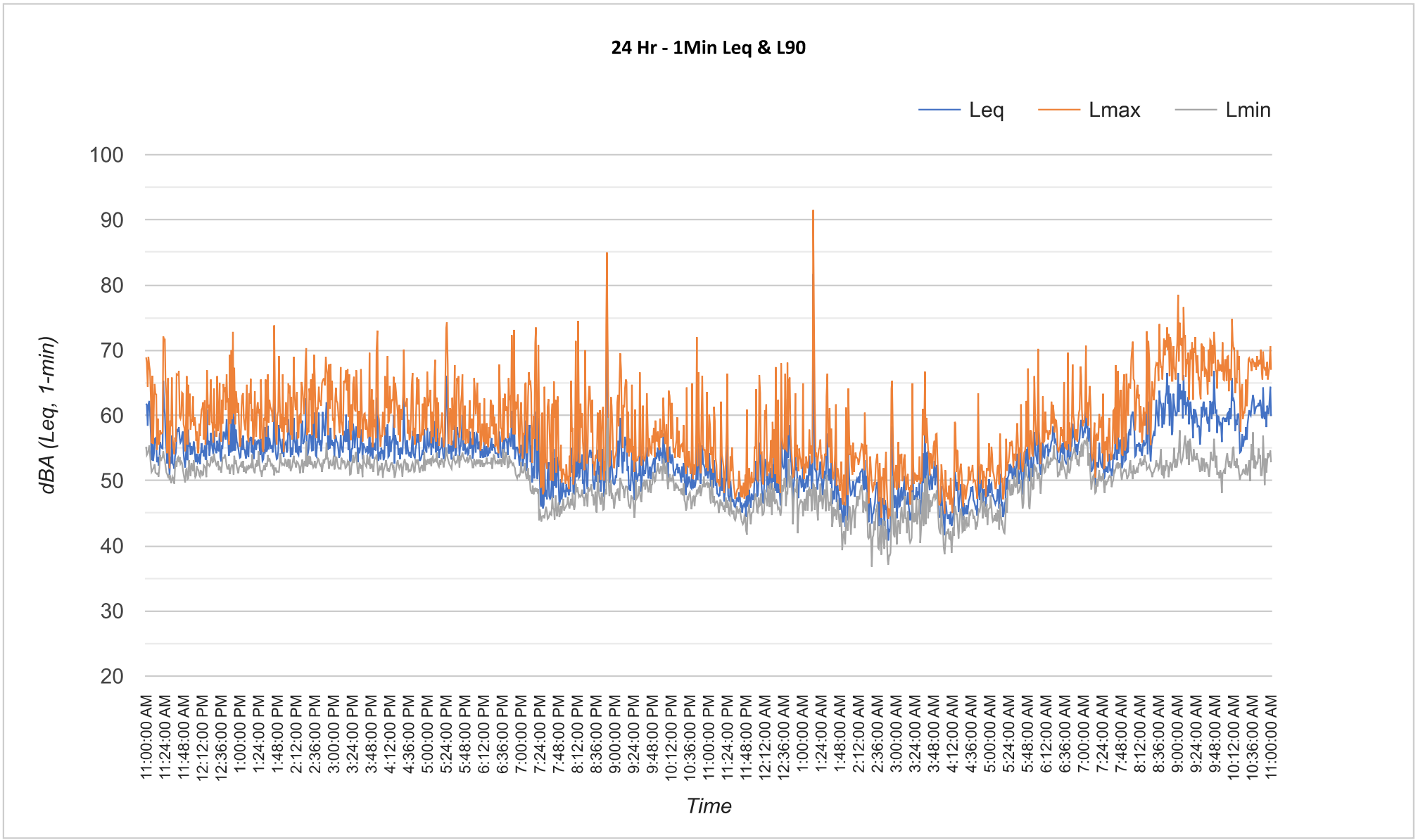
Noise Source(s) w/ Distance: road noise, lawn mower, and residential noise



MD ACOUSTICS

24-Hour Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Buildings 1-2 stories	**Day:** 1
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		tall openi	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Id:	NM1	**Meteorological Cond.:**	70F most sunny, winds 0 MPH	road noise, lawn mower, and residential noise
		Ground Type:	Soft soil, vegitation and Sand	



15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001	68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		
Date:	02/23/2024		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler/ Mike Dickerson SR		
Sound Meter:	XL2, NTI	**SN:** A2A-05967-E0	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval		
Site Id:	NM2 DJ		

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM2 DJ

Figure 1: NM2 DJ

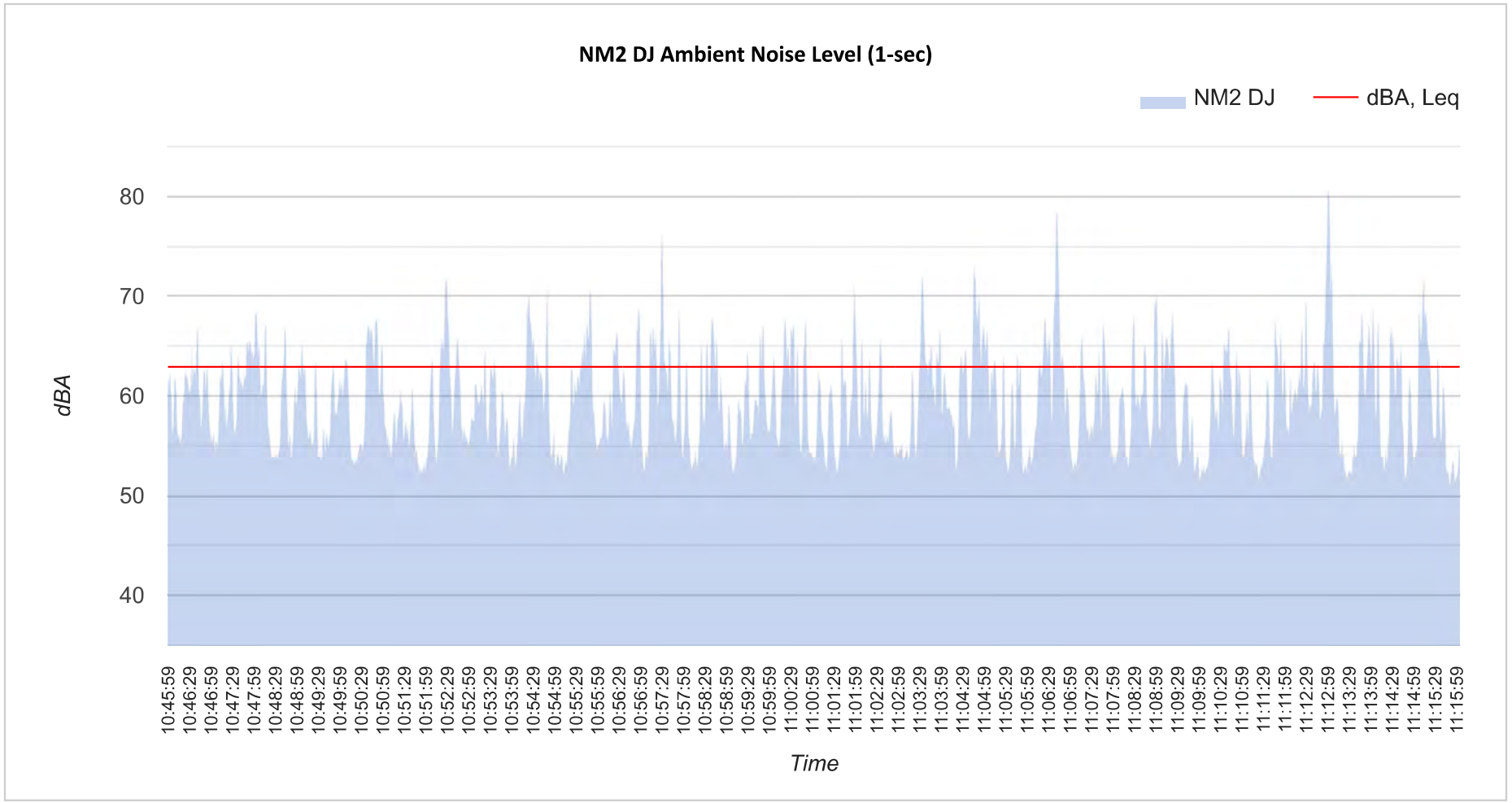
Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

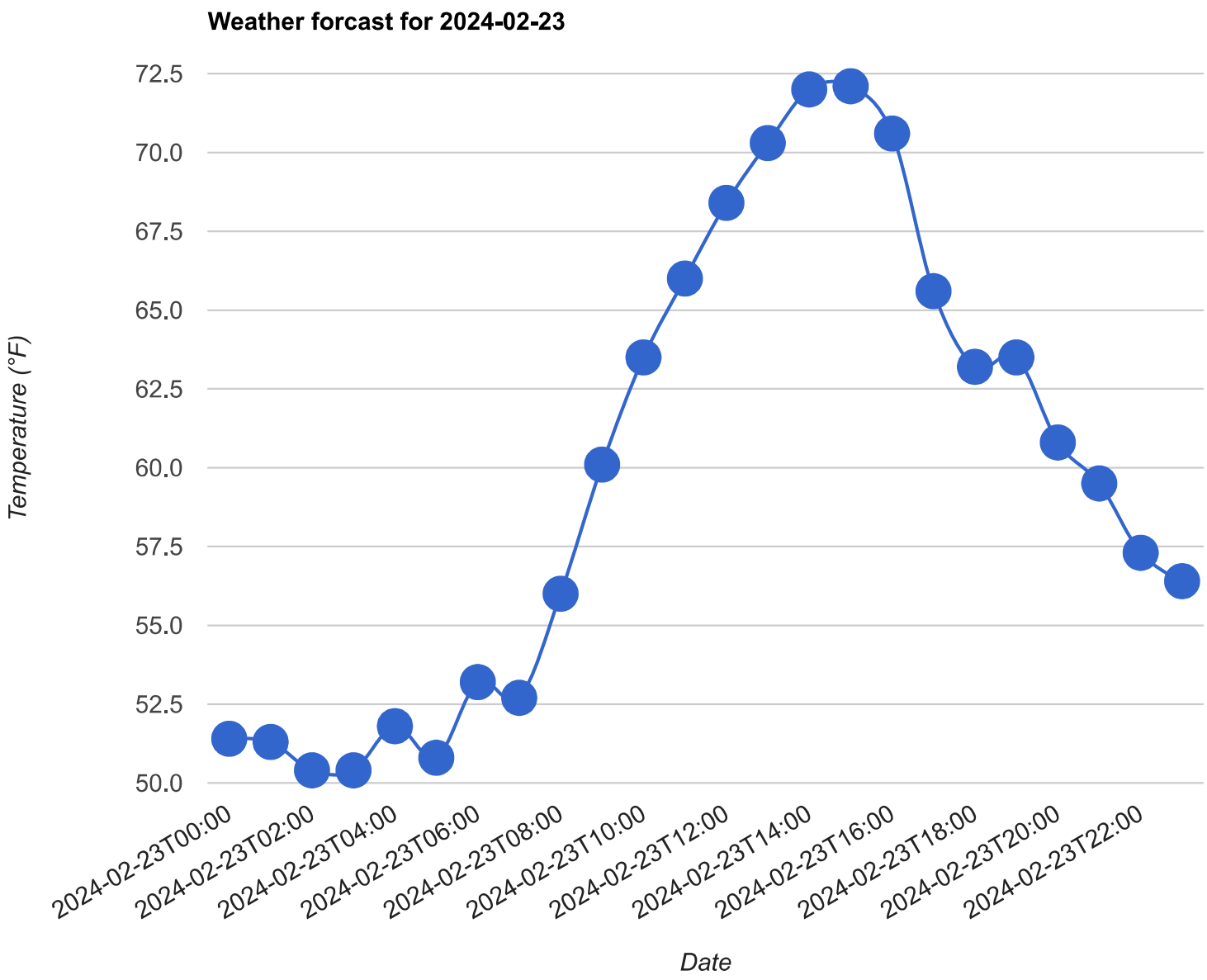
Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
NM2 DJ	10:45 AM	11:16 AM	62.9	80.0	51.1	70	66.5	63	59.3	53.6

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Single/Two story housing	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A	**Meteorological Cond.:**	68° to 70°, winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	LEAD ST & STEARNS ST / 20 to 30 FT	
Site Id:	NM2 DJ	**Ground Type:**	SOFT - Dirt and Vegetation		

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70.0
67.5
65.0
62.5
60.0
57.5
55.0
52.5
50.0
Temperature (°F)
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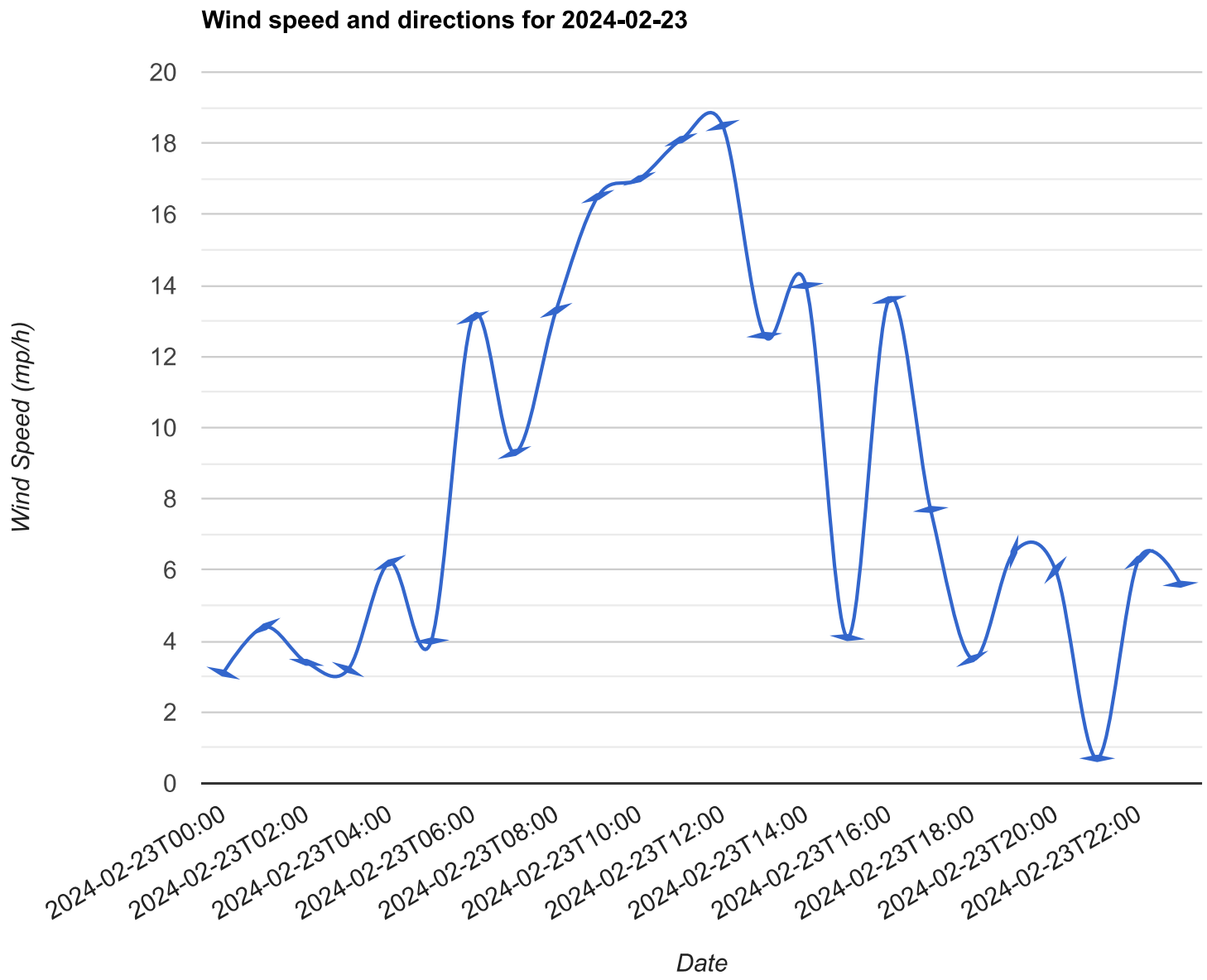
2024-02-23T22:00
Date



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001
Site Address/Location:	5005-A
Date:	02/23/2024
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler / Mike Dickerson Sr

Site Observations:

68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic

Sound Meter: **SN:**

Settings: A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval

Site Id: NM3 C

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM3 C

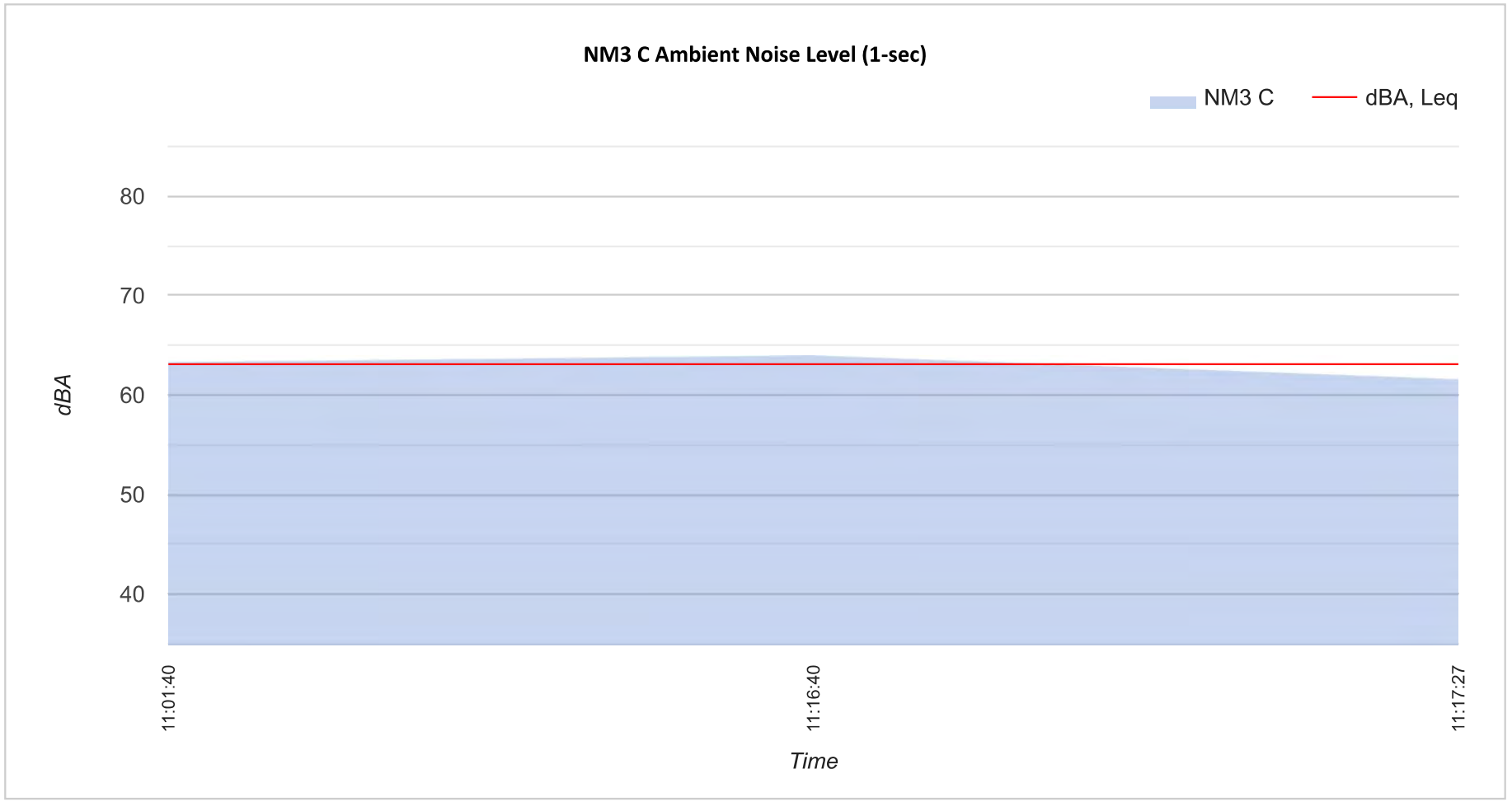
Figure 1: NM3 C

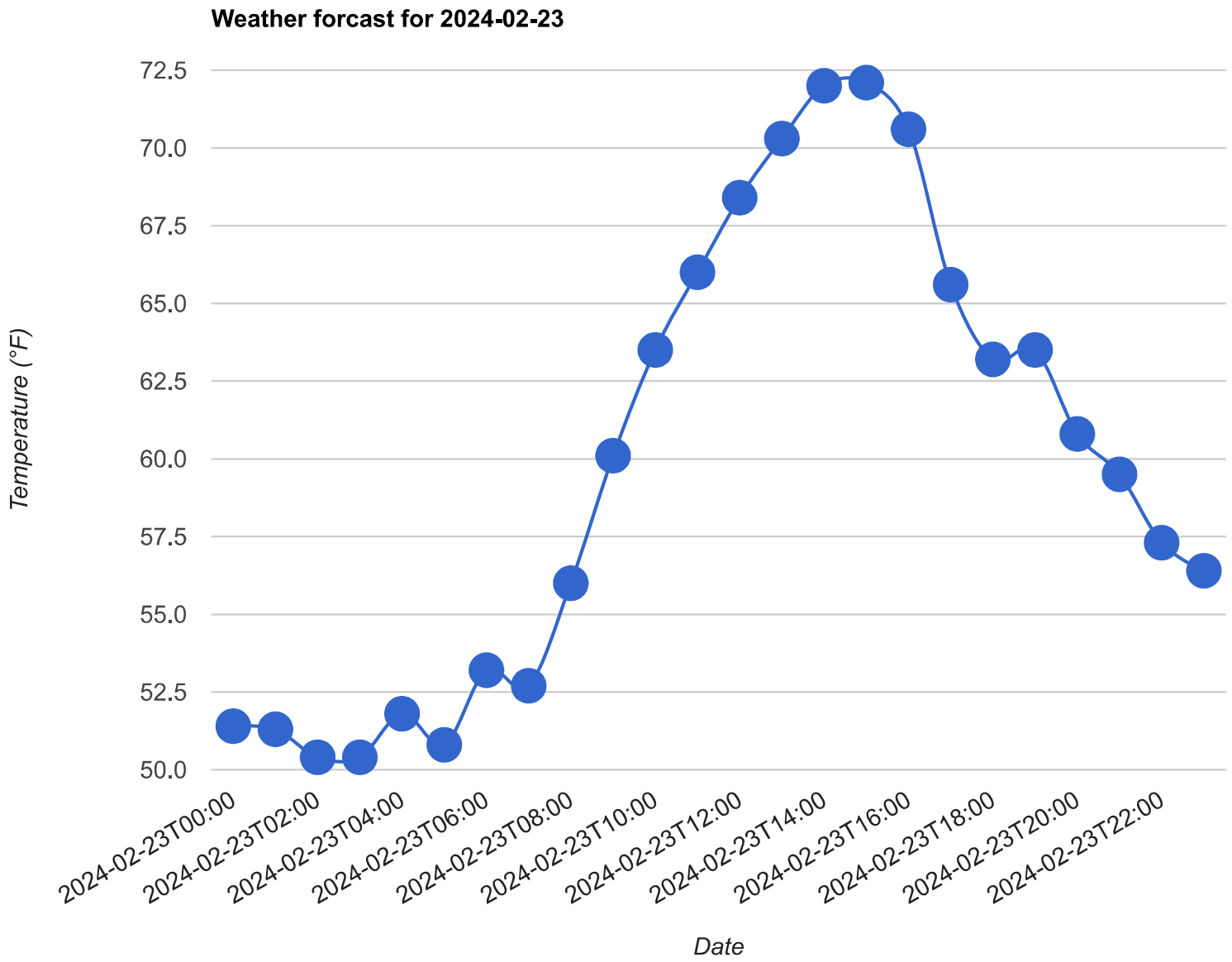
Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
NM3 C	11:01 AM	11:17 AM	63.1	75.8	55.3	64	63.9	63.7	63.3	61.9

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Single/Two story housing	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Address/Location:	5005-A	**Meteorological Cond.:**	68° to 70°, winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	STEARNS ST / 20 to 30 FT
Site Id:	NM3 C	**Ground Type:**	SOFT - Dirt and Vegetation	

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67.5
65.0
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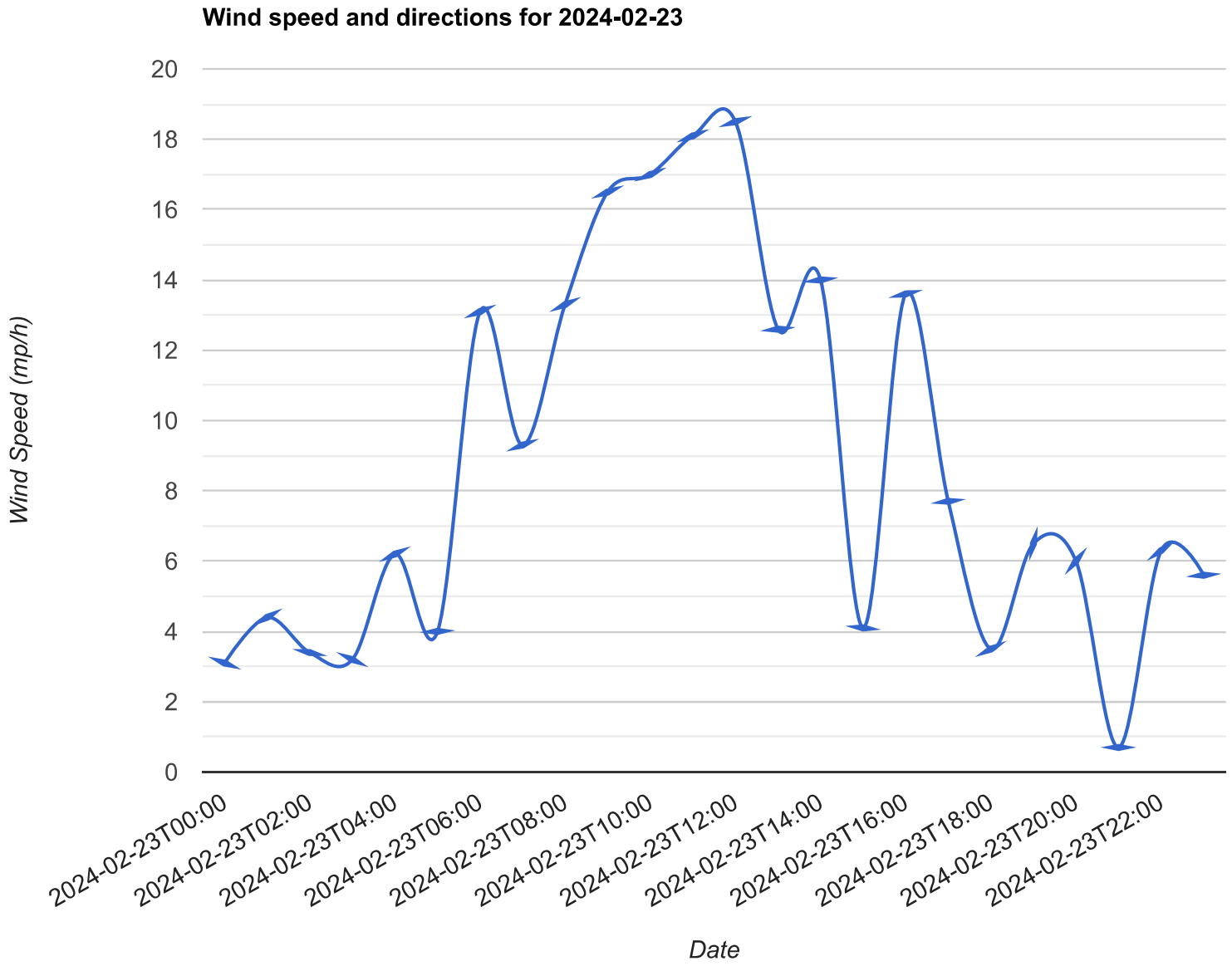
Date



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001	68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		
Date:	02/23/2024		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler / Mike Dickerson Sr		
Sound Meter:		**SN:**	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval		
Site Id:	NM4 D		

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM4 D

Figure 1: NM4 D

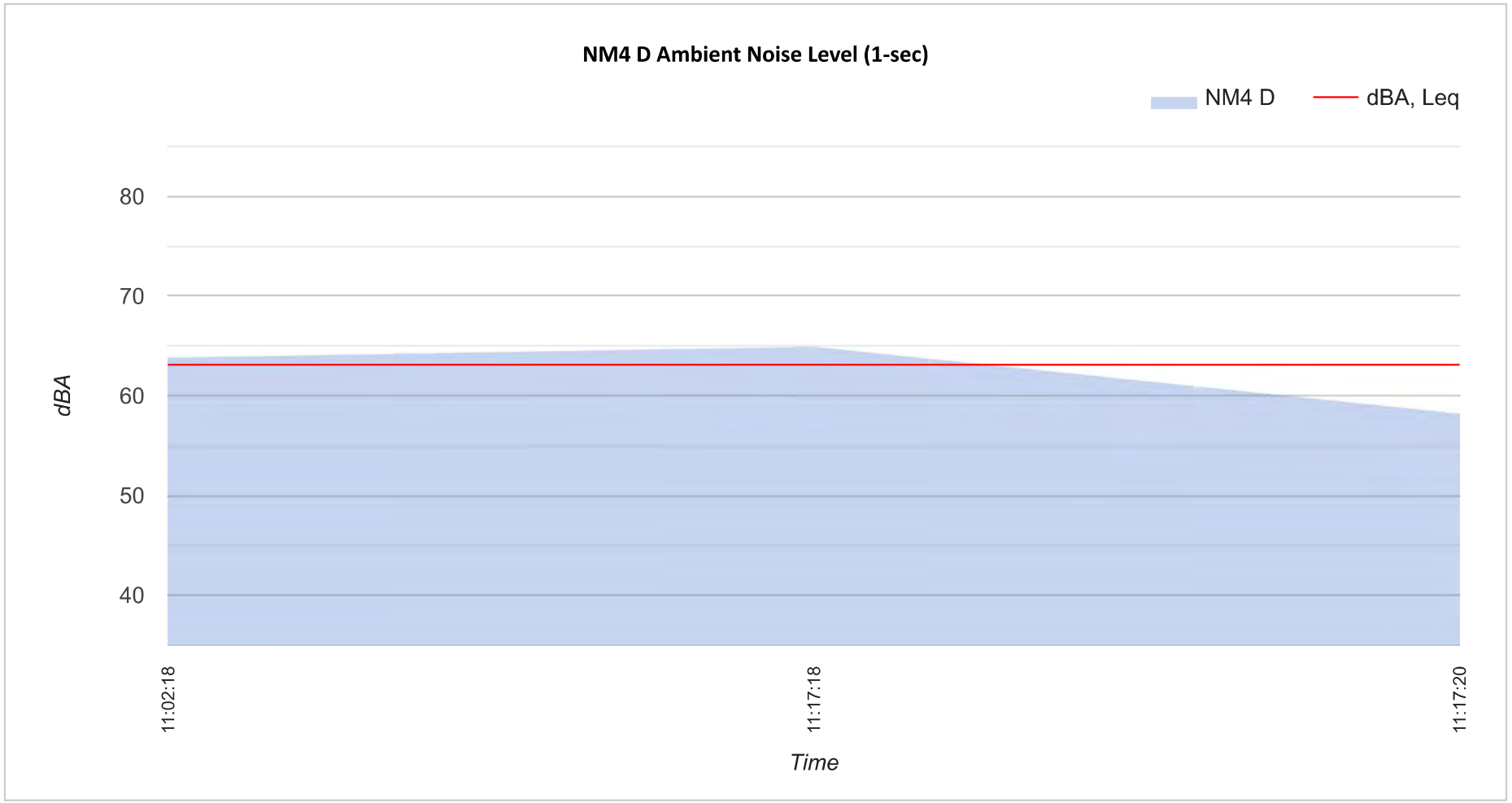
Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

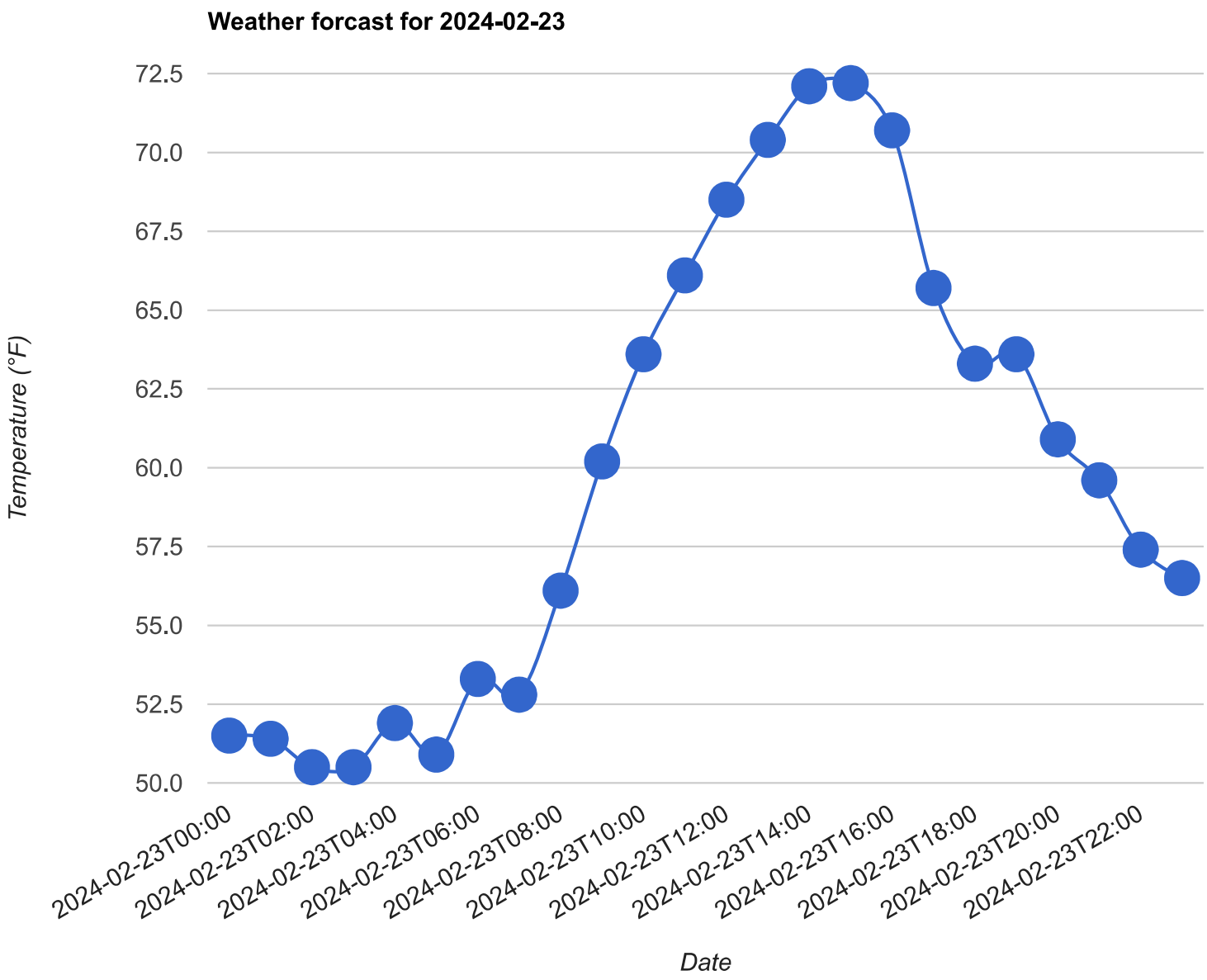
Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
NM4 D	11:02 AM	11:17 AM	63.1	81.3	54.2	64.9	64.7	64.4	63.8	59.3

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Single/Two story housing	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A	**Meteorological Cond.:**	68° to 70°, winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	STEARNS ST / 20 to 30 FT	
Site Id:	NM4 D	**Ground Type:**	SOFT - Dirt and Vegetation		

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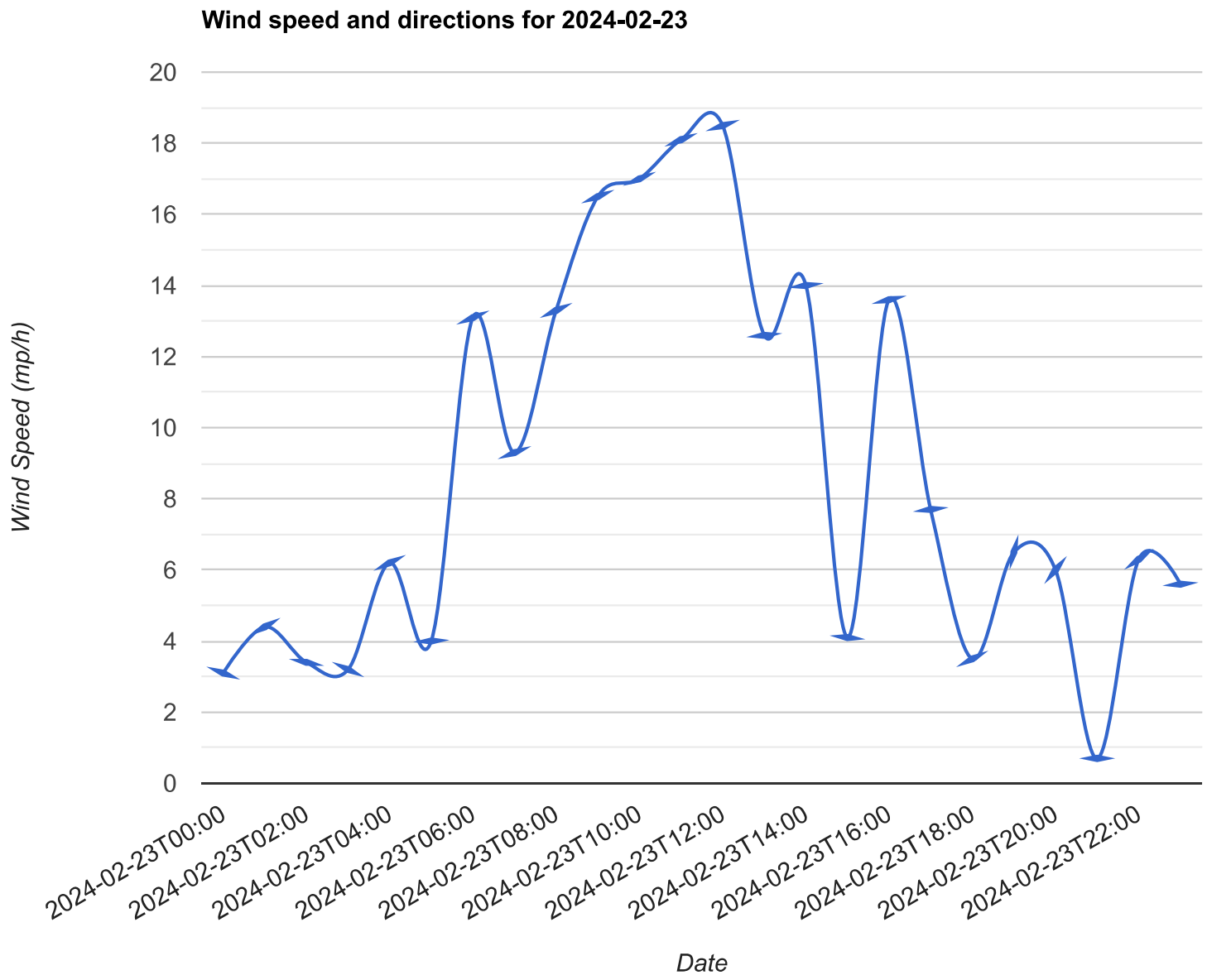


Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001	68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		
Date:	02/23/2024		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler / Mike Dickerson Sr		
Sound Meter:		**SN:**	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval		
Site Id:	NM5 F		

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM5 F

Figure 1: NM5 F

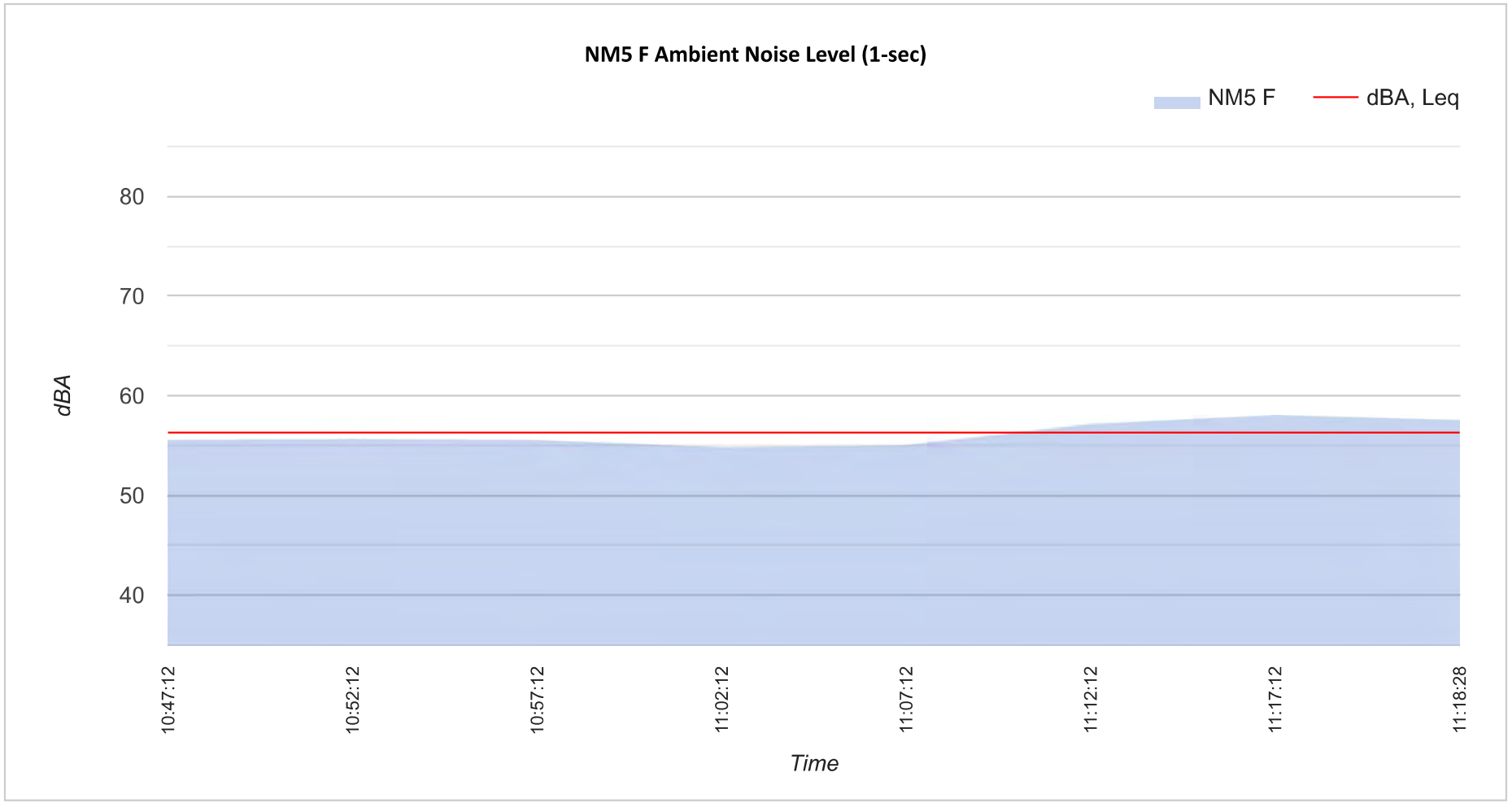
Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

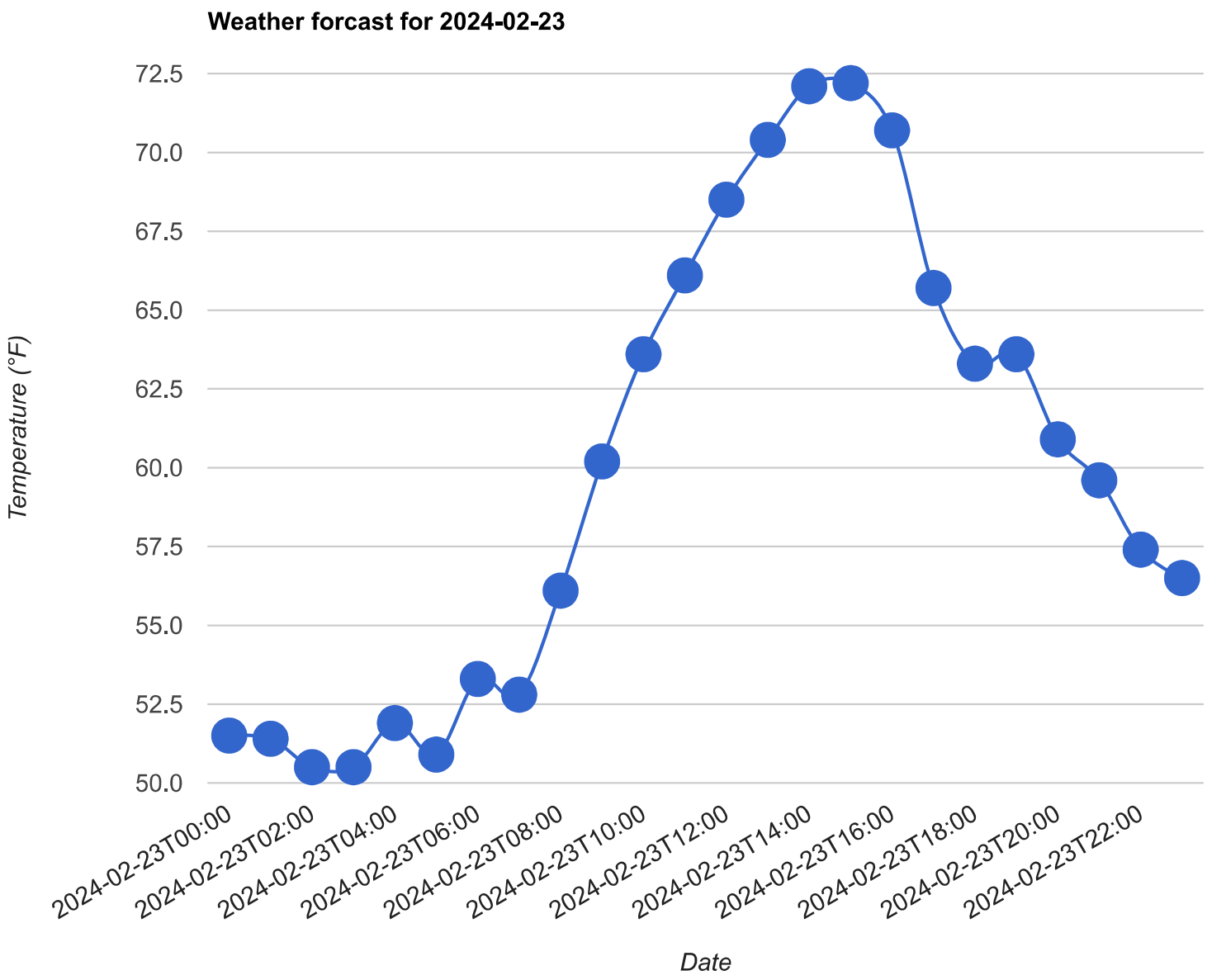
Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
NM5 F	10:47 AM	11:18 AM	56.3	65.8	51.5	57.9	57.7	57.2	55.6	54.9

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Single/Two story housing	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**
Site Address/Location:	5005-A	**Meteorological Cond.:**	68° to 70°, winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	?
Site Id:	NM5 F	**Ground Type:**	SOFT - Dirt and Vegetation	




Weather forcast for 2024-02-23
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70.0
67.5
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62.5
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Temperature (°F)
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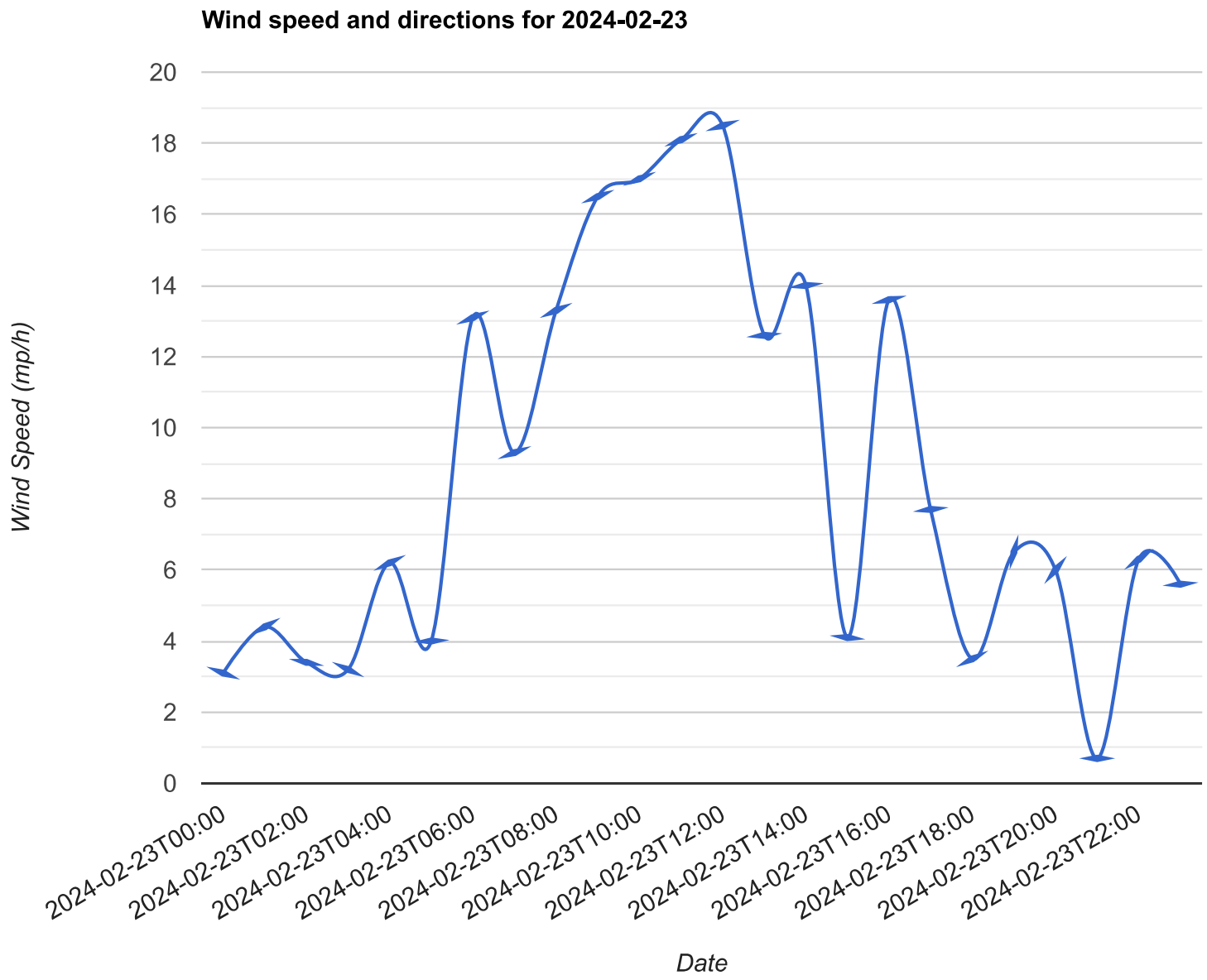
Date



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Observations:**	
Project: #/Name:	0289-2024-001	68°to 70°, sunny and clear, winds 5 to 15 mph, light to moderate traffic	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A		
Date:	02/23/2024		
Field Tech/Engineer:	Dennis Jordan / Jason Schuyler / Mike Dickerson Sr		
Sound Meter:	XL2, NTI	**SN:** A2A-08562-E0	
Settings:	A-weighted, slow, 1-sec, 15-minute interval		
Site Id:	NM6 JS		

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name: Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field

Site Address/Location: 5005-A

Site Id: NM6 JS

Figure 1: NM6 JS

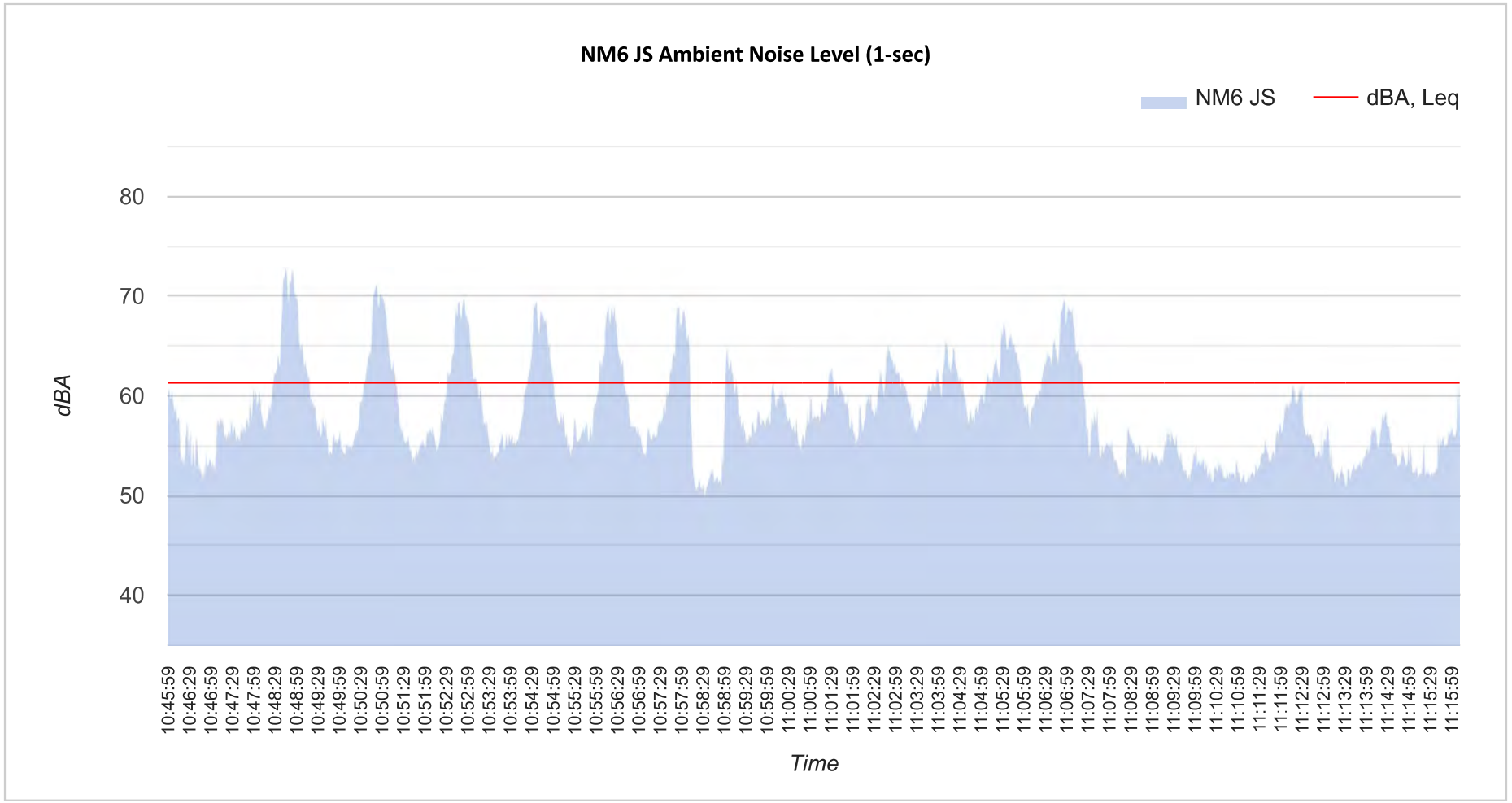
Table 1: Baseline Noise Measurement Summary

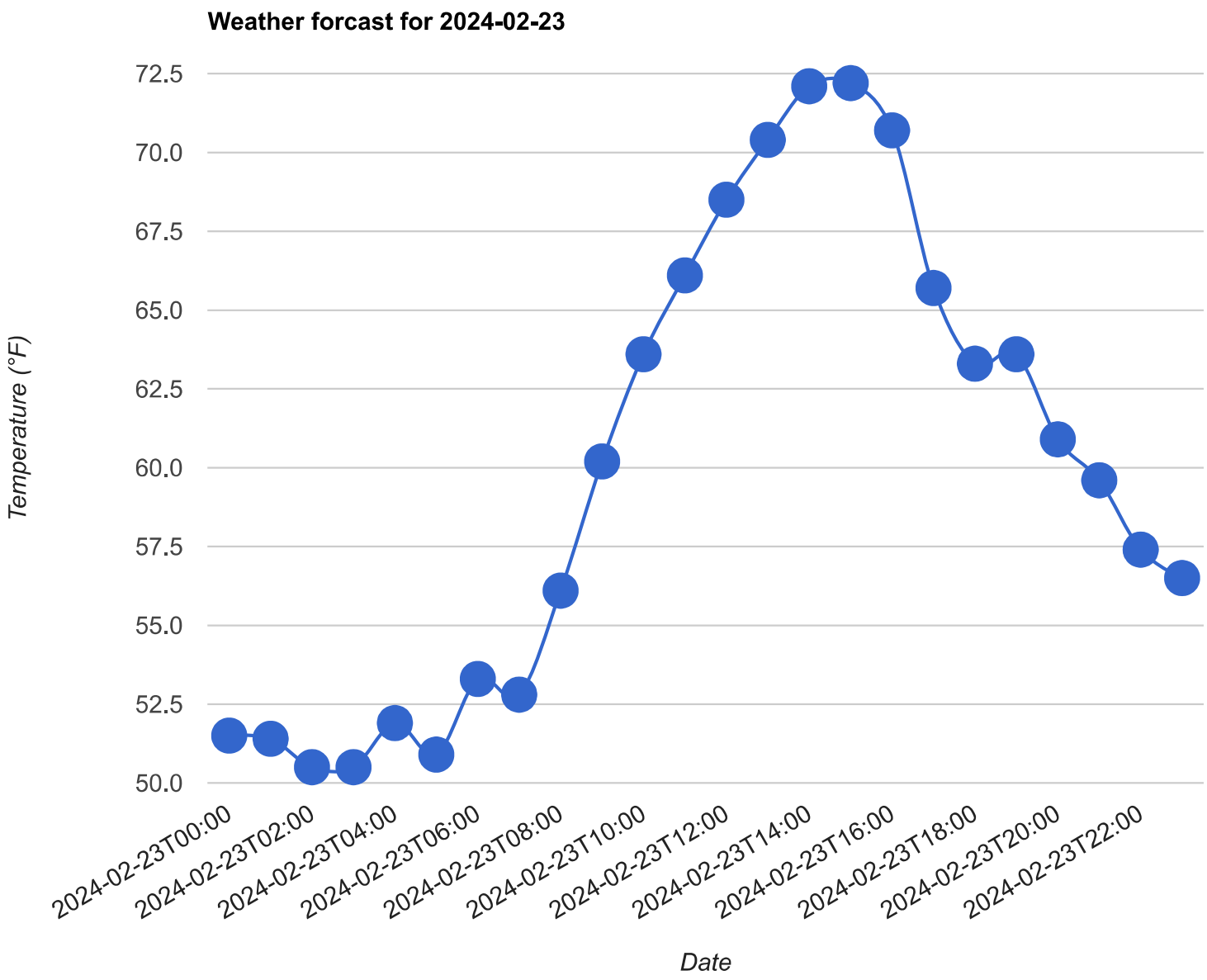
Location	Start	Stop	Leq	Lmax	Lmin	L2	L8	L25	L50	L90
NM6 JS	10:45 AM	11:16 AM	61.3	72.7	50.1	69.5	66.3	61	57.1	52.6

MD ACOUSTICS

15-Minute Continuous Noise Measurement Datasheet - Cont.

Project Name:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 Soccer Field	**Site Topo:**	Single/Two story housing with la	**Noise Source(s) w/ Distance:**	
Site Address/Location:	5005-A	**Meteorological Cond.:**	68° to 70°, winds 5-10 mph, sunny and clear	Lawn mower and park area noise	
Site Id:	NM6 JS	**Ground Type:**	SOFT - Dirt and Vegetation		




Weather forcast for 2024-02-23
72.5
70.0
67.5
65.0
62.5
60.0
57.5
55.0
52.5
50.0
Temperature (°F)
2024-02-23T00:00
2024-02-23T02:00
2024-02-23T04:00
2024-02-23T06:00
2024-02-23T08:00
2024-02-23T10:00
2024-02-23T12:00
2024-02-23T14:00
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2024-02-23T18:00
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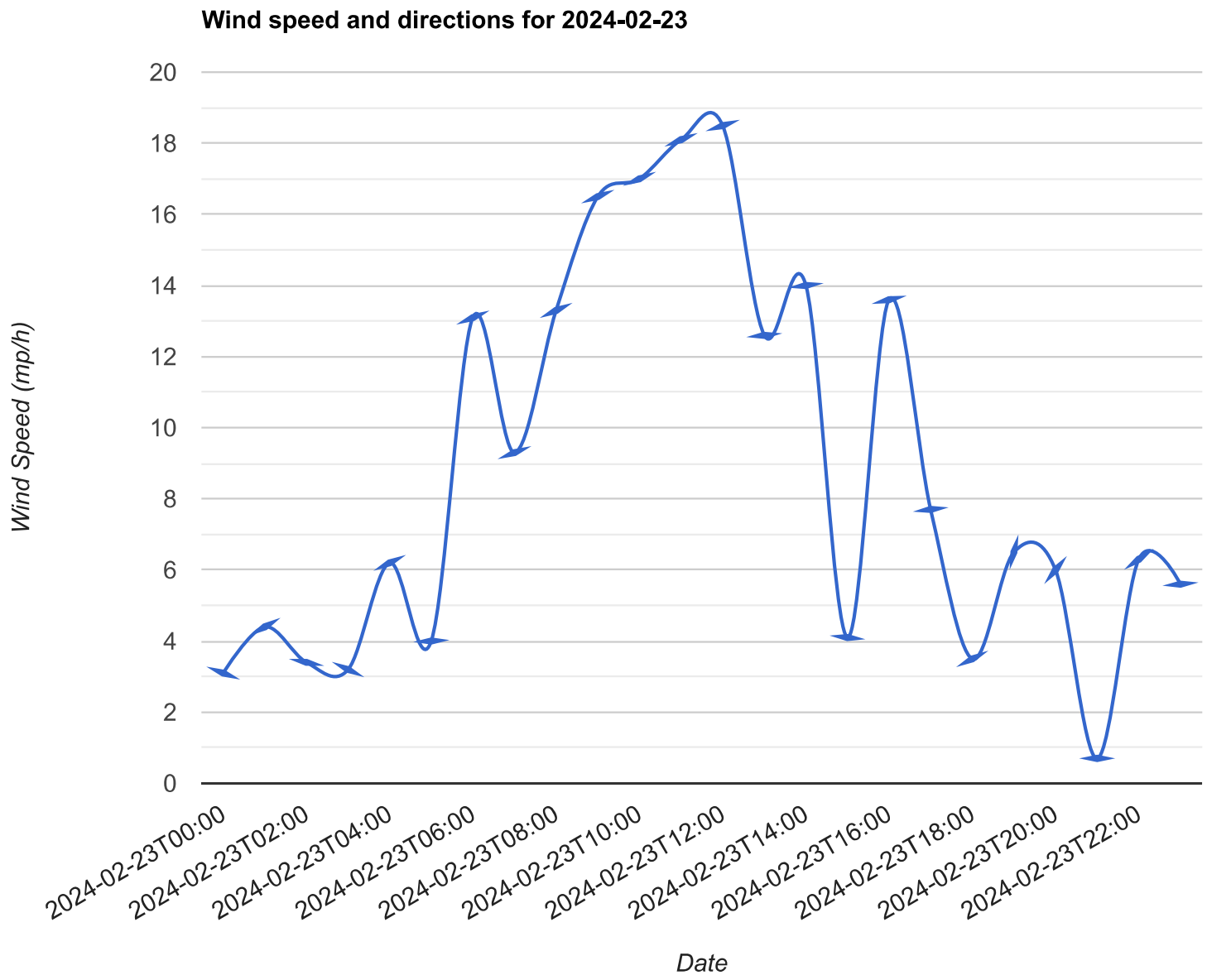
Date



Source: Global Forecast System (GFS) weather forcast model

Appendix B:

Traffic Noise Modeling Output

FHWA-RD-77-108 HIGHWAY NOISE PREDICTION MODEL

PROJECT:	RANCHO SANTA SUSANA SOCCER FIELDS	JOB #:	0289-2024-01
ROADWAY:	STEARNS ST SOUTH OF COCHRAN ST	DATE:	7-Aug-24
LOCATION:	WESTERN RESIDENTIAL	ENGINEER:	N. Jensen

NOISE INPUT DATA - Existing + Project

ROADWAY CONDITIONS

ADT =	10,700	
SPEED =	45	
PK HR % =	10	
NEAR LANE/FAR LANE DIS	43	
ROAD ELEVATION =	0.0	
GRADE =	1.0	%
PK HR VOL =	1,070	

RECEIVER INPUT DATA

RECEIVER DISTANCE =	55	
DIST C/L TO WALL =	50	
RECEIVER HEIGHT =	5.0	
WALL DISTANCE FROM RECEIVER	5	
PAD ELEVATION =	0.5	
ROADWAY VIEW: LF ANGLE=	-90	
RT ANGLE=	90	
DF ANGLE=	180	

SITE CONDITIONS

AUTOMOBILES =	15	
MEDIUM TRUCKS =	15	(10 = HARD SITE, 15 = SOFT SITE)
HEAVY TRUCKS =	15	

WALL INFORMATION

HTH WALL	6.0	
AMBIENT=	0.0	
BARRIER =	0	(0 = WALL, 1 = BERM)

VEHICLE MIX DATA

VEHICLE TYPE	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT	DAILY
AUTOMOBILES	0.775	0.129	0.096	0.9742
MEDIUM TRUCK	0.848	0.049	0.103	0.0184
HEAVY TRUCKS	0.865	0.027	0.108	0.0074

MISC. VEHICLE INFO

VEHICLE TYPE	HEIGHT	SLE DISTANCE	GRADE ADJUSTMENT
AUTOMOBILES	2.0	50.46	- -
MEDIUM TRUCKS	4.0	50.31	- -
HEAVY TRUCKS	8.0	50.27	0.00

NOISE OUTPUT DATA

NOISE IMPACTS (WITHOUT TOPO OR BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	66.3	64.4	62.7	56.6	65.2	65.8
MEDIUM TRUCKS	57.4	55.9	49.5	48.0	56.4	56.7
HEAVY TRUCKS	58.0	56.5	47.5	48.7	57.1	57.2
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	67.4	65.6	63.0	57.7	66.3	66.8

NOISE IMPACTS (WITH TOPO AND BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	59.7	57.8	56.1	50.0	58.6	59.2
MEDIUM TRUCKS	51.1	49.6	43.3	41.7	50.2	50.4
HEAVY TRUCKS	52.3	50.9	41.9	43.1	51.5	51.6
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	60.9	59.1	56.5	51.3	59.9	60.4

NOISE CONTOUR (FT)				
NOISE LEVELS	70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA
CNEL	34	73	157	338
LDN	31	67	145	313

FHWA-RD-77-108 HIGHWAY NOISE PREDICTION MODEL

PROJECT:	RANCHO SANTA SUSANA SOCCER FIELDS	JOB #:	0289-2024-01
ROADWAY:	STEARNS ST SOUTH OF COCHRAN ST	DATE:	7-Aug-24
LOCATION:	WESTERN RESIDENTIAL	ENGINEER:	N. Jensen

NOISE INPUT DATA - Existing + Project

ROADWAY CONDITIONS

ADT =	11,700	
SPEED =	45	
PK HR % =	10	
NEAR LANE/FAR LANE DIS	43	
ROAD ELEVATION =	0.0	
GRADE =	1.0	%
PK HR VOL =	1,170	

RECEIVER INPUT DATA

RECEIVER DISTANCE =	55	
DIST C/L TO WALL =	50	
RECEIVER HEIGHT =	5.0	
WALL DISTANCE FROM RECEIVER	5	
PAD ELEVATION =	0.5	
ROADWAY VIEW: LF ANGLE=	-90	
RT ANGLE=	90	
DF ANGLE=	180	

SITE CONDITIONS

AUTOMOBILES =	15	
MEDIUM TRUCKS =	15	(10 = HARD SITE, 15 = SOFT SITE)
HEAVY TRUCKS =	15	

WALL INFORMATION

HTH WALL	6.0	
AMBIENT=	0.0	
BARRIER =	0	(0 = WALL, 1 = BERM)

VEHICLE MIX DATA

VEHICLE TYPE	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT	DAILY
AUTOMOBILES	0.775	0.129	0.096	0.9742
MEDIUM TRUCK	0.848	0.049	0.103	0.0184
HEAVY TRUCKS	0.865	0.027	0.108	0.0074

MISC. VEHICLE INFO

VEHICLE TYPE	HEIGHT	SLE DISTANCE	GRADE ADJUSTMENT
AUTOMOBILES	2.0	50.46	- -
MEDIUM TRUCKS	4.0	50.31	- -
HEAVY TRUCKS	8.0	50.27	0.00

NOISE OUTPUT DATA

NOISE IMPACTS (WITHOUT TOPO OR BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	66.7	64.8	63.0	57.0	65.6	66.2
MEDIUM TRUCKS	57.8	56.3	49.9	48.4	56.8	57.1
HEAVY TRUCKS	58.3	56.9	47.9	49.1	57.5	57.6
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	67.8	66.0	63.4	58.1	66.7	67.2

NOISE IMPACTS (WITH TOPO AND BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	60.1	58.2	56.4	50.4	59.0	59.6
MEDIUM TRUCKS	51.5	50.0	43.7	42.1	50.6	50.8
HEAVY TRUCKS	52.7	51.3	42.3	43.5	51.9	52.0
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	61.3	59.5	56.9	51.7	60.3	60.8

NOISE CONTOUR (FT)				
NOISE LEVELS	70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA
CNEL	36	77	167	359
LDN	33	71	154	332

FHWA-RD-77-108 HIGHWAY NOISE PREDICTION MODEL

PROJECT:	RANCHO SANTA SUSANA SOCCER FIELDS	JOB #:	0289-2024-01
ROADWAY:	STEARNS ST SOUTH OF COCHRAN ST	DATE:	7-Aug-24
LOCATION:	SOCCER FIELD	ENGINEER:	N. Jensen

NOISE INPUT DATA - Existing + Project

ROADWAY CONDITIONS

ADT =	11,700	
SPEED =	45	
PK HR % =	10	
NEAR LANE/FAR LANE DIS	43	
ROAD ELEVATION =	0.0	
GRADE =	1.0	%
PK HR VOL =	1,170	

RECEIVER INPUT DATA

RECEIVER DISTANCE =	45	
DIST C/L TO WALL =	40	
RECEIVER HEIGHT =	5.0	
WALL DISTANCE FROM RECEIVER	5	
PAD ELEVATION =	0.5	
ROADWAY VIEW: LF ANGLE=	-90	
RT ANGLE=	90	
DF ANGLE=	180	

SITE CONDITIONS

AUTOMOBILES =	15	
MEDIUM TRUCKS =	15	(10 = HARD SITE, 15 = SOFT SITE)
HEAVY TRUCKS =	15	

WALL INFORMATION

HTH WALL	6.0	
AMBIENT=	0.0	
BARRIER =	0	(0 = WALL, 1 = BERM)

VEHICLE MIX DATA

VEHICLE TYPE	DAY	EVENING	NIGHT	DAILY
AUTOMOBILES	0.775	0.129	0.096	0.9742
MEDIUM TRUCK	0.848	0.049	0.103	0.0184
HEAVY TRUCKS	0.865	0.027	0.108	0.0074

MISC. VEHICLE INFO

VEHICLE TYPE	HEIGHT	SLE DISTANCE	GRADE ADJUSTMENT
AUTOMOBILES	2.0	39.13	- -
MEDIUM TRUCKS	4.0	38.92	- -
HEAVY TRUCKS	8.0	38.86	0.00

NOISE OUTPUT DATA

NOISE IMPACTS (WITHOUT TOPO OR BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	68.4	66.5	64.7	58.6	67.3	67.9
MEDIUM TRUCKS	59.4	57.9	51.6	50.0	58.5	58.7
HEAVY TRUCKS	60.0	58.6	49.6	50.8	59.2	59.3
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	69.4	67.6	65.0	59.8	68.4	68.9

NOISE IMPACTS (WITH TOPO AND BARRIER SHIELDING)

VEHICLE TYPE	PK HR LEQ	DAY LEQ	EVEN LEQ	NIGHT LEQ	LDN	CNEL
AUTOMOBILES	61.5	59.6	57.8	51.7	60.4	61.0
MEDIUM TRUCKS	53.1	51.6	45.3	43.7	52.2	52.4
HEAVY TRUCKS	54.5	53.1	44.0	45.3	53.7	53.8
NOISE LEVELS (dBA)	62.8	61.0	58.4	53.1	61.7	62.2

NOISE CONTOUR (FT)				
NOISE LEVELS	70 dBA	65 dBA	60 dBA	55 dBA
CNEL	38	82	176	379
LDN	35	75	163	350

Appendix C:
SoundPLAN Inputs/Outputs

Soccer Field Noise
Assessed receiver spectra in dB(A) - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Time slice	63Hz dB(A)	125Hz dB(A)	250Hz dB(A)	500Hz dB(A)	1kHz dB(A)	2kHz dB(A)	4kHz dB(A)	8kHz dB(A)	16kHz dB(A)
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 54.2 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 2.1 dB(A)									
Leq,d	25.0	31.0	23.9	50.3	49.8	47.2	37.4	15.2	-11.1
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 55.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 2.1 dB(A)									
Leq,d	26.2	32.1	24.8	51.1	50.8	48.3	38.5	16.3	-10.1
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 53.3 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 2.2 dB(A)									
Leq,d	25.0	31.2	23.4	49.5	48.8	46.2	36.6	14.5	-11.3
Receiver R4 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 50.2 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 1.6 dB(A)									
Leq,d	26.9	33.0	22.0	47.9	44.8	39.8	28.4	3.6	-33.4
Receiver R4 Fl F2 Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 52.9 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 2.0 dB(A)									
Leq,d	24.5	32.1	25.7	49.4	48.3	45.5	35.3	11.5	-20.2
Receiver R5 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 54.2 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 1.3 dB(A)									
Leq,d	28.8	37.3	27.3	51.8	48.5	44.3	34.3	14.1	-22.1
Receiver R5 Fl F2 Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.1 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 1.6 dB(A)									
Leq,d	28.0	38.0	30.8	52.5	51.2	49.0	39.7	20.9	-11.4

Soccer Field Noise
Contribution level - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Receiver R1 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A)		Leq,d 56.6 dB(A)	Sigma(Leq,d) 3.2 dB(A)
1000 Spectators	Area	54.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	45.2	
Soccer Players	Area	43.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	42.6	
Soccer Players	Area	40.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.1	
Soccer Players	Area	36.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.4	
Soccer Players	Area	35.9	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.1	
Parking Lot	PLot	34.8	
Soccer Players	Area	34.6	
Soccer Players	Area	34.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	33.6	
Soccer Players	Area	31.9	
Soccer Players	Area	31.6	
Soccer Players	Area	31.3	
Soccer Players	Area	30.4	
Basketball	Point	29.5	
Soccer Players	Area	28.9	
Parking Lot	PLot	27.1	
Playground	Area	26.6	
Beach Volleyball	Point	24.8	
Beach Volleyball	Point	24.4	
Beach Volleyball	Point	24.1	
Beach Volleyball	Point	23.8	
Parking Lot	PLot	23.6	
Receiver R2 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A)		Leq,d 57.5 dB(A)	Sigma(Leq,d) 3.2 dB(A)
1000 Spectators	Area	55.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	45.0	
Soccer Players	Area	43.9	
Ref Whistle	Point	43.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	42.0	
Soccer Players	Area	41.4	
Soccer Players	Area	39.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.7	

Soccer Field Noise
Contribution level - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.4	
Soccer Players	Area	36.3	
Parking Lot	PLot	36.2	
Soccer Players	Area	35.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.4	
Soccer Players	Area	35.4	
Soccer Players	Area	34.9	
Soccer Players	Area	33.0	
Soccer Players	Area	32.5	
Soccer Players	Area	31.7	
Soccer Players	Area	31.6	
Basketball	Point	27.5	
Parking Lot	PLot	24.2	
Parking Lot	PLot	23.9	
Beach Volleyball	Point	22.3	
Beach Volleyball	Point	21.9	
Beach Volleyball	Point	21.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	21.1	
Playground	Area	21.0	
Receiver R3 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A)		Leq,d 55.9 dB(A)	Sigma(Leq,d) 3.3 dB(A)
1000 Spectators	Area	54.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	44.5	
Soccer Players	Area	43.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	41.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.7	
Soccer Players	Area	38.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.9	
Soccer Players	Area	35.8	
Parking Lot	PLot	35.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	34.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	34.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	34.2	
Soccer Players	Area	33.8	
Soccer Players	Area	33.4	
Ref Whistle	Point	32.9	
Soccer Players	Area	32.5	
Soccer Players	Area	31.1	
Soccer Players	Area	30.9	
Soccer Players	Area	29.4	

Soccer Field Noise
Contribution level - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Soccer Players	Area	29.1	
Soccer Players	Area	28.4	
Basketball	Point	25.6	
Parking Lot	PLot	23.3	
Parking Lot	PLot	22.4	
Beach Volleyball	Point	20.2	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.8	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.1	
Playground	Area	18.7	
Receiver R4 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 54.5 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 3.6 dB(A)			
1000 Spectators	Area	53.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	42.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.9	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.7	
Soccer Players	Area	37.1	
Parking Lot	PLot	36.4	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	34.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	33.5	
Soccer Players	Area	33.0	
Soccer Players	Area	32.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	32.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	32.4	
Soccer Players	Area	32.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	31.7	
Soccer Players	Area	29.7	
Soccer Players	Area	29.3	
Soccer Players	Area	28.8	
Soccer Players	Area	27.5	
Soccer Players	Area	26.7	
Soccer Players	Area	26.1	
Soccer Players	Area	25.8	
Basketball	Point	24.0	
Parking Lot	PLot	21.9	
Parking Lot	PLot	20.9	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.2	
Beach Volleyball	Point	18.8	
Beach Volleyball	Point	18.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	18.1	
Playground	Area	15.7	
Receiver R4 Fl F2 Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 56.3 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 3.4 dB(A)			

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
1000 Spectators	Area	54.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	44.6	
Soccer Players	Area	42.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.5	
Parking Lot	PLot	37.8	
Soccer Players	Area	37.1	
Soccer Players	Area	36.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.3	
Soccer Players	Area	36.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	34.1	
Soccer Players	Area	33.6	
Soccer Players	Area	33.5	
Soccer Players	Area	33.4	
Ref Whistle	Point	33.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	33.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	32.3	
Soccer Players	Area	30.9	
Soccer Players	Area	30.6	
Soccer Players	Area	29.1	
Soccer Players	Area	28.9	
Basketball	Point	25.1	
Parking Lot	PLot	24.3	
Parking Lot	PLot	21.7	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.6	
Beach Volleyball	Point	19.2	
Beach Volleyball	Point	18.9	
Playground	Area	18.6	
Beach Volleyball	Point	18.5	
Receiver R5 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A)		Leq,d 58.6 dB(A)	Sigma(Leq,d) 3.5 dB(A)
1000 Spectators	Area	57.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	45.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	44.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	42.7	
Parking Lot	PLot	42.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	41.2	
Soccer Players	Area	40.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.2	
Soccer Players	Area	39.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	38.3	
Soccer Players	Area	36.9	

Soccer Field Noise
Contribution level - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.1	
Soccer Players	Area	35.8	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.8	
Soccer Players	Area	34.4	
Soccer Players	Area	34.1	
Soccer Players	Area	32.6	
Soccer Players	Area	32.0	
Soccer Players	Area	30.9	
Soccer Players	Area	30.5	
Soccer Players	Area	29.5	
Basketball	Point	29.3	
Parking Lot	PLot	24.0	
Parking Lot	PLot	23.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	23.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	23.1	
Beach Volleyball	Point	22.7	
Beach Volleyball	Point	22.3	
Playground	Area	22.3	
Receiver R5 Fl F2 Lr,lim dB(A) Leq,d 59.4 dB(A) Sigma(Leq,d) 3.3 dB(A)			
1000 Spectators	Area	57.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	46.4	
Parking Lot	PLot	45.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	44.7	
Soccer Players	Area	44.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	44.1	
Soccer Players	Area	42.4	
Soccer Players	Area	41.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	41.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	40.3	
Ref Whistle	Point	39.5	
Soccer Players	Area	39.2	
Soccer Players	Area	38.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.9	
Ref Whistle	Point	37.4	
Soccer Players	Area	37.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	36.1	
Soccer Players	Area	35.6	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.6	
Soccer Players	Area	35.4	
Ref Whistle	Point	35.2	
Soccer Players	Area	33.7	
Soccer Players	Area	32.3	
Soccer Players	Area	31.1	

Soccer Field Noise
Contribution level - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Source	Source ty	Leq,d dB(A)	
Basketball	Point	28.5	
Parking Lot	PLot	26.5	
Parking Lot	PLot	24.2	
Playground	Area	22.9	
Beach Volleyball	Point	22.7	
Beach Volleyball	Point	22.3	
Beach Volleyball	Point	21.9	
Beach Volleyball	Point	21.5	
Receiver R6 Fl G Lr,lim dB(A)		Leq,d 49.5 dB(A)	Sigma(Leq,d) 1.7 dB(A)
Parking Lot	PLot	46.4	
1000 Spectators	Area	44.9	
Ref Whistle	Point	31.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	30.5	
Ref Whistle	Point	30.5	
Basketball	Point	30.1	
Ref Whistle	Point	29.5	
Parking Lot	PLot	29.4	
Ref Whistle	Point	29.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	28.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	28.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	27.7	
Ref Whistle	Point	27.2	
Ref Whistle	Point	27.0	
Ref Whistle	Point	26.6	
Beach Volleyball	Point	26.3	
Beach Volleyball	Point	25.6	
Soccer Players	Area	25.2	
Beach Volleyball	Point	24.8	
Soccer Players	Area	24.5	
Beach Volleyball	Point	24.2	
Soccer Players	Area	24.1	
Parking Lot	PLot	24.1	
Soccer Players	Area	22.9	
Soccer Players	Area	22.3	
Soccer Players	Area	21.8	
Soccer Players	Area	21.4	
Playground	Area	21.1	
Soccer Players	Area	20.7	
Soccer Players	Area	20.2	
Soccer Players	Area	19.8	
Soccer Players	Area	19.6	

Soccer Field Noise
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	I or A m,m²	L'w dB(A)	Lw dB(A)	KI dB	KT dB	DO-Wall dB	Emission spectrum	63Hz dB(A)	125Hz dB(A)	250Hz dB(A)	500Hz dB(A)	1kHz dB(A)	2kHz dB(A)	4kHz dB(A)	8kHz dB(A)	16kHz dB(A)
Parking Lot	PLot	8592.30	55.7	95.1	0.0	0.0	0	Typical spectrum	78.4	90.0	82.5	87.0	87.1	87.5	84.8	78.6	65.8
Parking Lot	PLot	8026.01	54.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Typical spectrum	76.7	88.3	80.8	85.3	85.4	85.8	83.1	76.9	64.1
Parking Lot	PLot	14969.52	57.6	99.3	0.0	0.0	0	Typical spectrum	82.7	94.3	86.8	91.3	91.4	91.8	89.1	82.9	70.1
1000 Spectators	Area	19027.06	67.3	110.1	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Spectators				110.1					
Basketball	Point		90.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0	Street basketball				90.0					
Beach Volleyball	Point		84.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0	Beach volleyball				84.0					
Beach Volleyball	Point		84.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0	Beach volleyball				84.0					
Beach Volleyball	Point		84.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0	Beach volleyball				84.0					
Beach Volleyball	Point		84.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0	Beach volleyball				84.0					
Playground	Area	542.81	59.7	87.0	0.0	0.0	0	Adventure playgrounds	30.2	49.0	65.4	77.6	83.7	82.0	76.6	66.7	
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Ref Whistle	Point		94.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0	Soccer, Referee`s whistle				94.0					
Soccer Players	Area	3128.10	58.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	1052.65	63.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	3128.06	58.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	1053.34	63.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	2003.66	60.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	3128.88	58.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	2003.24	60.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	1052.75	63.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9
Soccer Players	Area	2003.17	60.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9

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Soccer Field Noise
Octave spectra of the sources in dB(A) - 001 - Soccer Field: Outdoor SP

Name	Source type	l or A	L'w	Lw	KI	KT	DO-Wall	Emission spectrum	63Hz	125Hz	250Hz	500Hz	1kHz	2kHz	4kHz	8kHz	16kHz	
		m,m²	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB	dB	dB		dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	
Soccer Players	Area	3128.05	58.3	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9	
Soccer Players	Area	1052.86	63.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	0	Loud conversation,shouting,laughing etc.	51.7	55.9	68.5	88.4	90.1	85.5	77.2	60.2	44.9	

Appendix D:

Construction Noise Modeling Output

VIBRATION LEVEL IMPACT

Project:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 - Soccer Field	Date: 8/13/24
Source:	Vibratory Roller	
Scenario:	Unmitigated	
Location:	Adjacent residences	
Address:	Simi Valley, CA	

PPV = PPVref(25/D)^n (in/sec)

DATA INPUT

Equipment = Type	1	Vibratory Roller	INPUT SECTION IN BLUE
PPVref =	0.21	Reference PPV (in/sec) at 25 ft.	
D =	100.00	Distance from Equipment to Receiver (ft)	
n =	1.10	Vibration attenuation rate through the ground	

Note: Based on reference equations from Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, 2006, pgs 38-43.

DATA OUT RESULTS

PPV =	**0.046**	IN/SEC	OUTPUT IN RED

VIBRATION LEVEL IMPACT

Project:	Rancho Santa Susana Phase 4 - Soccer Field	Date: 8/13/24
Source:	Vibratory Roller	
Scenario:	Unmitigated	
Location:	Adjacent commercial	
Address:	Simi Valley, CA	

PPV = PPVref(25/D)^n (in/sec)

DATA INPUT

Equipment = Type	1	Vibratory Roller	INPUT SECTION IN BLUE
PPVref =	0.21	Reference PPV (in/sec) at 25 ft.	
D =	29.00	Distance from Equipment to Receiver (ft)	
n =	1.10	Vibration attenuation rate through the ground	

Note: Based on reference equations from Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, 2006, pgs 38-43.

DATA OUT RESULTS

PPV =	**0.178**	IN/SEC	OUTPUT IN RED

Receptor - Residences to the North

Construction Phase Equipment Item	# of Items	Item Lmax at 50 feet, dBA[1]	Edge of Site to Receptor, feet	Center of Site to Receptor, feet	Item Usage Percent[1]	Ground Factor[2]	Usage Factor	Receptor Item Lmax, dBA	Recptor. Item Leq, dBA
DEMO									
Dozer	1	82	100	300	40	0.66	0.4	74.0	57.3
Excavator	1	81	100	300	40	0.66	0.4	73.0	56.3
Concrete Saw	1	90	100	300	20	0.66	0.2	82.0	62.3
							Log Sum	82.0	64.3
SITE PREP									
Dozer	1	82	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	74.0	57.3
Tractor	1	84	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	76.0	59.3
							Log Sum	76.0	61.4
GRADE									
Grader	1	85	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	77.0	60.3
Excavator	1	81	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	73.0	56.3
Tractor	1	84	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	76.0	59.3
Scraper	1	84	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	76.0	59.3
Dozer	1	82	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	74.0	57.3
								77.0	65.7
BUILD									
Man lift	2	75	100	300	20	0.66	0.20	67.0	47.3
Crane	1	81	100	300	16	0.66	0.16	73.0	52.3
Welder/Torch	2	74	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	66.0	49.3
Tractor	2	84	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	76.0	59.3
								76.0	63.3
PAVE									
Paver	1	77	100	300	50	0.66	0.50	69.0	53.3
Compactor (ground)	1	83	100	300	20	0.66	0.20	75.0	55.3
Roller	1	80	100	300	20	0.66	0.20	72.0	52.3
								75.0	58.6
ARCH COAT									
Compressor (air)	1	78	100	300	40	0.66	0.40	70.0	53.3
								70.0	53.3