



Mitigated Negative Declaration

Pursuant to Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 6, Sections 15070 and 15071 of the California Code of Regulations and pursuant to the Procedures for Preparation and Processing of Environmental Documents adopted by the County of Sacramento pursuant to Sacramento County Ordinance No. SCC-116, the Environmental Coordinator of Sacramento County, State of California, does prepare, make, declare, publish, and cause to be filed with the County Clerk of Sacramento County, State of California, this Negative Declaration re: The Project described as follows:

1. Control Number: PLER2019-00014

2. Title and Short Description of Project: The Arden Pump station is located in the southwest corner of the unincorporated Arden Arcade community of Sacramento County. The station is located near California Exposition Fairgrounds, Enterprise Drive and the American River. The Cal Expo Fairgrounds are located approximately 845 feet to the north and west and the American River is approximately 790 feet to the west and south. The Pump station is approximately 1,032 feet west of Enterprise Drive. The proposed N19 Arden Pump Station Wet Well Rehabilitation Project (Project) will include the restoration of wet well concrete channels, replace the corroded sluice gates and operators, and repair the corroded metal floors and gratings. All repair work will occur inside the pump station's main building where the wet well is located. However, to make the repairs the well needs to be dry so the existing sewage flows will need to be diverted prior to entering the wet well. To accomplish this, bypass pumping equipment needed to divert flows to the station will be installed in the concrete channel north of the Inlet Flushing Structure.

. Within an approximately 1,000 square foot area located north of the Inlet Flushing Structure, a temporary pad will be required. The temporary pad will be approximately 20 by 40 feet built for the installation of the bypass pumping equipment. The area of temporary pad will be excavated approximately 4 feet so that the pad will be even with the bottom of the existing concrete drainage channel. As part of the construction of the pad, part of the drainage channel wall will be removed. A temporary sump area will be built so that water moving through the drainage channel will be pumped and routed around the bypass pumps (Plate IS-3). To accommodate equipment access to build the pad and channel and to place the pumps locations within the storm basin where vehicles will be operated require installation of temporary roadbase. The temporary roadbase will be, at a minimum, 6 inches of aggregate base over geofabric. All temporary materials will be removed once operations in the basin are concluded. The basin will be restored according to specifications.

Two 24-inch suction lines will connect the bypass pumping equipment to the existing sewer pipeline through the Inlet Flushing Structure. So that sewage does not enter the wet well, a temporary plug will be placed in the existing 78-inch Dry Creek Interceptor between the wet well and the bypass intake lines. An area approximately 12 feet by 12 feet will be excavated approximately 45 feet to access the interceptor line. Once the interceptor line is closed, the pumping equipment will move the sewage from the bypass pumps through a 30-inch bypass line. Pumping equipment will consist of four portable diesel powered pumps. The line will go from the bypass pumps up the basin slope onto the Regional San property to reconnect with the existing sewer pipeline at an existing 60-inch force main. The surface pipeline will be approximately 940 feet in length and will not require any trenching. An approximately 15-foot excavation will be required so that the pipeline can be connected to an existing tee on the force main.

The proposed rehabilitation of the wet well and the associated bypass structures will permit Regional Sanitation to also decommission a set of surge tanks located on the pump station site. As part of the decommissioning process, one additional 15-foot excavation is required to remove an existing 36-inch valve that connects the surge tanks with the sewage line and install a blind flange at the connection (i.e., the valve is to be removed and the connection point will be "plugged"). The disconnected tanks will remain on site.

After project is completed, the area around the channel will be restored to preconstruction conditions. This would include the rebuilding of the drainage channel wall removed to construct the pump pad and relining the disturbed section of the channel.

3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 277-0250-009, 285-0160-006
4. **Location of Project** Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District's Arden Pump Station. Pump Station is located approximately 1,250 feet west of Howe Avenue, and 845 feet southeast of California Expo Fairgrounds.
5. **Project Applicant:** Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District
6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
 - a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
 - b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
 - c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
 - d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.
8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento County Office of Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office of Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.

[Original Signature on File]

Tim Hawkins

Environmental Coordinator

County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLER2019-00014

NAME: N19 Arden Pump Station Wet Well Rehabilitation

LOCATION: Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District's Arden Pump Station. Pump Station is located approximately 1,250 feet west of Howe Avenue, and 845 feet southeast of California Expo Fairgrounds.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 277-0250-009, 285-0160-006, 285-0160-033, 285-0160-029

APPLICANT:

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

8521 Laguna Station Rd.

Elk Grove, CA 95758

Attention: Bill Chavez

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

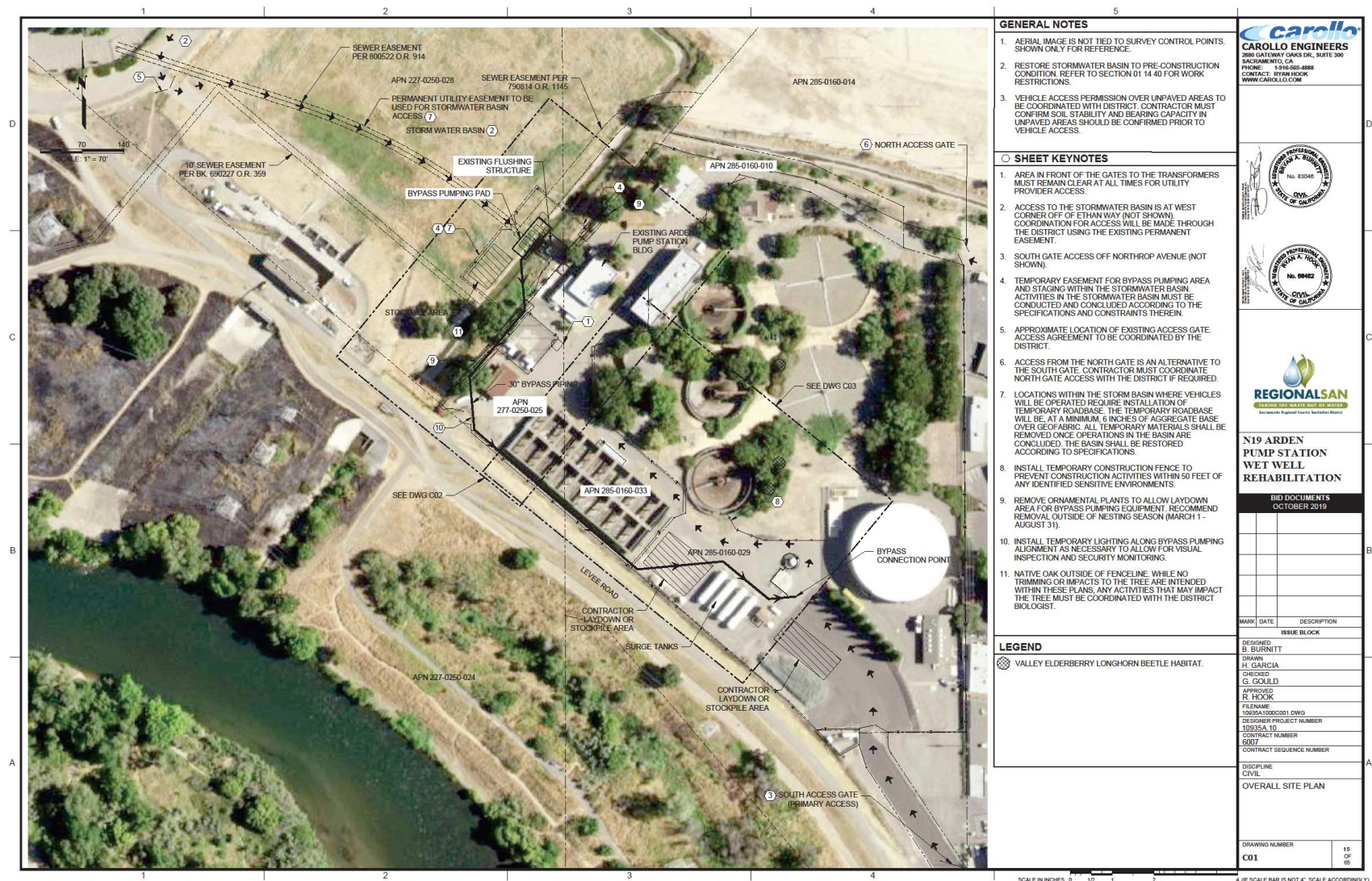
The Arden Pump station is located in the southwest corner of the unincorporated Arden Arcade community of Sacramento County. The station is located near California Exposition Fairgrounds, Enterprise Drive and the American River. The Cal Expo Fairgrounds are located approximately 845 feet to the north and west and the American River is approximately 790 feet to the west and south. The Pump station is approximately 1,032 feet west of Enterprise Drive (Plate IS-1, Project Area).

The proposed N19 Arden Pump Station Wet Well Rehabilitation Project (Project) will include the restoration of wet well concrete channels, replace the corroded sluice gates and operators, and repair the corroded metal floors and gratings. All repair work will occur inside the pump station's main building where the wet well is located (Plate IS-2). However, to make the repairs the well needs to be dry so the existing sewage flows will need to be diverted prior to entering the wet well. To accomplish this, bypass pumping equipment needed to divert flows to the station will be installed in the concrete channel north of the Inlet Flushing Structure. See Plate IS-2.

Plate IS-1: Project Vicinity and Area



Plate IS-2: Project Elements



Within an approximately 1,000 square foot area located north of the Inlet Flushing Structure, a temporary pad will be required (Plates IS-2 and IS-3). The temporary pad will be approximately 20 by 40 feet built for the installation of the bypass pumping equipment. The area of temporary pad will be excavated approximately 4 feet so that the pad will be even with the bottom of the existing concrete drainage channel. As part of the construction of the pad, part of the drainage channel wall will be removed. A temporary sump area will be built so that water moving through the drainage channel will be pumped and routed around the bypass pumps (Plate IS-3). To accommodate equipment access to build the pad and channel and to place the pumps locations within the storm basin where vehicles will be operated require installation of temporary roadbase. The temporary roadbase will be, at a minimum, 6 inches of aggregate base over geofabric. All temporary materials will be removed once operations in the basin are concluded. The basin will be restored according to specifications (Plate IS-2).

Two 24-inch suction lines will connect the bypass pumping equipment to the existing sewer pipeline through the Inlet Flushing Structure. So that sewage does not enter the wet well, a temporary plug will be placed in the existing 78-inch Dry Creek Interceptor between the wet well and the bypass intake lines. An area approximately 12 feet by 12 feet will be excavated approximately 45 feet to access the interceptor line. Once the interceptor line is closed, the pumping equipment will move the sewage from the bypass pumps through a 30-inch bypass line (Plate IS-3). Pumping equipment will consist of four portable diesel powered pumps. The line will go from the bypass pumps up the basin slope onto the Regional San property to reconnect with the existing sewer pipeline at an existing 60-inch force main. The surface pipeline will be approximately 940 feet in length (Plates IS-2 and IS-4) and will not require any trenching. An approximately 15-foot excavation will be required so that the pipeline can be connected to an existing tee on the force main.

The proposed rehabilitation of the wet well and the associated bypass structures will permit Regional Sanitation to also decommission a set of surge tanks located on the pump station site. As part of the decommissioning process, one additional 15-foot excavation is required to remove an existing 36-inch valve that connects the surge tanks with the sewage line and install a blind flange at the connection (i.e., the valve is to be removed and the connection point will be "plugged"). The disconnected tanks will remain on site (Plate IS-4).

After project is completed, the area around the channel will be restored to preconstruction conditions. This would include the rebuilding of the drainage channel wall removed to construct the pump pad and relining the disturbed section of the channel.

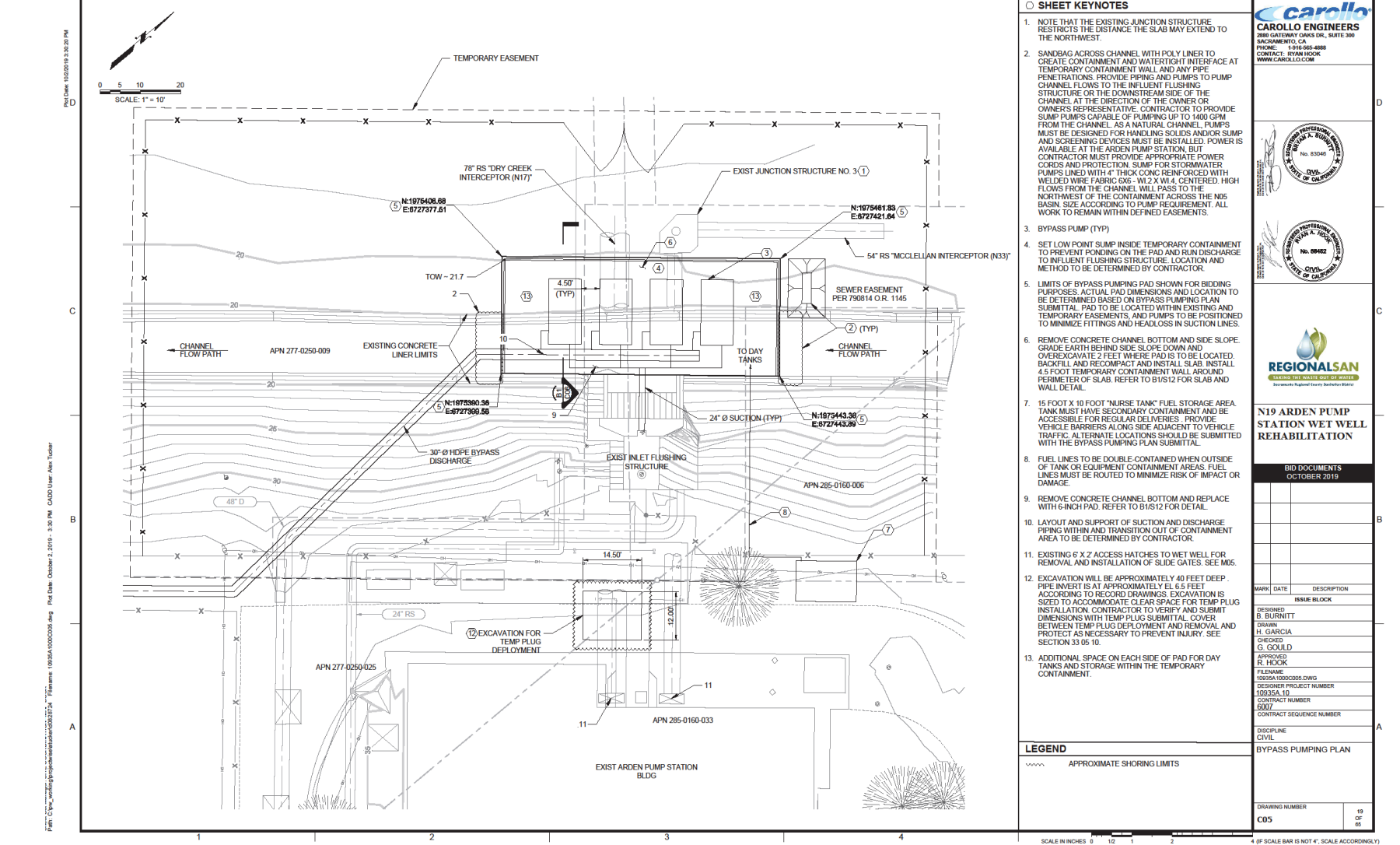
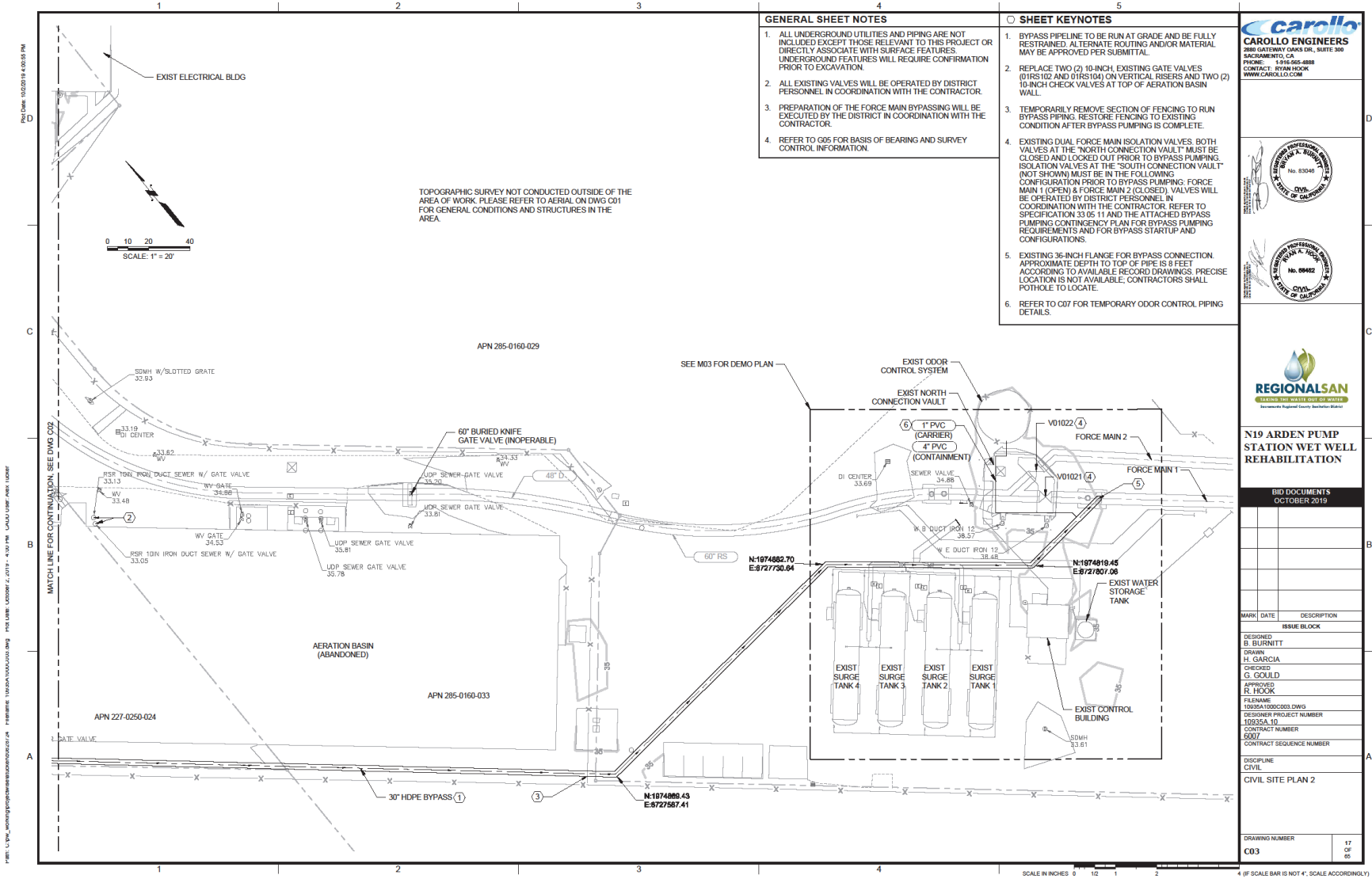


Plate IS-4: By Pass Pipeline Route and Surge Tanks



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Arden Pump Station is located approximately 1,250 feet west of Howe Avenue in the southwest corner of the unincorporated Arden Arcade community of Sacramento County between Howe Avenue and Enterprise Drive to the east, the Cal Expo Fairgrounds are approximately 845 feet to the north and west and the American River is approximately 790 to the west and south. Along the eastern border of the Pump Station are commercial uses located along Enterprise Drive. The wet well that is to be repaired is within the existing pump house located adjacent to the Sacramento County D05 Stormwater Basin which collects water from Chicken Ranch and Strong Ranch Sloughs. The proposed pump bypass portion of the project is located within the basin along the Chicken Ranch Slough channel (Plate IS-2).

The land use designation for the wet well located on the pump station is Commercial Offices and zoned General Commercial overlaid by the Parkway Corridor. The Inlet Flushing Structure adjacent to where the bypass pumps will be placed is located within the detention basin, which is designated American River Parkway.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides guidance for assessing the significance of potential environmental impacts. Based on this guidance, Sacramento County has developed an Initial Study Checklist (located at the end of this report). The Checklist identifies a range of potential significant effects by topical area. The topical discussions that follow are provided only when additional analysis beyond the Checklist is warranted.

BACKGROUND

The proposed project will occur at the Arden Pump Station that is part of the wastewater system of Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. The pump station was constructed in 1979. In constructing the pump station and the associated pipelines an approximately 20-acre area was excavated by 25 feet prior to construction of the pipelines. Once the pipelines and other underground infrastructure were completed the area was filled with new soils.

PUBLIC SERVICES

This section supplements the Initial Study Checklist by analyzing if the proposed project would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?

The proposed project is to restore the wet well concrete channels, replace the corroded sluice gates and operators, and repair the corroded metal floors and gratings. To carry out these repairs the wet well will be bypassed which will entail construction of a temporary bypass facility adjacent to the flushing structure inlet and temporary rerouting water flow in the Chicken Ranch Slough channel around the bypass pumps.

The repair of the wet well and associated structures are not new construction, nor is this project an expansion of the existing facilities. The project is part of the maintenance of the existing wastewater disposal facilities. Impacts to wastewater treatment and disposal facilities are temporary and are ***less than significant***.

Similarly, the proposed project will make changes to the Chicken Ranch Slough; however, these changes are for the period when bypass pumping is occurring as the wet well is being repaired. Once the repairs are completed, the bypass facility will be removed and the Chicken Ranch Slough channel will be restored. The proposed project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities; therefore the impacts to storm water drainage facilities will be ***less than significant***.

AIR QUALITY

This section supplements the Initial Study Checklist by analyzing if the proposed project would:

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

The proposed project site is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB's frequent temperature inversions result in a relatively stable atmosphere that increases the potential for pollution. Within the SVAB, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Project related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation (Table IS-1). Moreover, SMAQMD has established significance thresholds to determine if a proposed project's emission contribution significantly contributes to regional air quality impacts (Table IS-2).

Table IS-1: Air Quality Standards Attainment Status

Pollutant	Attainment with State Standards	Attainment with Federal Standards
Ozone	Non-Attainment (1 hour Standard ¹ and 8 hour standard)	Non-Attainment, Classification = Severe -15* (8 hour ³ Standards) Attainment (1 hour standard ²)
Particulate Matter 10 Micron	Non-Attainment (24 hour Standard and Annual Mean)	Attainment (24 hour standard)
Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron	Attainment (Annual Standard)	Non-Attainment (24 hour Standard) and Attainment (Annual)
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment (1 hour and 8 hour Standards)	Attainment (1 hour and 8 hour Standards)
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment (1 hour Standard and Annual)	Unclassified/Attainment (1 hour and Annual)
Sulfur Dioxide ⁴	Attainment (1 hour and 24 hour Standards)	Attainment/unclassifiable ⁵
Lead	Attainment (30 Day Standard)	Attainment (3-month rolling average)
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified (8 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard
Sulfates	Attainment (24 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified (1 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard
<p>1. Per Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 40921.59(c), the classification is based on 1989-1001 data, and therefore does not change.</p> <p>2. Air Quality meets Federal 1-hour Ozone standard (77 FR 64036). EPA revoked this standard, but some associated requirements still apply. The SMAQMD attained the standard in 2009.</p> <p>3. For the 1997, 2008 and the 2015 Standard.</p> <p>4. Cannot be classified</p> <p>5. Designation was made as part of EPA's designations for the 2010 SO₂ Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard – Round 3 Designation in December 2017</p> <p>* Designations based on information from http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/changes.htm#reports</p> <p>Source: SMAQMD. "Air Quality Pollutants and Standards". Web. Accessed: December 3, 2018. http://airquality.org/air-quality-health/air-quality-pollutants-and-standards</p>		

Table IS-2: SMAQMD Significance Thresholds

	ROG ¹ (lbs/day)	NO _x (lbs/day)	CO (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (lbs/day)	PM _{2.5} (lbs/day)
Construction (short-term)	None	85	CAAQS ²	80 ^{3*}	82 ^{3*}
Operational (long-term)	65	65	CAAQS	80 ^{3*}	82 ^{3*}
1. Reactive Organic Gas 2. California Ambient Air Quality Standards 3*. Only applies to projects for which all feasible best available control technology (BACT) and best management practices (BMPs) have been applied. Projects that fail to apply all feasible BACT/BMPs must meet a significance threshold of 0 lbs/day.					

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS/SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

Short-term air quality impacts are mostly due to dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) generated by construction and development activities, and emissions from equipment and vehicle engines (NO_x) operated during these activities. Dust generation is dependent on soil type and soil moisture, as well as the amount of total acreage actually involved in clearing, grubbing and grading activities. Clearing and earthmoving activities comprise the major source of construction dust generation, but traffic and general disturbance of the soil also contribute to the problem. Sand, lime or other fine particulate materials may be used during construction, and stored on-site. If not stored properly, such materials could become airborne during periods of high winds. The effects of construction activities include increased dust fall and locally elevated levels of suspended particulates. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are considered unhealthy because the particles are small enough to inhale and damage lung tissue, which can lead to respiratory problems.

PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS

The SMAQMD Guide includes screening criteria for construction-related particulate matter. Projects that are 35 acres or less in size will generally not exceed the SMAQMD's construction PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} thresholds of significance provided that the project does not:

- Include buildings more than 4 stories tall;
- Include demolition activities;
- Include significant trenching activities;
- Have a construction schedule that is unusually compact, fast-paced, or involves more than 2 phases (i.e., grading, paving, building construction, and architectural coatings) occurring simultaneously;
- Involve cut-and-fill operations (moving earth with haul trucks and/or flattening or terracing hills); or,
- Require import or export of soil materials that will require a considerable amount of haul truck activity

Some PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions during project construction can be reduced through compliance with institutional requirements for dust abatement and erosion control. These institutional measures include the SMAQMD “District Rule 403-Fugitive Dust” and measures in the Sacramento County Code relating to land grading and erosion control [Title 16, Chapter 16.44, Section 16.44.090(K)].

The project site is less than 35 acres and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; demolition activities; significant trenching activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; cut-and-fill operations; or, import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. Therefore, the project meets the SMAQMD Guide screening criteria for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The SMAQMD Guide includes a list of Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices that should be implemented on all projects, regardless of size. Dust abatement practices are required pursuant to SMAQMD Rule 403 and California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485; the SMAQMD Guide simply lays out the basic practices needed to comply. Since these are already required by existing rules and regulations, it is not necessary to include them as mitigation.

In addition to particulate matter emissions from construction, there is the potential of diesel particulate matter from use of the diesel powered pumps. While the use of diesel powered equipment would typically require a specific permit from SMAQMD, as these pumps are not to be permanently installed operating for approximately 110 days the pumps would qualify for the California Air Resources Board’s Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). The PERP program will permit the operation of the equipment without having to obtain individual permits from the local air district. Successful registration of the pumps will insure that emissions from the pumps would be ***less than significant***.

OZONE PRECURSOR EMISSIONS (NO_x)

The SMAQMD Guide currently provides screening criteria for construction-related ozone precursor emissions (NO_x) similar to those which will be implemented for particulate matter. Projects that are 35 acres or less in size will generally not exceed the SMAQMD’s construction NO_x thresholds of significance provided that the project does not:

- Include buildings more than 4 stories tall;
- Include demolition activities;
- Include significant trenching activities;
- Have a construction schedule that is unusually compact, fast-paced, or involves more than 2 phases (i.e., grading, paving, building construction, and architectural coatings) occurring simultaneously;
- Involve cut-and-fill operations (moving earth with haul trucks and/or flattening or terracing hills);

- Require import or export of soil materials that will require a considerable amount of haul truck activity; or,
- Require soil disturbance (i.e., grading) that exceeds 15 acres per day. Note that 15 acres is a screening level and shall not be used as a mitigation measure.

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONCLUSION

The N19 Arden Pump Station Wet Well Rehabilitation project site is less than 35 acres (the entire pump station is 20 acres, the proposed project area is less than 0.5 acre total including laydown area) and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; significant trenching activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; or, import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. Therefore, the N19 Arden Pump Station Wet Well Rehabilitation project meets the SMAQMD Guide screening criteria for Ozone precursors and PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} impacts are considered to be ***less than significant***.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS/LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Once a project is completed, the bypass pumps and associated facilities will be removed and drainage channel restored. Operational emissions would return to those for the existing pump station. The existing pump station is approximately 20 acres and does not include intense uses. The SMAQMD does not have specific screening levels for Public Utilities. As the utility can be considered a governmental use, the district does include screening levels for Government Office Building; the screening level for both ozone precursor emissions and particulate matter emissions is hundreds of thousands of square feet of building use. The proposed project is will not have any new permanent structures and therefore the project falls below these screening thresholds. Impacts related to operational emissions are expected to be ***less than significant***.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section supplements the Initial Study Checklist by analyzing if the proposed project would:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?
- Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?
- Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?
- Develop in an area that is subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?

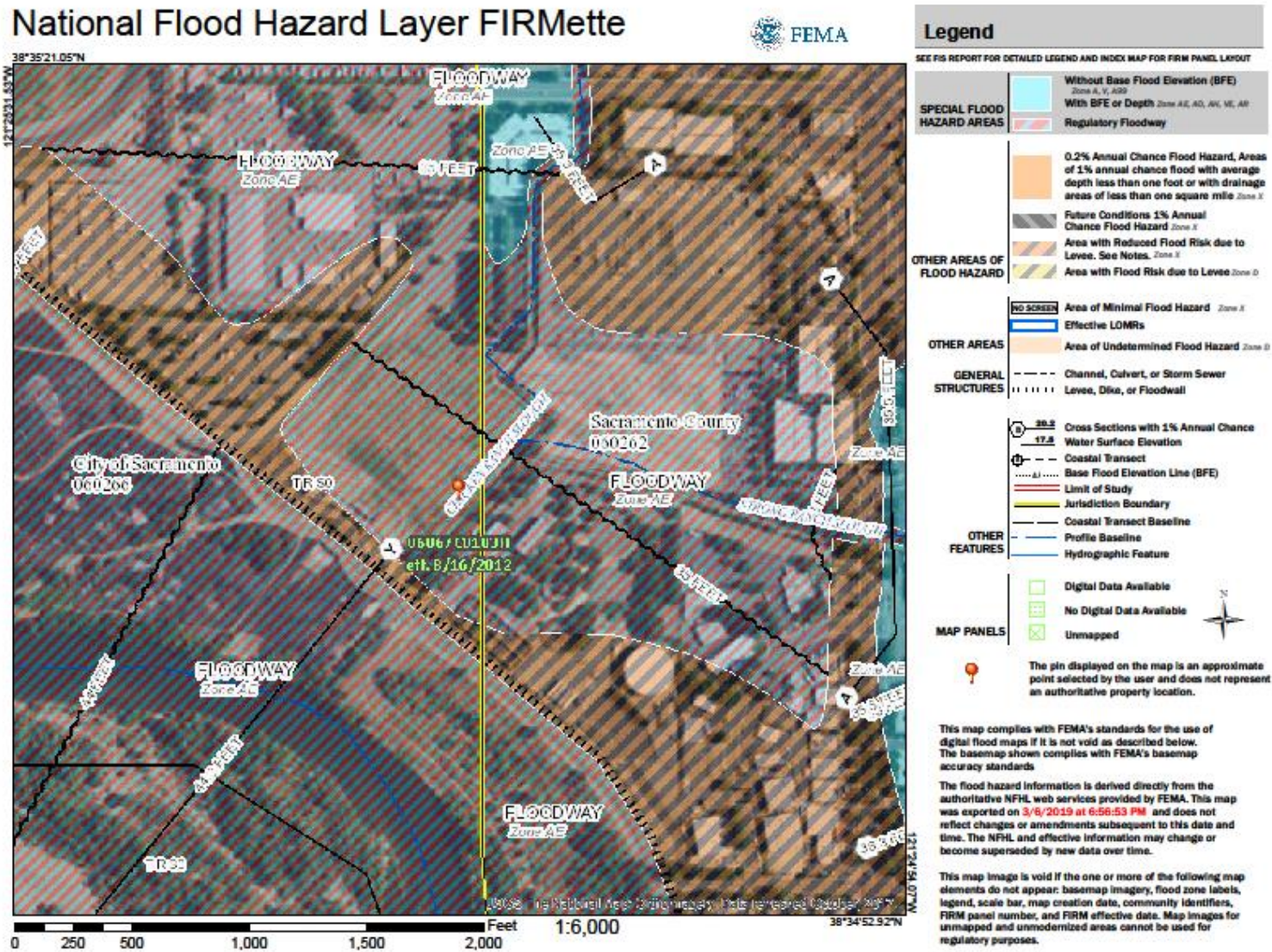
- Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?
- Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?
- Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?

As shown in Plate IS-1, the project site is located within the County's D05 Stormwater Basin over the Chicken Ranch Slough drainage channel. As shown in the 2012 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, panel number 06067C0183H (Plate IS-5) the proposed bypass pumping facility would be located within the 100-year floodplain Flood Zone AE that is designated a regulated floodway. In addition, the site is also within an Area with Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee. Therefore, the project is within ULOP applicability as established by SB-5. SB-5 was one of several bills passed in 2007 that amended the California Water Code and Government Code to strengthen flood protection and link land use planning to flood planning. One of the primary purposes of SB-5 and related legislation is to better tie local land use decisions that allow development in floodplains to the potential consequences in the event of a levee break.

The proposed project is the restoration of wet well concrete channels to repair or replace the corroded sluice gates and operators and repair the corroded metal floors and gratings. All repair work will occur inside the pump station's main building where the wet wells are located. The bypass pumps are being temporally placed within the Chicken Ranch Slough drainage channel so that the wet well can be worked on, once the wet well has been repaired the pumping facility would be removed and the concrete channel would be restored. As part of the construction of the bypass pumping facility, the existing flows from the drainage channel for the sloughs would be pumped around the facility permitting flows to move around the facility. Furthermore, the project would take place during the summer months when water is either low or not present. The District is also evaluating the feasibility of directing the low flows into the flushing structures so that it would be combined and pumped with the sewage flow.

While the proposed project would at least temporally alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area, the project would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. Likewise, the project does not permanently place development within a 100-year floodplain nor place a structure that would impede flood flows. Although the project does take place within the ULOP, the impacts are temporary and would not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding. Therefore, the impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Plate IS-5: FEMA Map



WATER QUALITY

CONSTRUCTION WATER QUALITY: EROSION AND GRADING

Construction on undeveloped land exposes bare soil, which can be mobilized by rain or wind and displaced into waterways or become an air pollutant. Construction equipment can also track mud and dirt onto roadways, where rains wash the sediment into storm drains and thence into surface waters. After construction is complete, various other pollutants generated by site use can also be washed into local waterways. These pollutants include; but are not limited to: vehicle fluids, heavy metals deposited by vehicles, and pesticides or fertilizers used in landscaping.

Sacramento County has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by Regional Water Board. The Municipal Stormwater Permit requires the County to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable and to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges. The County complies with this permit in part by developing and enforcing ordinances and requirements to reduce the discharge of sediments and other pollutants in runoff from newly developing and redeveloping areas of the County.

The County has established a Stormwater Ordinance (Sacramento County Code 15.12). The Stormwater Ordinance prohibits the discharge of unauthorized non-stormwater to the County's stormwater conveyance system and local creeks. It applies to all private and public projects in the County, regardless of size or land use type. In addition, Sacramento County Code 16.44 (Land Grading and Erosion Control) requires private construction sites disturbing one or more acres or moving 350 cubic yards or more of earthen material to obtain a grading permit. To obtain a grading permit, project proponents must prepare and submit for approval an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan describing erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented during construction to prevent sediment from leaving the site and entering the County's storm drain system or local receiving waters. Construction projects not subject to SCC 16.44 are subject to the Stormwater Ordinance (SCC 15.12) described above.

In addition to complying with the County's ordinances and requirements, construction sites disturbing one or more acres are required to comply with the State's General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activities (CGP). CGP coverage is issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml and enforced by the Regional Water Board. Coverage is obtained by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Board prior to construction and verified by receiving a WDID#. The CGP requires preparation and implementation of a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that must be kept on site at all times for review by the State inspector.

Applicable projects applying for a County grading permit must show proof that a WDID # has been obtained and must submit a copy of the SWPPP. Although the County has no enforcement authority related to the CGP, the County does have the authority to ensure

sediment/pollutants are not discharged and is required by its Municipal Stormwater Permit to verify that SWPPPs include the minimum components.

The project must include an effective combination of erosion, sediment and other pollution control BMPs in compliance with the County ordinances and the State's CGP.

Erosion controls should always be the *first line of defense*, to keep soil from being mobilized in wind and water. Examples include stabilized construction entrances, tackified mulch, 3-step hydroseeding, spray-on soil stabilizers and anchored blankets. Sediment controls are the *second line of defense*; they help to filter sediment out of runoff before it reaches the storm drains and local waterways. Examples include rock bags to protect storm drain inlets, staked or weighted straw wattles/fiber rolls, and silt fences.

In addition to erosion and sediment controls, the project must have BMPs in place to keep other construction-related wastes and pollutants out of the storm drains. Such practices include, but are not limited to: filtering water from dewatering operations, providing proper washout areas for concrete trucks and stucco/paint contractors, containing wastes, managing portable toilets properly, and dry sweeping instead of washing down dirty pavement.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to verify that the proposed BMPs for the project are appropriate for the unique site conditions, including topography, soil type and anticipated volumes of water entering and leaving the site during the construction phase. In particular, the project proponent should check for the presence of colloidal clay soils on the site. Experience has shown that these soils do not settle out with conventional sedimentation and filtration BMPs. The project proponent may wish to conduct settling column tests in addition to other soils testing on the site, to ascertain whether conventional BMPs will work for the project.

If sediment-laden or otherwise polluted runoff discharges from the construction site are found to impact the County's storm drain system and/or Waters of the State, the property owner will be subject to enforcement action and possible fines by the County and the Regional Water Board.

Project compliance with requirements outlined above, as administered by the County and the Regional Water Board will ensure that project-related erosion and pollution impacts are ***less than significant***.

OPERATION: STORMWATER RUNOFF

Development and urbanization can increase pollutant loads, temperature, volume and discharge velocity of runoff over the predevelopment condition. The increased volume, increased velocity, and discharge duration of stormwater runoff from developed areas has the potential to greatly accelerate downstream erosion and impair stream habitat in natural drainage systems. Studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the degree of imperviousness of an area and the degradation of its receiving waters. These

impacts must be mitigated by requiring appropriate runoff reduction and pollution prevention controls to minimize runoff and keep runoff clean for the life of the project.

The County requires that projects include source and/or treatment control measures on selected new development and redevelopment projects. Source control BMPs are intended to keep pollutants from contacting site runoff. Examples include “No Dumping-Drains to Creek/River” stencils/stamps on storm drain inlets to educate the public, and providing roofs over areas likely to contain pollutants, so that rainfall does not contact the pollutants. Treatment control measures are intended to remove pollutants that have already been mobilized in runoff. Examples include vegetated swales and water quality detention basins. These facilities slow water down and allow sediments and pollutants to settle out prior to discharge to receiving waters. Additionally, vegetated facilities provide filtration and pollutant uptake/adsorption. The project proponent should consider the use of “low impact development” techniques to reduce the amount of imperviousness on the site, since this will reduce the volume of runoff and therefore will reduce the size/cost of stormwater quality treatment required. Examples of low impact development techniques include pervious pavement and bioretention facilities.

The County requires developers to utilize the *Stormwater Quality Design Manual for the Sacramento Region, 2018* (Design Manual) in selecting and designing post-construction facilities to treat runoff from the project. Regardless of project type or size, developers are required to implement the minimum source control measures (Chapter 4 of the Design Manual). Low impact development measures and Treatment Control Measures are required of all projects exceeding the impervious surface threshold defined in Table 3-2 and 3-3 of the Design Manual. Further, depending on project size and location, hydromodification control measures may be required (Chapter 5 of the Design Manual).

Updates and background on the County’s requirements for post-construction stormwater quality treatment controls, along with several downloadable publications, can be found at the following websites:

<http://www.waterresources.saccounty.net/stormwater/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.beriverfriendly.net/Newdevelopment/>

The final selection and design of post-construction stormwater quality control measures is subject to the approval of the County Department of Water Resources; therefore, they should be contacted as early as possible in the design process for guidance. Project compliance with requirements outlined above will ensure that project-related stormwater pollution impacts are ***less than significant***.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section supplements the Initial Study Checklist by analyzing if the proposed project would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife

population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?

- Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?

According to CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, an impact to biological resources may be significant if it has a substantial effect on a special status species, sensitive habitat, or protected wetland; if it would interfere substantially with the movement of wildlife; or if it would conflict with applicable ordinances, policies, or conservation plans.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

A search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) species list was used to determine the potential habitats and species which could be impacted by the project. Review of the CNDDDB species list indicates that some sensitive habitats, plants, and animals occur within the Sacramento East quadrangle and adjacent Taylor Monument, Rio Linda, Citrus Heights, Sacramento West, Carmichael, Clarksburg, Florin, and Elk Grove quadrangles. The CNDDDB indicates documented occurrences of valley elderberry long horn beetle (VELB), vernal pool tadpole shrimp, steelhead, western pond turtle, giant garter snake, tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, bank swallow, American badger, and Sacramento Orcutt grass within the specific quadrangles. The database does not include any records of the above listed species within the project limits; however, lack of CNDDDB records in a given location is not evidence of species absence. There is no suitable habitat for special-status plants because the entire project site is either developed or subject to regular vegetation management actions (i.e., mowing). There are also no vernal pools or vernal pool-type wetlands that could support vernal pool tadpole shrimp or other vernal pool species. There is no suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird on the project site and the site is not suitable for American badger denning. The project site is outside of the currently occupied range of giant garter snake (USFWS 2017 Recovery Plan). However, the pump station site is known to have elderberry plants present and the database does list an occurrence of VELB approximately 1,500 feet to the southeast of the project site within the American River Parkway. The American River, which is habitat for the central valley steelhead distinct population segment (DSP), is approximately 800 feet southwest of the project site. Western pond turtle could be present in the project work area along Chicken Ranch Slough or in the basin. Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and burrowing owl, as well as other birds of prey and migratory birds could nest on or near the project site.

The United States Congress passed the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) in 1973 to protect those species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. In

1984, the State of California enacted a similar law, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), to protect species identified and listed by the California Fish and Game Commission as endangered or threatened with extinction.

The state and federal Endangered Species Acts are intended to operate in conjunction with CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect ecosystems that endangered and threatened species depend upon. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for implementation of FESA while CDFW implements CESA.

Accidental or intentional killing of a threatened or endangered species is labeled “take.” “Take” is defined by the FESA as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, would, kill, trap, capture, or collect” any threatened or endangered wildlife species. Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation.

Incidental take to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures. If a federal agency is involved with permitting, funding, or carrying out the project, then initiation of formal consultation between that agency and USFWS pursuant to Section 7 of FESA is required if a proposed project may affect a federally listed species. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion that addresses the anticipated effects of the project to listed species and may authorize a limited level of incidental take. If a federal agency is not involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then an incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a) of FESA must be obtained. The USFWS may issue such a permit upon completion of a satisfactory conservation plan for any listed species that would be affected by the project.

Under CEQA, species of animals or plants presumed to be endangered, rare, or threatened as listed in the California Code of Regulation or Federal Code of Regulation; those officially proposed for listing (federal classification), candidate species (federal and state classification), species of special concern (State of California classification) and fully protected species (California Fish and Game Code classification) are considered special-status species. Plants as assigned a California Rare Plant Rank of 1A, 1B, and 2A, 2B by CDFW are also afforded protection pursuant to CEQA.

Birds of prey and migratory birds are protected under the California Fish and Game Code, the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and the Federal Endangered Species Act.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY STEELHEAD DPS (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISSIRIDEUS*)

Central Valley Steelhead DPS is listed as a Federal-threatened species. The Project is located within the boundaries of this DPS, and the drainage channel of Chicken Ranch Slough, in which the bypass facility will be placed, directs stormwater flows to the American River part of the species’ designated Critical Habitat.

Steelhead are the anadromous form of rainbow trout. Anadromous species hatch and live the first part of their lives in fresh water before migrating to the ocean to spend a

portion of their life cycle. When they reach sexual maturity, they return to the freshwater stream of their origin to lay their eggs. The Central Valley drainages contain only winter steelhead (NMFS 2014). Naturally-spawning stocks of rainbow trout that support anadromy are known to occur in the upper Sacramento River and tributaries, Mill, Deer, and Butte creeks, and the Feather, Yuba, American, Mokelumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus rivers (CDFW 2001).

Central Valley Steelhead adults typically begin their spawning migration in fall and winter during high flows, and spawn relatively soon after freshwater entry. Steelhead migration occurs from September to April. In California, peak spawning occurs from December through April in small streams and tributaries with cool, well-oxygenated water. Juvenile steelhead rear in freshwater for 1-3 years before emigrating to the ocean. Steady perennial flows in spawning streams are required to support this portion of the steelhead life cycle (CDFW 2001).

Chicken Ranch Slough as well as Strong Ranch Slough are concrete lined drainage channels. During the rainy season stormwater flows through these sloughs through a set of stormwater gates set in the American River levee system to the American River. During the summer, flows in the sloughs are slow or non-existent.

While steelhead spawn in the American River, Chicken Ranch Slough and Strong Ranch Slough are highly modified waterways whose tenuous connection with the American River via the stormwater gates makes the use of the sloughs by steelhead highly unlikely.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project will not impact individual fish. Construction of the Project will occur in the summer, when flows in the Chicken Ranch and Strong Ranch sloughs are typically low with little or no flow to the American River and steelhead are not spawning or expected to reside on this stretch of the river.

While the use of the sloughs by migrating fish are unlikely, any materials that are discharged into the sloughs by the project during construction or removal of the bypass pumps and make their way to the American River could impact fish by impacting water quality. Construction activities associated with Project implementation will result in less than a 0.1 acre of temporary impacts to the Chicken Ranch Slough and water quality protection measures, as described above under "Hydrology and Water Quality" above, would be implemented to assure impacts to water quality in the American River are ***less than significant***.

VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE (*DESMOCERUS CALIFORNICUS DIMORPHUS*)

The VELB, was listed as a Federally threatened species on August 8, 1980. The beetle's range extends throughout California's Central Valley and associated foothills. It is a wood boring beetle that is completely dependent on its host plant, elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.). Adult beetles are short-lived and likely to feed on the flowers of the elderberry shrub. The majority of the species' life is spent in larval form within the stem of an elderberry plant where it feeds on the pith of larger stems and roots during

development. Adults emerge from the stems in late March through June, near the time elderberries produce flowers. The presence of exit holes in elderberry stems, resulting from adult emergence, is often the only exterior evidence that a plant has been occupied by the beetle (USFWS 1984).

Elderberry shrubs are a common component of the remnant riparian forests and adjacent upland habitats of the Central Valley. Vegetation in these riparian communities commonly includes species such as Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), California sycamore (*Plantanus recemosa*), willows (*Salix* spp.), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), box elder (*Acer negundo* var. *californium*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). VELB is more abundant in dense native plant habitats with mature overstory and mixed understory (USFWS 1999).

SURVEY RESULTS

The Project site is not located within Critical Habitat for VELB. Critical Habitat was designated for this species in 1980 (45 No.155 FR 52803 52807). Although the Project site is not within the Critical Habitat area for Sacramento County, and the pump station is not located with a riparian community, individual elderberry shrubs present within the Pump Station property provide suitable habitat for VELB. None of these shrubs are present within the area of the proposed bypass facility or along the route of the bypass pipeline, but some are present within 165 feet of excavation, staging, and access areas (Plate IS-6).

PROJECT IMPACTS

No elderberry shrubs will be removed as a result of the project. No construction, hauling, or staging will take place within 20 feet of any identified elderberry shrubs. The project has been designed to avoid impacts to elderberry shrubs and VELB to the maximum extent possible. Mitigation Measure A has been included to ensure best management practices are utilized in the vicinity of elderberry shrubs during construction. Thus, impacts to VELB are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

WESTERN POND TURTLE (*EMYS MARMORATA*)

The western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), is listed as a California Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. According to the Fish and Wildlife Life History Account for the species, the western pond turtle is an aquatic turtle that usually leaves the aquatic site to reproduce, to aestivate, or to overwinter. Western pond turtles require some slack- or slow-water aquatic habitat. High-gradient streams with minimal cover or basking habitat are not suitable. In pond environments, the species typically only leaves the water to reproduce, whereas in stream environments, the turtles more commonly leave the water to aestivate or overwinter, in addition to leaving for reproduction. Turtles leave the water to overwinter in October or November, and typically become active in March or April. Mating typically occurs in late April or early May, but may occur year-round. Most egg-laying occurs in May or June, but may occur as early as April or as late as August. The hatchlings remain in the nest over the winter, and emerge in the spring. Suitable nesting locations have dry soils (usually in a substrate with a high clay or silt fraction) on a slope that is unshaded and may be at

least partially south-facing. The nest site can be up to 1,650 feet from the aquatic habitat, but it is more typical for the nest to be within 325 feet of aquatic habitat. The Life History Account conservatively recommends a buffer of 1,650 feet around the nest site to ensure that neither adults nor nests will be impacted.

The extent of Chicken Ranch Slough in the project vicinity provides suitable habitat for western pond turtle. The proximity of the Project site to Chicken Ranch Slough creates potential nesting habitat. Thus, disturbance to nesting pond turtles from construction activities in and around the slough is a potentially significant impact.

CDFW has not published mitigation or other regulatory guidance for the treatment of impacts to this species. As a result, mitigation is focused on preventing construction activities from resulting in direct mortality of a western pond turtle. Mitigation Measure B has been included that will require surveys 24-hours prior to ground-disturbing activity to ensure that there are no western pond turtles within or near the construction area. Thus, impacts to Western pond turtle are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

SWAINSON'S HAWK (BUTEO SWAINSONI)

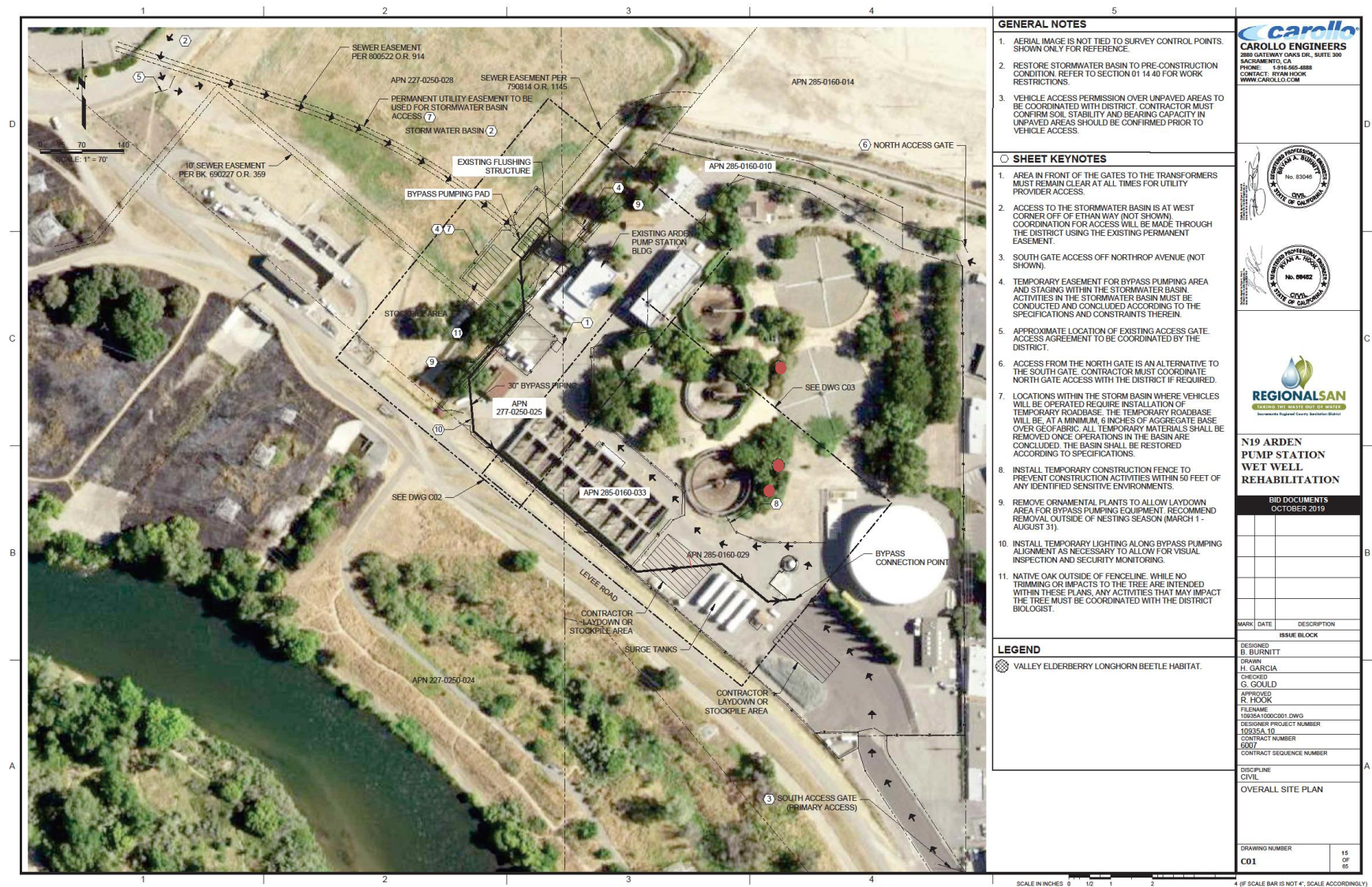
Swainson's hawk is listed as a Threatened species by the State of California and is a candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered. It is a migratory bird of prey typically nesting in or near valley floor riparian habitats during spring and summer months. Swainson's hawks were once common throughout the state, but various habitat changes, including the loss of nesting habitat (trees) and the loss of foraging habitat through the conversion of native Central Valley grasslands to incompatible agricultural and urban uses has caused an estimated 90% decline in their population.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Large trees in and near the Project Boundary provide potential nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk. Adjacent lands along the American River near the project site provide potential foraging habitat for this species.

The Project will not result in the loss of any Swainson's hawk foraging habitat. Mitigation Measure C has been included to survey for the presence of nesting hawks prior to construction and take appropriate steps, if necessary, to avoid disturbing active nests. Thus, impacts to Swainson's hawk are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Plate IS-6: Elderberry Locations



- Elderberry shrubs

MIGRATORY BIRDS AND BIRDS OF PREY

Birds of prey and migratory birds are protected under the California Fish and Game Code, the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and the Federal Endangered Species Act.

Section 3503.5. of the California Fish and Game Code states: It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code states: It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act.

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 states “unless and except as permitted by regulations, it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill” a migratory bird.

Section 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term “take” as: To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Causing a bird to abandon an active nest may cause harm to egg(s) or chick(s) and is therefore considered “take.”

PROJECT IMPACTS

Trees and shrubs in the Project site provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected under the MBTA and for birds of prey including white-tailed kite.

Mitigation Measure D has been included to minimize impacts to potential nesting birds. Avoidance and minimization efforts are focused on preventing construction activities from agitating nesting birds, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. Thus, impacts to migratory birds and birds of prey are ***less than significant with mitigation.***

STREAMS OR OTHER SURFACE WATERS

Chicken Ranch Slough and Strong Ranch Slough are present in the project area. These are concrete-lined, channelized and realigned segments of historic sloughs. They have trapezoidal channels that lack soil or vegetation because they are lined with concrete. The top of the slough banks are characterized by annual grassland vegetation with scattered valley oak trees and ornamental shrubs including oleander. These sloughs do not support wetland or riparian vegetation.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Construction activities associated with Project implementation will result in less than 0.1 acre of temporary impacts to Chicken Ranch Slough, a surface water that is a channelized and relocated tributary to the American River. This water is subject to state and federal regulation under the Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Section 1602 of California Fish and Game Code. The project would not result in permanent loss of wetlands or other waters.

After the project is completed, the area around the channel will be restored to preconstruction conditions. This would include the rebuilding of the drainage channel wall removed to construct the pump pad. Mitigation is included to obtain the appropriate permits for work affecting Chicken Ranch Slough. Therefore, impacts to streams or other surface waters are ***less than significant***.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section supplements the Initial Study Checklist by analyzing if the proposed project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource
- Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074.

An impact to cultural resources may be significant if it causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource or has a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource. The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element includes the following goal:

Promote the inventory, protection and interpretation of the cultural heritage of Sacramento County, including historical and archaeological settings, sites, buildings, features, artifacts and/or areas of ethnic historical, religious or socio-economical importance.

On April 18, 2019 Sacramento County Planning and Environmental Department staff mailed tribal notification letters pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.31(b)(1). County staff also requested a record search from the North Center Information Center (NCIC). NCIC record search (File No.: SAC-19-58) found that there was low potential for locating prehistoric-period cultural resources and a moderate potential for locating historic-period cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area. However, at the time of construction of the N19 pump station in 1979, the area of the

station including the wet well and associated structures and the adjacent detention basin were extensively excavated by 25 feet and then filled with new soil. At the time of construction, no cultural or historic resources were identified.

On April 24, 2019 Sacramento County Planning and Environmental Department staff received a request for consultation from the Wilton Rancheria. As part of the consultation process with the Wilton Rancheria tribe, Sacramento County met with the tribal members. After meeting with County staff, no further contact was received. A request for consultation was received on May 2, 2019 from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). UAIC requested that measures be incorporated to address inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and worker awareness training. With the incorporation of these measures, UAIC decided to end consultation.

No cultural resources or evidence of prior cultural use were identified. Although there is no evidence that resources were present during the construction of the pump station there is always a remote possibility that previous activities (both natural and cultural) have obscured prehistoric or historic period artifacts or habitation areas, leaving no surface evidence that would permit discovery of these cultural resources. If, during construction activities, unusual amounts of non-native stone (obsidian, fine-grained silicates, basalt), bone, shell, or prehistoric or historic period artifacts (purple glass, etc.) are observed, or if areas that contain dark-colored sediment that do not appear to have been created through natural processes are discovered, then work should cease in the immediate area of discovery and a professionally qualified archeologist should be contacted immediately for an on-site inspection of the discovery. Impacts to potentially significant historical, cultural, and archaeological resources are considered ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

MITIGATION MEASURE A: VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE

In order to minimize impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle and their habitat to the maximum extent possible, the following avoidance and minimization efforts shall be adhered to:

- Project activities may occur up to 20 feet from the dripline of elderberry shrubs if precautions are implemented to minimize the potential for indirect impacts. An avoidance area shall be established at least 20 feet from the drip line of an elderberry shrub for any activities that may damage or kill the elderberry shrub (e.g., trenching, paving, excavation). The project applicant shall implement avoidance and minimization measures specified in the USFWS Framework (USFWS 2017).
- To the extent feasible, excavation and trenching within 165 feet of elderberry shrubs shall occur outside of the VELB flight season (March through July).
- Signs shall be placed along the edge of the avoidance area with the following information: "This area is habitat of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a threatened species, and must not be disturbed. This species is protected by the Endangered

Species Act of 1973, as amended. Violators are subject to prosecution.” The signs should be clearly readable from a distance of 20 feet, and must be maintained for the duration of construction.

- Contractors and work crews shall be educated on the status of the beetle, the need to avoid damaging the elderberry plants, and the possible penalties for not complying with these requirements.
- A qualified biologist shall monitor the work areas within 165 feet of elderberry shrubs at project-appropriate intervals to assure that all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. The amount and duration of monitoring will depend on specific project activities and shall be determined by the qualified biologist and should be discussed with a USFWS biologist.

MITIGATION MEASURE B: WESTERN POND TURTLE

To avoid impacts to western pond turtles the following shall apply:

- Twenty-four hours prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activity (i.e. clearing, grubbing, or grading) suitable habitat shall be surveyed for western pond turtle by a qualified biologist. The survey shall include aquatic habitat and 1,650 feet of adjacent uplands surrounding aquatic habitat within the project area. The biologist shall supply a brief written report (including date, time of survey, survey method, name of surveyor and survey results) to the Environmental Coordinator prior to ground disturbing activity.
- Construction personnel shall receive worker environmental awareness training. This training instructs workers how to recognize western pond turtles and their habitat.
- If a western pond turtle is encountered during active construction, all construction shall cease until the animal has moved out of the construction area on its own or is relocated by a qualified biologist. If the animal is injured or trapped, a qualified biologist shall move the animal out of the construction area and into a suitable habitat area. California Fish and Wildlife and the Environmental Coordinator shall be notified within 24-hours that a turtle was encountered.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: SWAINSON’S HAWK

In order to minimize impacts to nesting Swainson’s hawk, the following measures shall be adhered to:

- If construction is to commence between March 1 and September 15, a focused survey for Swainson’s hawk nests on the site and within ¼ mile of the site shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no later than 30 days prior to the start of construction work (including clearing and grubbing).
- If active Swainson’s hawk nests are found, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be contacted to determine appropriate protective measures, and these measures shall be implemented prior to the start of construction. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further avoidance and minimization efforts will be required.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: MIGRATORY BIRDS

In order to minimize impacts to nesting migratory birds and birds protected under California Fish and Game Code, the following avoidance and minimization efforts shall be adhered to:

- If construction begins outside the February 1 to August 31 breeding season, there will be no need to conduct a preconstruction survey for active nests.
- Trees intended for removal shall be removed during the period of September through January, in order to avoid the nesting season. Any trees that are to be removed during the nesting season, which is February through August, shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist and will only be removed if no nesting migratory birds are found.
- If construction activity or vegetation removal is to commence between February 1 and August 31, a survey for active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within one month prior to the start of construction related activity (including clearing, grubbing, and grading). The survey area shall include the Project site, and a survey radius around the Project site of 500 feet for birds of prey and 50 feet for other nesting birds.
- If no active nest of a bird of prey or MBTA bird is found then no further avoidance and minimization measures are necessary.
- If active nest(s) of MBTA or California Fish and Game Code protected birds are found in the survey area, a non-disturbance buffer shall be established and maintained around the nest(s). The appropriate no-disturbance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist, in coordination with the Environmental Coordinator and CDFW, based on site-specific conditions, the species of nesting bird, nature of the project activity, visibility of the disturbance from the nest site, and other relevant circumstances. The avoidance / protective measures shall be implemented prior to the commencement of construction.
- All construction activities shall be avoided within this buffer area until a qualified biologist determines that nestlings have fledged, or until September 1.
- Monitoring of all active protected bird nests by a qualified biologist during construction activities will be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest (as determined by the qualified biologist). If construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, get up from a brooding position, or fly off the nest, then the non-disturbance buffer shall be increased until the agitated behavior ceases. The exclusionary buffer will remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined appropriate by a qualified biologist.
- Measures should be taken prior to the nesting season (February 1 - August 31) to prevent birds from nesting in the stormwater gate culverts under the levee. Techniques to prevent nest establishment include the installation of bird-netting, removing and disposing of partially constructed and unoccupied nests on a regular basis to prevent their occupation, or a combination of these techniques.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

To compensate for the permanent loss of wetlands, the applicant shall perform one or a combination of the following prior to implementing construction activities in Chicken Ranch Slough, and shall also obtain all applicable permits from the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife

- A. Where a Section 404 Permit has been issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, or an application has been made to obtain a Section 404 Permit, the Mitigation and Management Plan required by that permit or proposed to satisfy the requirements of the Corps for granting a permit may be submitted for purposes of achieving a no net-loss of wetlands. The required Plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Environmental Coordinator, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for approval prior to its implementation.
- B. If regulatory permitting processes result in less than a 1:1 compensation ratio for loss of wetlands, the Project applicant shall demonstrate that the wetlands which went unmitigated/uncompensated as a result of permitting have been mitigated through other means. Acceptable methods include payment into a mitigation bank or protection of off-site wetlands through the establishment of a permanent conservation easement, subject to the approval of the Environmental Coordinator.
- C. The Project applicant may participate in the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan if the Project area and activities are covered. The applicant shall prepare Project plans in accordance with that Plan and any and all fees or land dedications shall be completed prior to construction.

MITIGATION MEASURE F: CULTURAL RESOURCES:

If potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs), archaeological resources, other cultural resources, articulated, or disarticulated human remains are discovered by Native American Representatives or Monitors from interested Native American Tribes, qualified cultural resources specialists or other Project personnel during construction activities, work will cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (based on the apparent distribution of cultural resources), whether or not a Native American Monitor from a traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe is present. A qualified cultural resources specialist and Native American Representatives and Monitors from traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes will assess the significance of the find and make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. The Tribe does not consider curation of TCR's to be appropriate or

respectful and request that materials not be permanently curated, unless requested by the Tribe.

Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a Tribal Cultural Resource may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil. These recommendations will be documented in the project record. For any recommendations made by traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes that are not implemented, a justification for why the recommendation was not followed will be provided in the project record.

If adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, unique archeology, or other cultural resources occurs, then consultation with UAIC and other traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes regarding mitigation contained in the Public Resources Code sections 21084.3(a) and (b) and CEQA Guidelines section 15370 should occur, in order to coordinate for compensation for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction activities, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained at the Applicant's expense to evaluate the significance of the find.

If it is determined due to the types of deposits discovered that a Native American monitor is required, the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites as established by the Native American Heritage Commission shall be followed, and the monitor shall be retained at the Applicant's expense.

Work cannot continue within the 200-foot radius of the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources.

If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist and project proponent shall arrange for either:

1. Total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or
2. Test excavations or total data recovery as mitigation.

The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the North Central Information Center (NCIC) as verification that the provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, all work is to stop and the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

MITIGATION MEASURE G: CULTURAL RESOURCE AWARENESS TRAINING:

A consultant and construction worker tribal cultural resources awareness brochure and training program for all personnel involved in project implementation will be developed in coordination with interested Native American Tribes. The brochure will be distributed and the training will be conducted in coordination with qualified cultural resources specialists and Native American Representatives and Monitors from culturally affiliated Native American Tribes before any stages of project implementation and construction activities begin on the project site. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive tribal cultural resources, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating State laws and regulations. The worker cultural resources awareness program will also describe appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for resources that have the potential to be located on the project site and will outline what to do and whom to contact if any potential archaeological resources or artifacts are encountered. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and behaviors, consistent with Native American Tribal values.

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

Comply with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for this project, including the payment of 100% of the Office of Planning and Environmental Review staff costs, and the costs of any technical consultant services incurred during implementation of that Program.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides guidance for assessing the significance of potential environmental impacts. Based on this guidance, Sacramento County has developed the following Initial Study Checklist. The Checklist identifies a range of potential significant effects by topical area. The words "significant" and "significance" used throughout the following checklist are related to impacts as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act as follows:

- 1 Potentially Significant indicates there is substantial evidence that an effect MAY be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant" entries an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. Further research of a potentially significant impact may reveal that the impact is actually less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.
- 2 Less than Significant with Mitigation applies where an impact could be significant but specific mitigation has been identified that reduces the impact to a less than significant level.
- 3 Less than Significant or No Impact indicates that either a project will have an impact but the impact is considered minor or that a project does not impact the particular resource.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
1. LAND USE - Would the project:					
a. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to a general plan, specific plan or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		The project is consistent with environmental policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, Arden-Arcade Community Plan, Plan and Sacramento County Zoning Code.
b. Physically disrupt or divide an established community?				X	The project will not create physical barriers that substantially limit movement within or through the community.
2. POPULATION/HOUSING - Would the project:					
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of infrastructure)?				X	The proposed infrastructure project is intended to service existing or planned development and will not induce substantial unplanned population growth.
b. Displace substantial amounts of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X	The project will not result in the removal of existing housing, and thus will not displace substantial amounts of existing housing.
3. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or areas containing prime soils to uses not conducive to agricultural production?				X	The project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the current Sacramento County Important Farmland Map published by the California Department of Conservation. The site does not contain prime soils.
b. Conflict with any existing Williamson Act contract?				X	No Williamson Act contracts apply to the project site.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses?				X	The project does not occur in an area of agricultural production.
4. AESTHETICS - Would the project:					
a. Substantially alter existing viewsheds such as scenic highways, corridors or vistas?				X	The project does not occur in the vicinity of any scenic highways, corridors, or vistas.
b. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				X	Construction will not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site.
c. Create a new source of substantial light, glare, or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X	The project will not result in a new source of substantial light, glare or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.
5. AIRPORTS - Would the project:					
a. Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip safety zones.
b. Expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip noise zones or contours.
c. Result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft?				X	The project does not affect navigable airspace.
d. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X	The project does not involve or affect air traffic movement.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
6. PUBLIC SERVICES - Would the project:					
a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project?				X	The project will not result in increased demand for water supply.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?				X	The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District has adequate wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to service the proposed project.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X	The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?			X		The project will not require construction or expansion of new water supply, wastewater treatment, or wastewater disposal facilities. The proposed project is the maintenance of an existing wastewater pumping station refer to the Public Services discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?			X		Project construction would not require the addition of new stormwater drainage facilities. The proposed project is the maintenance of an existing wastewater pumping station refer to the Public Services discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		The project will not require new electric or natural gas service.
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?				X	The project would incrementally increase demand for emergency services, but would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts as a result of providing adequate service.
h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services?				X	The project will not require the use of public school services.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services?				X	The project will not require park and recreation services.
7. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC - Would the project:					
a. Result in a substantial increase in vehicle trips that would exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the County?				X	The project will not increase vehicle trips.
b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project.
c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project; therefore no impacts to public safety on area roadways will result.
d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X	The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.
8. AIR QUALITY - Would the project:					
a. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X		The project does not exceed the screening thresholds established by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District and will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?			X		See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X	The project will not generate objectionable odors.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
9. NOISE - Would the project:					
a. Result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?			X		The project is not in the vicinity of any uses that generate substantial noise, nor will the completed project generate substantial noise. The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable standards.
b. Result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity?			X		Project construction will result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This impact is less than significant due to the temporary nature of the these activities, limits on the duration of noise, and evening and nighttime restrictions imposed by the County Noise Ordinance (Chapter 6.68 of the County Code).
10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:					
a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge?				X	The project will not substantially increase water demand over the existing use.
b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X		Compliance with applicable requirements of the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards will ensure that impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?			X		The project is within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map (Flood Zone AE). The Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards require that the project be located outside or above the floodplain, and will ensure that impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?			X		Although the project is within a 100-year floodplain, compliance with the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards will ensure that impacts are less than significant.
e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?			X		The project is located in an area subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP). Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
f. Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X		The project will not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?			X		Adequate on- and/or off-site drainage improvements will be required pursuant to the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Improvement Standards.
h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?			X		Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
11. GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project:					
a. Expose people or structures to substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?				X	Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. The Uniform Building Code contains applicable construction regulations for earthquake safety that will ensure less than significant impacts.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion, siltation or loss of topsoil?			X		Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce the amount of construction site erosion and minimize water quality degradation by providing stabilization and protection of disturbed areas, and by controlling the runoff of sediment and other pollutants during the course of construction.
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, soil expansion, liquefaction or collapse?			X		The project is not located on an unstable geologic or soil unit.
d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available?				X	A public sewer system is available to serve the project.
e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource?				X	The project is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site?				X	No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?		X			The project site contains suitable habitat for VELB and nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk and other nesting birds and raptors. Mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?				X	No sensitive natural communities occur on the project site, nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?		X			Chicken Ranch Slough crosses the project site. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above..
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?			X		Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected.
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?				X	No native and/or landmark trees would be removed or otherwise disturbed on the project site, nor is it anticipated that any native and/or landmark trees would be affected off-site. No trenching, excavation, or other ground disturbance would occur within driplines of native trees.
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?			X		The project is consistent with local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, state or federal plan for the conservation of habitat?				X	There are no known conflicts with any approved plan for the conservation of habitat.
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?				X	No historical resources would be affected by the proposed project.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?			X		No known archaeological resources occur on-site.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X		No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation.
d. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?			X		Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was received. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
14. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project:					
a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X		The project does not involve the use or handling of hazardous material.
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment?				X	The project is not located on a known hazardous materials site.
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan?				X	The project would not interfere with any known emergency response or evacuation plan.
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas?				X	The project is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires.
15. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X		The project will not have the potential to interfere with the County meeting the goals of AB 32 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020); therefore, the climate change impact of the project is considered less than significant.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	Current Land Use Designation	Consistent	Not Consistent	Comments
General Plan	MDR (mixed use corridor)	X		
Community Plan	RD-3	X		
Land Use Zone	GC(PC)	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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