



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:** PLER2019-00117

2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** Capitola Pump Station Rehabilitation Project

The project proposes to replace the existing dry pit pump station with a wet pit, submersible pump station. During storm events, the drainage channel/tributary flows over the pavement, depositing sediment and debris throughout the area. To alleviate this problem, the pump station will be reconfigured to include a new valve vault, manhole, and wet well. The maximum vertical depth of excavation will be 15 feet; excavation will be confined to the pump station limits.

Other components of the project include widening the existing access road, constructing curbs and guardrails, constructing a retaining wall around the eastern portion of the pad, extending the pump station pad approximately 500 square feet, and replacing the existing 24-inch culvert, which diverts the existing drainage beneath the project site, with a 36-inch culvert. Concrete headwalls will be constructed within the drainage feature at the northern and southern ends of the pump station.

3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** N/A

4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located in the Fair Oaks community of unincorporated Sacramento County. The existing pump station is located approximately 215 feet east of Capitola Avenue and 60 feet west of Earnscliff Avenue, at the end of a paved access path

5. **Project Applicant:** Sacramento Area Sewer District

6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

- 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.
- It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
- It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
- 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 Office of County Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.



Recoverable Signature

X Tim Hawkins

Tim Hawkins

Environmental Coordinator

Signed by: hawkinst@saccounty.net

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLER2019-00117

NAME: Capitola Pump Station Rehabilitation Project

LOCATION: The project site is located in the Fair Oaks community of unincorporated Sacramento County. The existing pump station is located approximately 215 feet east of Capitola Avenue and 60 feet west of Earnscliff Avenue, at the end of a paved access path (Plate IS-1).

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: N/A

APPLICANT: Sacramento Area Sewer District

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to replace the existing dry pit pump station with a wet pit, submersible pump station. During storm events, the drainage channel/tributary flows over the pavement, depositing sediment and debris throughout the area. To alleviate this problem, the pump station will be reconfigured to include a new valve vault, manhole, and wet well. The maximum vertical depth of excavation will be 15 feet; excavation will be confined to the pump station limits.

Other components of the project include widening the existing access road, constructing curbs and guardrails, constructing a retaining wall around the eastern portion of the pad, extending the pump station pad approximately 500 square feet, and replacing the existing 24-inch culvert, which diverts the existing drainage beneath the project site, with a 36-inch culvert. Concrete headwalls will be constructed within the drainage feature at the northern and southern ends of the pump station. Please reference Plate IS-2 and Plate IS-3.

Improvements to the pump station infrastructure include:

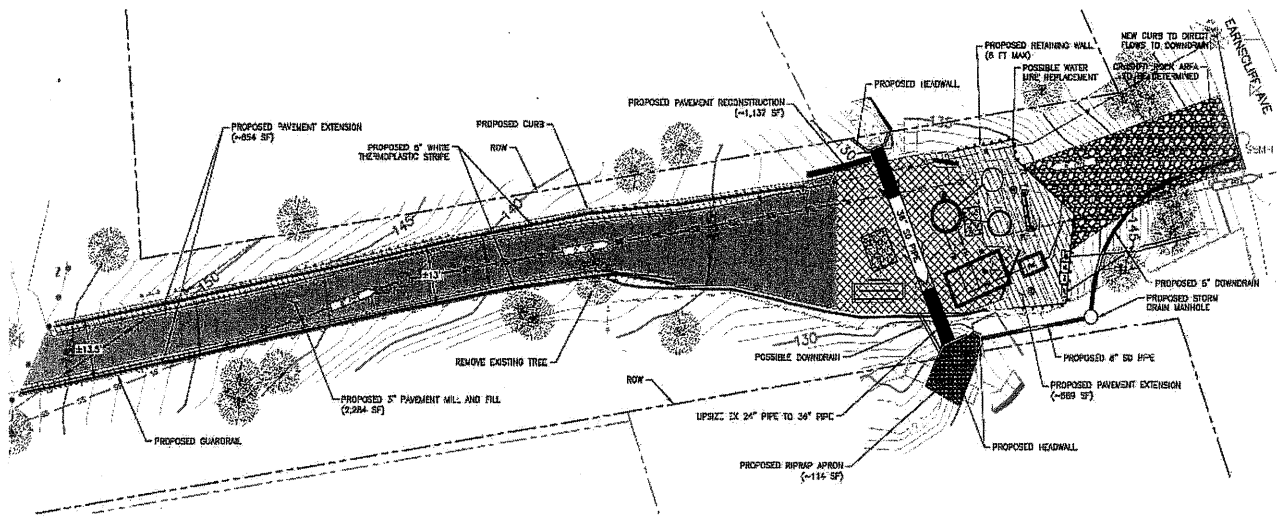
- Construction of a 6-foot diameter wet well with a wet pump
- A 4-inch force main
- Construction of a new valve vault and bypass connection
- Relocating the existing electrical panel

- Installation of a permanent generator and fuel tank within contained housing
- Installation of an odor control pad
- Conversion of the existing 5-foot dry well into an emergency storage well
 - Installation of an 8-inch diameter pipe from new wet well
- Conversion of existing wet well to emergency storage well
 - Installation of an 8-inch diameter pipe from new wet well
- Installation of a new motor and transducer junction box

Plate IS-1: Vicinity Map with Drainage



Plate IS-2: Proposed Site Plan



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within an urban, residential neighborhood within the Fair Oaks community of unincorporated Sacramento County. The project site is bordered by three backyards, which have been landscaped with ornamental plants, non-native grasses and trees, bamboo, native oak trees, and English ivy present throughout the area. The pump station is set upon a concrete pad at the end of a private, paved access road and is located beneath a dense tree canopy (Plate IS-4). The pump station was constructed upon a historic drainage feature, which still has flows during storm events. During storm events, waters from the channel flow over the pavement, depositing sediment and debris throughout the area. Flows terminate into the American River, which is located approximately 590 feet to the south of the project site.

The existing pump station includes underground pumps and a portable, emergency generator. The emergency generator is only operational in the event of a power outage and routine testing. The existing pumps are fully enclosed, while the generator and compressor are fully exposed.

Plate IS-4: View from Capitola Avenue looking east towards pump station



Plate IS-5: Eastern slope below Earnscliff Avenue



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 pump station was originally constructed in 1969. The site consists of 6-inch to 8-inch diameter, sewer flow pipes. The pump station serves the surrounding residential area. Flows converge at the pump station and travel east through a 6-inch diameter force main towards the Sailor Bar Pump Station. Flows are then routed to the regional system interceptor, which are directed to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in Elk Grove where they are processed.

The pump station has deteriorated over the past 50-years, resulting in various civil, mechanical, electrical, and structural issues with the facility. The facility's location within a creek channel has resulted in further damage to infrastructure during a number of flooding events. During large rain events, the drainage that flows under the project site exceeds the existing culvert's capacity, resulting in the overtopping and flooding of the site. If the flows were to result in a pump and/or generator failure, the wet well at the site would fill within four minutes, and would result in an overflow of sewage into the associated creek channel. The proposed project will not only rehabilitate deteriorated infrastructure, but will also address flooding issues by constructing additional drainage improvements and replacing the dry pump with a wet pump.

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

- Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project.
- 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.

SEWER SERVICE & FACILITY CAPACITY

The Regional Sanitation's Board of Directors adopted the Interceptor Sequencing Study (ISS) in February 2013. The ISS updated the Regional Sanitation's Master Plan 2000, which was intended to predict existing and future capacity needs in the regional interceptor system and provide a strategic approach to plan for these capacity needs.

The SASD Board of Directors approved the most current SASD planning document, the 2010 System Capacity Plan Update (SCP) in January 2012. The proposed project is located within the existing 2010 SCP service boundaries.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The project consists of the rehabilitation and replacement of deteriorated sewer infrastructure facilities, in order to continue providing sewer collection services to the surrounding area. Construction of the new sewage facilities would be limited to the existing footprint of the pad (Plate IS-3).

Regional Sanitation and SASD have adequate capacity to receive additional sewage; however, this project would not result in an increase in sewage conveyed. The project intends to rehabilitate an existing pump station and upgrade infrastructure in order to improve safety and efficiency. The project will result in improvements to an existing facility. The proposed improvements to the pump station would improve the overall safety and efficiency of the site and its infrastructure. The proposed improvements would not result in an increase in sewage conveyed.

CONCLUSION

Regional Sanitation and SASD have adequate capacity. The project would not result in substantial adverse impacts associated with the proposed facility upgrades. Impacts associated with expansion of existing sewage facilities are ***less than significant***.

AIR QUALITY

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

- 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.
- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

REGULATORY SETTING

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. SMAQMD has established significance thresholds to determine if a proposed project's emission contribution significantly contributes to regional air quality impacts (Table IS-1). The current analysis utilizes the current SMAQMD standards as outlined below.

Table IS-1: 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 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.

The estimated area of disturbance for construction is 0.17 acres. The project may involve minor trenching activities for installation of 8-inch diameter pipes and/or placement of electrical conduit. Another possible construction method is to use

horizontal directional drilling. The project involves minor cut-and-fill operations consisting of the placement of rip-rap, hill stabilization, and minor grading to redirect drainage flows under and around the pump station. CalEEMod was used to estimate emissions for the project since the project does not meet SMAQMD's screening requirements (project involves cut-and-fill operations; reference Appendix A).

CalEEMod utilizes equipment, phasing and timelines to generate daily construction emissions and operation emissions for a project. For modeling purposes, maximum numbers of equipment were used, and it was assumed all equipment could operate simultaneously. This represents a conservative estimate to equipment and timelines that demonstrates a 'worst case scenario' in terms of potential emissions. The results are summarized in Table IS-2 below.

OZONE PRECURSOR EMISSIONS (NO_x)

The SMAQMD Guide currently provides screening criteria for construction-related ozone precursor emissions (NO_x) similar to those that 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.

The estimated area of disturbance for construction is 0.17 acres. The project may involve minor trenching activities for installation of 8-inch diameter pipes and/or placement of electrical conduit. Another possible construction method is to use horizontal directional drilling. The project involves minor cut-and-fill operations consisting of the placement of rip-rap, hill stabilization, and minor grading to redirect drainage flows under and around the pump station. CalEEMod was used to estimate emissions for the project since the project does not meet SMAQMD's screening

requirements (project involves cut-and-fill operations). The results are summarized in Table IS-2 below.

Table IS-2: CalEEMod Estimated Construction Emissions

Construction Year 2020	Constituent in pounds per day			
	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Thresholds	n/a	85	80	82
Estimated Emissions	3.05	26.41	1.80	1.33

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONCLUSION

As shown in Table IS-2, the project will not exceed the SMAQMD construction significance thresholds for NOx, PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}; therefore, impacts associated with emissions for air quality standards are ***less than significant***.

NOISE

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

- Generate a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies.
- Generate a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.
- Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

The Sacramento County General Plan Noise Element and the County Noise Ordinance outlines standards for noise for all land use projects. General Plan policies that pertain to this project are:

NO-6 Where a project would consists of or include non-transportation noise sources, the noise generation of those sources shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the interior and exterior noise level standards at existing noise-sensitive areas in the project vicinity.

NO-8 Noise associated with construction activities shall adhere to the County Code requirements. Specifically, Section 6.68.090(e) addresses construction noise within the County.

NO-16 The following sources of noise shall be exempt from the provisions of this Noise Element:

- a. Emergency warning devices and equipment operated in conjunction with emergency situation, such as sirens and generators which are activated during power outages. The routine testing of such warning devices and equipment shall also be exempt provided such testing occurs during daytime hours.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The pump station is located at the bottom of a private access road and is surrounded by residential back yards. The nearest residence is located up the hillside, approximately 65 feet north of the pump station. The existing pump station includes underground pumps and a portable, emergency generator. The emergency generator is only operational in the event of a power outage and routine testing.

CONSTRUCTION NOISE

Short-term construction noise at the project site will vary based on the type and number of equipment used during any given hour. Construction activities at the project site will include demolition of the existing pump station, earthwork, excavation for and construction of the new wet well. Construction equipment may include, but is not limited to an excavator, vibratory roller, hoe ram, haul trucks, dump truck, jackhammer, bulldozer, grader, and a crane. As stated in County policies above, construction-related noise is exempt if the activities take place between the hours of 6 am and 8 pm, Monday through Friday and 7 am and 8 pm on Saturday and Sunday. All construction will occur during these hours.

OPERATIONAL NOISE

The existing pump station has fully enclosed pumps, and fully exposed backup generator and compressor. The proposed project will have similar equipment. The proposed project would replace the portable, emergency generator with an above ground generator and fuel tank to be housed at a fixed location, approximately 10 feet west of the existing generator location. The new generator will operate in a similar capacity and would only be operational during emergencies and routine testing. Pursuant to Policy NO-16 (a) of the Noise Element, emergency operation of a generator and routine testing (during daytime hours) are exempt from county noise standards.

CONCLUSION

Construction-related noise and operational noise impacts are considered ***less than significant***.

GROUND-BORNE VIBRATION

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) describes ground-borne vibrations as that can cause buildings to shake and rumbling sounds to be heard. In contrast to airborne noise, ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of ground-borne vibration are trains, buses on rough roads, and construction activities such as blasting, pile-driving and

operating heavy earth-moving equipment. The effects of ground-borne vibration include feel-able movement of the building floors, rattling of windows, shaking of items on shelves or hanging on walls, and rumbling sounds. In extreme cases, the vibration can cause damage to buildings. Building damage is typically only a factor in the case of blasting and pile-driving during construction. Ground-borne vibration related to potential building damage effects is generally related to the peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches/second (FTA 2018).

The peak particle velocity (PPV) is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. The PPV is most frequently used to describe vibration impacts to buildings. Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Sensitive receptors for vibration include structures (especially older masonry structures) and vibration sensitive equipment. The FTA measure of the threshold of architectural damage for conventional sensitive structures is 0.2 in/sec PPV.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Vibration levels from typical construction equipment can be found in the FTA's Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (2018). Table IS-3 provides a summary of vibration levels for anticipated construction equipment for the project.

Table IS-3: Vibration Levels for Typical Construction Equipment

Equipment	PPV at 25 ft. (in/sec)	PPV at 26 ft. (in/sec) ¹
Vibratory Roller	0.210	0.20
Hoe Ram	0.089	0.083
Caisson Drilling	0.089	0.083
Loaded trucks	0.076	0.072
Jackhammer	0.035	0.033
Small bulldozer	0.003	0.003
Notes: 1. Based on the propagation adjustment formula $PPV = PPV_{25 \text{ feet}} \times (25/\text{distance from the equipment to the receptor})^{1.5}$ Source: FTA 2018		

Construction equipment would not exceed the 0.2 in/sec PPV vibration significance criteria for building damage effects at a distance of 26 feet, and would attenuate to an even smaller level at greater distances. The potential impact area would generally not extend beyond the project site limits. There are no existing structures within 50 feet of the proposed improvement areas. Therefore, no significant structural damage impacts to nearby residences are anticipated to result from implementation of the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

Impacts related to ground-borne vibration are considered ***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.
- 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.

DRAINAGE

An unnamed drainage/tributary feature flows through the project site and terminates into the American River approximately 600 feet downstream. The feature is episodic and is located within the HUC 8 (Lower American) subwatershed. The section of the channel north of the pump station is unlined, dirt channel (Plate IS-6). It flows beneath the pump station via a 24-inch culvert, and into the rock-lined segment of the channel on the southern end (Plate IS-7), which extends approximately 50 yards, before it eventually returns to a natural, unlined channel. County Office of Planning and Environmental Review (PER) staff conducted a site visit on February 19, 2020. PER staff observed that the feature lacks physical indicators of an ordinary high water mark.

During high flow events, flows have exceeded the culvert's capacity and have overtopped the concrete pad of the pump station, spreading debris and water across the site. During these same types of storm events, flows from Earnscliff Avenue flow down the eastern slope, overtop the project site and then drain into the tributary feature.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project will make multiple drainage improvements to address drainage issues. The existing 24-inch culvert will be replaced with a 36-inch culvert, which will provide additional drainage capacity beneath the pump station. Concrete headwalls will be placed on the north and south sides of the culvert will help stabilize the channel. A rip-rap apron (~114 square feet) will be placed at the southern end of the pump station immediately south of the southern headwall. A curb will be placed on the western side of Earnscliff Avenue to direct surface flows into a new 8-inch down drain that will direct flows around the pump station and into the rip-rap apron in the southern end of the drainage channel. The proposed improvements will involve placement of fill within the channel (headwalls and rip-rap) and may be subject to further permitting requirements (refer to Wetlands and other Surface Waters section).

CONCLUSION

The proposed drainage improvements will not significantly alter existing drainage or increase surface runoff; impacts are considered ***less than significant***.

Plate IS-6: Northern end of drainage feature



Plate IS-7: Southern end of drainage feature



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 will 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.

The project must include an effective combination of erosion, sediment and other pollution control BMPs in compliance with the county ordinances. 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:

- Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees.
- 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 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 the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.

NATIVE TREES

Sacramento County has identified the value of its native and landmark trees and has adopted measures for their preservation. The Tree Ordinance (Chapter 19.04 and 19.12 of the County Code) provides protections for landmark trees and heritage trees. The County Code defines a landmark tree as “an especially prominent or stately tree on any land in Sacramento County, including privately owned land” and a heritage tree as “native oak trees that are at or over 19” diameter at breast height (dbh).” Chapter 19.12 of the County Code, titled Tree Preservation and Protection, defines native oak trees as valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*) and states that “it shall be the policy of the County to preserve all trees possible through its development review process.” It should be noted that to be considered a tree, as opposed to a seedling or sapling, the tree must have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of at least 6 inches or, if it has multiple trunks of less than 6 inches each, a combined dbh of 10 inches. The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element policies CO-138 and CO-139 also provide protections for native trees:

CO-138. Protect and preserve non-oak native trees along riparian areas if used by Swainson’s hawk, as well as landmark and native oak trees measuring a minimum of 6 inches in diameter or 10 inches aggregate for multi-trunk trees at 4.5 feet above ground.

CO-139. Native trees other than oaks, which cannot be protected through development, shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed.

Native trees other than oaks include Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*, which is

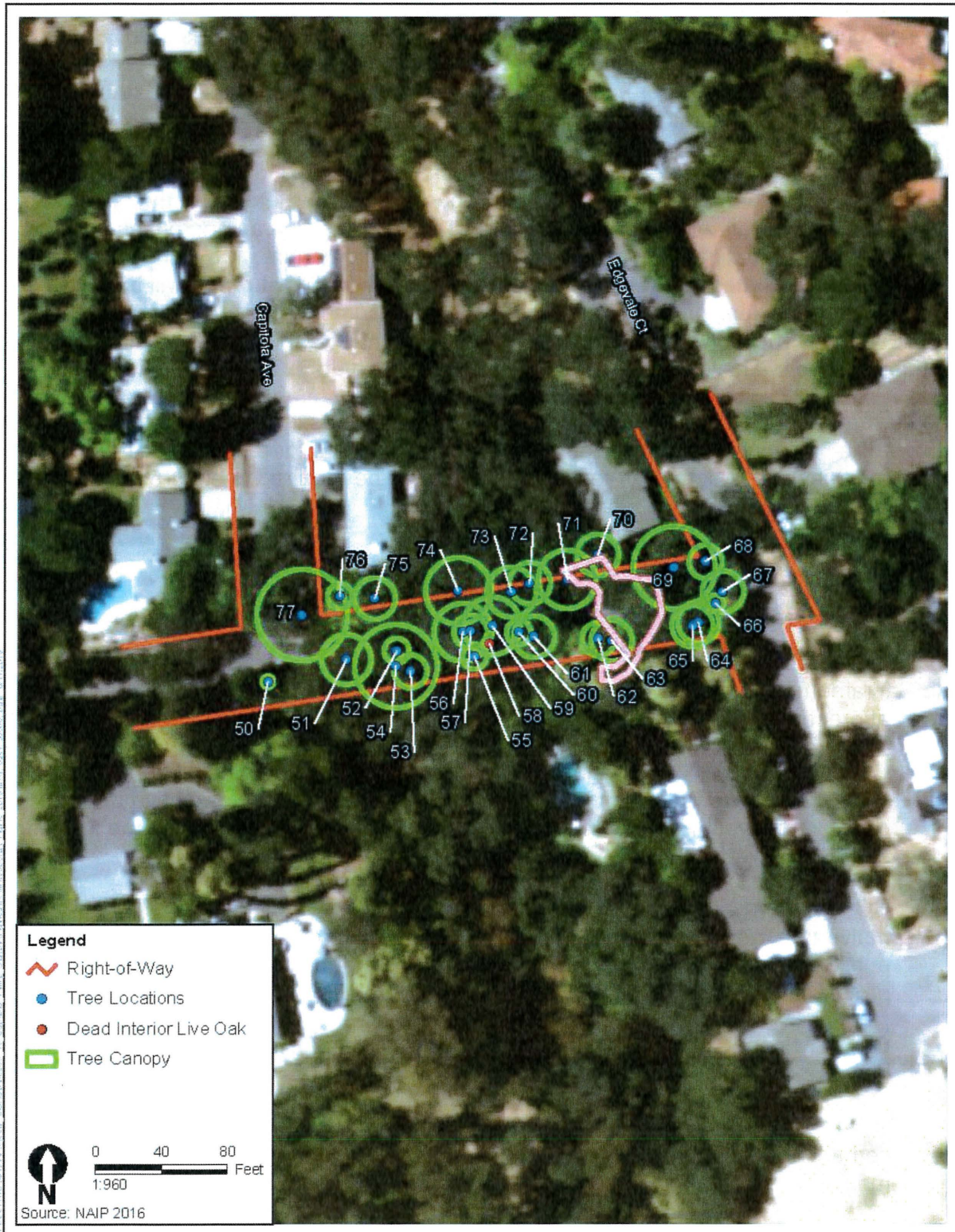
also a List 1B plant), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), California white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), shining willow (*Salix lucida*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), and dusky willow (*Salix melanopsis*).

Partial mitigation should be applied to 6-inch (or 10-inch aggregate for multi-trunk trees) or larger dbh native oak trees when encroachment exceeds 20 percent of the dripline protection area, as defined by a circle using the distance from the trunk to the tip of the longest limb as radius. The concept of partial mitigation stems from the fact that removal of more than 25-30 percent of a tree's root system or live canopy can result in early decline, if not death. The dripline protection area is a conservative boundary from a development perspective, because roots are known to extend past the furthest extent of the canopy. The dripline protection area is the minimum protected area for a tree. Past practices during monitoring of project development utilized a 20 percent encroachment threshold because of the difference between the extent of root systems and the minimum protected area. An encroachment of 20 percent of the dripline protection area will likely impact 25-30 percent of the root system, if not more. The following encroachment thresholds should be applied:

- Encroachment of 20 percent or less is considered a minor impact, and does not require mitigation.
- Encroachment of more than 20 percent and less than 50 percent requires partial mitigation based on the percentage of encroachment multiplied by the impacted tree's dbh.
- Encroachment of 50 percent or more requires full mitigation for the tree.

ICF International, Inc. (ICF) conducted an arborist survey and prepared the arborist report (Appendix B). There were 28 trees recorded within the survey area (reference Plate IS-8); 17 of these are native oaks.

Plate IS-8: Tree Exhibit



DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Based upon the current design proposal two native trees (Tree #58 & #59 of the arborist report) would be removed. Tree #58 is a dead interior live oak (10 inches dbh). Since the tree is dead, its removal will not require any compensatory mitigation. Tree #59 is a native blue oak (21 inches dbh) described in "fair-good" condition and would require 21 inches of compensatory mitigation.

Two interior live oaks (#65 & #69) will have encroachment beyond 20 percent. Tree #65 (19 inches dbh) of the arborist report will be impacted by the extension of the concrete pad and retaining wall. As proposed, construction would result in an encroachment of 22 percent. Partial mitigation for this encroachment would require 4.18 inches (19-inch dbh x .22 encroachment). Tree #69 (18 inches dbh) of the arborist report will be impacted by the extension of the concrete pad and placement of the retaining wall. As proposed, construction would result in an encroachment of 22 percent. Partial mitigation for this encroachment would require 3.96 inches (18-inch dbh x .22 encroachment).

The current project proposal would require a total of 9 inches in partial mitigation (Tree #65 + #69 = 8.14 inches and then rounded up) and 21 inches for removal of Tree #59 for a total of 30 inches. Oak tree protection mitigation will be required to ensure the vitality and health of the other native trees on-site.

CONCLUSION

Impacts to oaks are considered *less than significant*.

NON-NATIVE TREES AND TREE CANOPY

The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element contains several policies aimed at preserving tree canopy within the County. These are:

CO-145. Removal of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the 15-year shade cover values for tree species.

CO-146. If new tree canopy cannot be created onsite to mitigate for the non-native tree canopy removed for new development, project proponents (including public agencies) shall contribute to the Greenprint funding in an amount proportional to the tree canopy of the specific project.

CO-147. Increase the number of trees planted within residential lots and within new and existing parking lots.

CO-149. Trees planted within new or existing parking lots should utilize pervious cement and structured soils in a radius from the base of the tree necessary to maximize water infiltration sufficient to sustain the tree at full growth.

The 15-year shade cover values for tree species referenced in policy CO-145 are also referenced by the Sacramento County Zoning Code, Chapter 30, Article 4, and the list is maintained by the SacDOT, Landscape Planning and Design Division. The list includes more than seventy trees, so is not included here, but it is available upon request from the Sacramento County Office of Planning and Environmental Review. Policy CO-146 references the Greenprint program, which is run by the Sacramento Tree Foundation and has a goal of planting five million trees in the Sacramento region.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed design would not require the removal of any of the 11 non-native trees on-site. The county does not require partial mitigation for encroachment into non-native trees.

If the final project plans require the removal of non-native trees, mitigation would be required to establish the creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the SacDOT 15-year shade cover values for tree species. If on-site plantings are determined to be infeasible, then funding shall be contributed to the Sacramento Tree Foundation's Greenprint program in an amount proportional to the tree canopy lost.

CONCLUSION

Impacts to non-native trees are considered *less than significant*.

WETLANDS AND OTHER SURFACE WATERS

Federal and state regulation (Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401) uses the term "surface water" to refer to all standing or flowing water which is present above-ground either perennially or seasonally. There are many types of surface waters, but the two major groupings are linear waterways with a bed and bank (streams, rivers, etc.) and wetlands. The Clean Water Act has defined the term wetland to mean "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions". The term "wetlands" includes a diverse assortment of habitats such as perennial and seasonal freshwater marshes, vernal pools, and wetted swales. The 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland and is therefore subject to local, State or Federal regulation of that habitat type. A delineation verification by the Army Corps will verify the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and will help determine the extent of government jurisdiction.

Wetlands are regulated by both the federal and state government, pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 404 (federal) and Section 401 (state). The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) is generally the lead agency for the federal permit process, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) is generally the lead agency for the state permit process. The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for

commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Isolated wetlands, that is, those wetlands that are not hydrologically connected to other “navigable” surface waters (or their tributaries), are not considered to be subject to the Clean Water Act.

In addition to the Clean Water Act, the state also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which does not require that waters be “navigable”. For this reason, Federal non-jurisdictional waters – isolated wetlands – can be regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne.

The Clean Water Act establishes a “no net” loss” policy regarding wetlands for the state and federal governments, and General Plan Policy CO-58 establishes a “no net loss” policy for Sacramento County. Pursuant to these policies, any wetlands to be excavated or filled require 1:1 mitigation, and construction within the wetlands cannot take place until the appropriate permit(s) have been obtained from the Army Corps, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Regional Water Board, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and any other agencies with authority over surface waters. Any loss of delineated wetlands not mitigated for through the permitting process must be mitigated, pursuant to County policy. Appropriate mitigation may include establishment of a conservation easement over wetlands, purchase of mitigation banking credits, or similar measures.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Since the subject channel does not meet all three criteria for delineating as a wetland, a literature for delineating a non-wetland feature was used. The US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Field Guide to the Identification of the OHWM in the Arid West Region of the Western US Delineation Manual (2008) and the Corps’ Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (2007) were used to help identify the feature classification and determine whether it would be considered a water of the US.

The feature is generally shallow and vegetation consists of English ivy, non-native grasses, and ornamental landscaping (southern end). As noted in the drainage discussion, the feature lacks physical indicators of an OHWM and does not have a definitive bed. Additionally, the feature only receives flows during storm events. Together, this information indicates that the feature would likely be classified as an ephemeral swale or gully according to the Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook. These features are not jurisdictional under the CWA and therefore would not be subject to permitting under Section 404 of the CWA.

This information was conveyed to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) via email and in a subsequent conference call. Since the project is not subject to Section 404 permitting, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification would not be required; however, Regional Water Board staff indicated that the feature still is considered waters of the state and a General Waste Discharge Requirement notification would need to be submitted. The project will be required to comply with all state and federal regulation and policies for dredge and fill activities within jurisdictional waters, including the obtaining of all applicable permits.

CONCLUSION

Impacts to jurisdictional waters are considered *less than significant*.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

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.

CESA and FESA 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. USFWS is responsible for implementation of the FESA while the CDFW implements the 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, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any threatened or endangered wildlife species. Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation and is applied to threatened or endangered plant species as well.

Take, incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, may be authorized by one of two procedures. If a federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of the project, then initiation of formal consultation between that agency and USFWS pursuant to Section 7 of the 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 the FESA must be obtained. USFWS may issue such a permit upon completion of a satisfactory conservation plan for any listed species that would be affected by the project.

Special-status species are tracked in CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a statewide inventory of the locations and conditions of the state's rarest plant and animal taxa and vegetation types. CDFW's CRPR includes five rarity and endangerment ranks for categorizing plant species of concern. All plants with a CRPR are considered "special plants" by CDFW. The term "special plants" is a broad term used by CDFW to refer to all of the plant taxa inventoried in the CNDDDB, regardless of their legal or protection status. Plants ranked as CRPR 1A (plants presumed to be extinct in California), 1B (plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), and 2 (plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere) may qualify as endangered, rare, or threatened species within the definition of State CEQA Guidelines (CCR Section 15380). In general, plant species ranked CRPR 3 (plants about which more information is needed) and 4 (plants of limited distribution) do not meet the definition of endangered, rare, or threatened pursuant to CEQA Section 15380. As such, CRPR 3 and 4 species are not included in this analysis.

The term “California species of special concern” is applied by CDFW to animals not listed under the federal ESA or CESA, but that are considered to be declining at a rate that could result in listing, or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. CDFW’s fully protected status was California’s first attempt to identify and protect animals that were rare or facing extinction. Most species listed as fully protected were eventually listed as threatened or endangered under CESA; however, some species remain listed as fully protected but do not have simultaneous listing under CESA. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no take permits can be issued for these species except for scientific research purposes or for relocation to protect livestock.

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), and species of special concern (State of California classification) are given similar treatment as protected animal species. Plants identified as 1A, 1B, and 2A, 2B by the California Native Plant Society are treated similarly under CEQA.

A list of special-status species known or with potential to occur on the project site or in the immediate vicinity was developed from database queries of USFWS’ Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), CDFW’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), and the California Native Plant Society Inventory (CNPS), together with a reconnaissance-level biological survey (Appendix C) conducted by AECOM biological staff on April 26, 2019.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Table IS-4 provides a list of the special-status plant species that have been documented in the CNDDDB search (Citrus Heights, Carmichael, Folsom, & Buffalo Creek) and describes their regulatory status, habitat, and potential for occurrence on the project site.

Table IS-4: Special-Status Plant Species & Potential for Occurrence

Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Vernal pools and swales in areas of low cover of competing vegetation; most often on gopher turnings along margins of pools or swales (Witham 2006:38); 0 to 1,000 feet elevation. Blooms March-May.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the project site. Known occurrences within the USGS quads search, occur approximately 7.33 miles to the south of the project site.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	–	–	1B.2	Marshes, swamps (lake margins), and vernal pools. 32 to 7790 feet elevation. Blooms: April-August	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on site. Nearest recorded occurrence are located 6.05 miles to the southeast.

Species	Status ¹			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence ²
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	–	–	2B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic) and vernal pools. 0 to 1460 feet elevation. Blooms: March-May.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the project site and only one known occurrence is present within five miles of the project site – 2.10 miles to the east of the project site.
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	–	–	1B.1	Relatively deep and wet vernal pools (Witham 2006:39); below 3,000 feet elevation. Blooms April–June.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat not present on site. Nearest recorded occurrence is located 5.52 miles to the southeast.
Pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> <i>ssp. myersii</i>	–	–	1B.1	Vernal pools. 65 – 1085 feet elevation. Blooms: April – May.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat. There is one recorded occurrence within 5 miles and is located 2.58 miles to the east of the project site.
Sacramento Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	–	–	1B.1	Vernal Pools. 99 – 330 feet elevation. Blooms: April-July.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat. There are three known occurrences within five miles of the site. The nearest recorded occurrence is located 2.37 miles east of the project site.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	–	–	1B.2	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps; below 2,200 feet elevation. Blooms May–October.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide potential habitat. There are four recorded occurrences, with the nearest known occurrence located 2.92 miles southwest of the project site.
Slender Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia tenuis</i>	–	–	1B.1	Often-gravelly vernal pools. 115 – 5775 feet elevation. Blooms: May-September.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat. Nearest recorded occurrence is located 6.15 miles south of the project site.

Notes: USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; ESA = Federal Endangered Species Act; CESA = California Endangered Species Act

¹ Legal Status Definitions

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:	California Rare Plant Ranks:
E Endangered (legally protected)	1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)
T Threatened (legally protected)	2 Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under ESA or CESA)
California Department of Fish and Game:	CRPR Extensions:
E Endangered (legally protected)	1 Seriously endangered in California (>80% of occurrences are threatened and/or high degree and immediacy of threat)
	2 Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80% of occurrences are threatened)

² Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present on the project site due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or species not detected by surveys during blooming period.

Could occur: Suitable habitat is available on the project site; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Sources: USFWS 2019, CDFW 2019, CNDDDB 2019, CNPS 2019

As shown in Table IS-4, the project site does not contain suitable habitat for special-status plant species. All of the rare plant species returned within the CNDDDB query require aquatic habitat (vernal pools, marsh, wetlands, etc.); however, the project site does not contain any of the habitat needed for these plant species.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Table IS-5 provides a list of the special-status wildlife species that have been documented within the CNDDDB search area (Citrus Heights, Carmichael, Folsom, & Buffalo Creek) and USFWS IPaC results for Sacramento County. The table describes their regulatory status, habitat, and potential for occurrence on the project site.

Table IS-5: Special-Status Wildlife and Potential for Occurrence

Species	Listing Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
Invertebrates				
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T	–	Elderberry shrubs below 3,000 feet in elevation, typically in riparian habitats. Found in stems measuring 1 inch or greater at ground level.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not contain elderberry shrubs, which are the sole hosts for this species.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	–	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands in valley and foothill grasslands. Tends to occur in smaller wetland features (less than 0.05 acre in size) (USFWS 1994).	Not expected to occur. The project site does not contain vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands. Nearest known occurrence located approximately 1.36 miles southeast of the project site.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	E	–	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands in valley and foothill grasslands that pond for sufficient duration to allow the species to complete its life cycle. Typically found in ponds ranging from 0.1 to 80 acres in size (USFWS 1994).	Not expected to occur. The project site does not contain vernal pools or other seasonal wetlands. Nearest known occurrence located approximately 5.06 miles southeast of the project site.
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	T	SC	Inhabits ponds, slow-moving creeks, and streams with deep pools that are lined with dense emergent marsh or shrubby riparian vegetation. Submerged root masses and undercut banks are important habitat features for this species.	Not expected to occur. No breeding habitat for this species is present on the project site. The site is surrounded by suburban development and the species is considered extirpated from the Sacramento Valley floor.
California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T	T	Vernal pools and seasonal wetlands with a minimum 10-week inundation period and surrounding uplands, primarily grasslands, with burrows and other belowground refugia (e.g., rock or soil crevices).	Not expected to occur. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T	T	Slow-moving streams, sloughs, ponds, marshes, inundated floodplains, rice fields, and irrigation/drainage ditches on the Central Valley floor with mud bottoms, earthen banks, emergent vegetation, abundant small aquatic prey and absence or low numbers of large predatory fish. Also, require upland refugia not subject to flooding during the snake's inactive season.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat occurs on or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	–	SC	Occurs in shallow, seasonal wetlands in valley and foothill habitats such as grasslands, open chaparral, sage	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

Species	Listing Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
			scrubland, short-grass plains, and pine woodlands. Spadefoot occur in both grazed and ungrazed habitat. Adult spadefoot occupy burrows up to three feet in depth in upland habitat during dry periods to avoid desiccation Current research on amphibian conservation suggests that average habitat utilization falls within 1,200 feet of aquatic habitats.	
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	–	SC	Forage in ponds, marshes, slow-moving streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches; nest in nearby uplands with low, sparse vegetation.	Not expected to occur. The project site does not provide suitable aquatic or upland habitat for this species; No suitable habitat occurs on or immediately adjacent to the project site. The nearest known occurrence is located along the in a ponded area, approximately 1.19 miles to the east.
Birds				
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	–	T	Digs nest burrows in nearly vertical banks/cliff faces and requires substrates comprised of soft soils such as fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and sand. Suitable banks for nesting must be at least 1 meter (3.3 feet) above ground or water for predator avoidance. Colony sites are often used in subsequent years as long as the substrate and burrows remain intact. Bank swallows breed between April and July.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present on site. Nearest recorded occurrence is located approximately 0.02 miles to the south, along the southern bank of the American River.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	–	T	Forages in grasslands and agricultural lands; nests in riparian and isolated trees.	Could occur. Although the trees on the project site may be used for nesting, a site visit conducted, on April 26, 2019, found no large, stick nests in the trees on-site. There are three known occurrences within five miles of the project site, two of which occur along the American River. The nearest recorded occurrence is located approximately 2.75 miles southwest of the project site along the American River. The third recorded occurrence is located 3.12 miles to the south near the Mather Airport. Further discussion regarding the species and mitigation requiring additional preconstruction surveys can be found below.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	–	SC	Forages in agricultural lands and grasslands; nests in marshes, riparian scrub, and other areas that support cattails or dense thickets of shrubs or herbs. Requires open water and protected nesting substrate, such as flooded, spiny, or thorny vegetation (Schuford and Gardali 2008: 439).	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain suitable habitat. The nearest occurrences are located approximately 3.28 miles south of the site.

Species	Listing Status ¹		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence ²
	Federal	State		
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)	–	SC	Nests and forages in grasslands, agricultural lands, open shrublands, and open woodlands with existing ground squirrel burrows or friable soils. Suitable burrow sites consist of short, herbaceous vegetation with only sparse cover of shrubs or taller herbs (Shuford and Gardali 2008: 221).	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain suitable habitat. Nearest occurrence is located 5.01 miles to the south.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	–	SC	This species roost primarily in trees along edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. The species can be found within either natural or human-made structures, such as caves, mines, crevices (including under bridges), hollow trees, and in abandoned or seldom-used buildings. Young are born to the species in the spring and early summer (maternity colonies typically begin to form in April, and births occur from May through early July).	Could occur. There are no known occurrences of western red bat within five miles of the project area. Proposed tree and vegetation removal could impact roosting bats and to avoid potential impacts pre-construction surveys are required prior to tree removal or pruning activities. Further discussion of the species can be found below.

Note: CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

¹ Legal Status Definitions

Federal:	State:
E Endangered (legally protected)	D Delisted
T Threatened (legally protected)	FP Fully protected (legally protected)
D Delisted	SC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
	E Endangered (legally protected)
	T Threatened (legally protected)

² Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not expected to occur: Species is unlikely to be present on the project site due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

Could occur: Suitable habitat is available on the project site; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Known to occur: The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed on the project site during project surveys, or was otherwise documented.

Sources: USFWS 2019, CDFW 2019, CNDDDB 2019, CNPS 2019

Although the CNDDDB query found multiple special-status species within a five-mile radius, Swainson's hawk is the only listed species with a potential to occur (reference Table IS-5). Since the site contains multiple large trees and is adjacent to the American River Parkway, it also has the potential suitable habitat to migratory nesting birds, nesting birds of prey, and Western red bat.

SWAINSON'S HAWK

The Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) 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 raptor 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 certain incompatible agricultural and urban uses has caused an estimated 90% decline in their population.

Swainson's hawks feed primarily upon small mammals, birds, and insects. Their typical foraging habitat includes native grasslands, alfalfa and other hay crops that provide suitable habitat for small mammals. Certain other row crops and open habitats also provide some foraging habitat. The availability of productive foraging habitat near a Swainson's hawk's nest site is a critical requirement for nesting and fledgling success. In central California, about 85% of Swainson's hawk nests are within riparian forest or remnant riparian trees. CEQA analysis of impacts to Swainson's hawks consists of separate analyses of impacts to nesting habitat and foraging habitat.

The CEQA analysis provides a means by which to ascertain impacts to the Swainson's hawk. When the analysis identifies impacts, mitigation measures are established that will reduce impacts to the species to a less than significant level. Project proponents are cautioned that the mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts and do not constitute an incidental take permit under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Anyone who directly or incidentally takes a Swainson's hawk, even when in compliance with mitigation measures established pursuant to CEQA, may violate the California Endangered Species Act.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Swainson's hawk has the potential to occur on-site as the site contains multiple large trees suitable for nesting. Although the trees on the project site may be used for nesting, a site visit conducted, on April 26, 2019, found no large, stick nests in the trees on-site. There are three known occurrences within five miles of the project site, two of which occur along the American River. The nearest recorded occurrence is located approximately 2.75 miles southwest of the project site along the American River. The recorded occurrence outside of the Parkway is located 3.12 miles to the south near the Mather Airport. Given the possibility that the species could occur on-site, pre-construction surveys will be required.

CDFW recommends the use of the Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee's *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley* (2000). The document recommends that surveys be completed for at least two survey periods prior to a project's initiation. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate nesting hawks, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If Swainson's hawk nests are found, the project proponent is required to contact California Fish and Wildlife to determine what measures need to be implemented in order to ensure that nesting hawks remain undisturbed. The measures selected will depend on many variables, including the distance of activities from the nest, the types of activities, and whether the landform between the nest and activities provides any kind of natural screening.

CONCLUSION

Impacts to Swainson's hawk are considered *less than significant*.

MIGRATORY NESTING BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which 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 FESA defines the term "take" means 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." To avoid take of nesting migratory birds, minimization measures have been included to require that activities either occur outside of the nesting season, or to require that nests be buffered from construction activities until the nesting season is concluded.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Suitable nesting habitat is present throughout the project site and adjacent properties. Preconstruction surveys for migratory nesting birds will be required if work is to commence between February 1 and August 31. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate or harm nesting migratory birds, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success.

CONCLUSION

Recommended mitigation measures will ensure impacts to migratory nesting birds are *less than significant*.

NESTING BIRDS OF PREY

This section addresses raptors that are not listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern, but are nonetheless afforded general protections by the Fish and Game Code. Raptors and their active nests are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which states: It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey, or raptors) 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 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term "take" means 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." Thus, take may occur both as a result of cutting down a tree or as a result of activities nearby an active nest which cause nest abandonment.

Raptors within the Sacramento region include tree-nesting species such as the red-tailed hawk and red-shouldered hawk, as well as ground-nesting species such as the northern harrier. The following raptor species are identified as "special animals" due to concerns over nest disturbance: Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, and white-tailed kite.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

CNDDDB queries found multiple known occurrences of white-tailed kite and Cooper's hawk within a five-mile radius. The nearest known occurrence was a white-tailed kite approximately 0.80 mile southeast of the site near the American River. The project site contains suitable tree habitat, as do adjacent properties. To avoid impacts to nesting raptors, mitigation involves pre-construction nesting surveys to identify any active nests and to implement avoidance measures if nests are found – if construction will occur during the nesting season of March 1 to September 15. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate or harm nesting raptors, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If nests are found, the project proponent is required to contact California Fish and Wildlife to determine what measures need to be implemented in order to ensure that nesting raptors remain undisturbed. The measures selected will depend on many variables, including the distance of activities from the nest, the types of activities, and whether the landform between the nest and activities provides any kind of natural screening. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further mitigation will be required.

CONCLUSION

Recommended mitigation measures will ensure impacts to nesting birds of prey are ***less than significant***.

WESTERN RED BAT

Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillei*) is a state-listed Species of Special Concern. This species roost primarily in trees along edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas. The species can be found within either natural or human-made structures, such as caves, mines, crevices (including under bridges), hollow trees, and in abandoned or seldom-used buildings. Young are born to the species in the spring and early summer (maternity colonies typically begin to form in April, and births occur from May through early July). Threats to the species include loss of foraging and roosting habitat, and disruption of maternity colonies.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

There are no known occurrences of western red bat within five miles of the project area; however, suitable roost and foraging habitat is present in and adjacent to the project area. Proposed tree and vegetation removal could impact roosting bats and to avoid potential impacts pre-construction surveys are required prior to tree removal or pruning activities. If a bat roost is located, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate measures in consultation with CDFW for avoidance, exclusion, or relocation.

CONCLUSION

Impacts to Western red bats are considered ***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.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) defines cultural resources as historical and unique archaeological resources that meet significance criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources. The eligibility criteria of the California Register include the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

Under CEQA, lead agencies must consider the effects of their projects on cultural resources.

HISTORIC-ERA RESOURCES

A records search and subsequent cultural report prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. (Far Western) concluded no cultural resources have previously been recorded within the project area. One previously recorded historic-era resource is located on private property 210 feet south of the project site and consisting of the Folsom/American Mining District, which comprises a 15-mile by 11-mile area representing mining activities. Since the resource area was developed with residential development throughout the 20th century, Far Western's report concluded that potential sensitivity to historic-era resources was Low.

A historic resource inventory (HRI) was prepared by a qualified architectural historian in order to determine if the pump station was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. The HRI concluded that the pump station is utilitarian in form and function and is not associated with

significant events or individuals. Furthermore, it is not distinctive or characteristic of a style or construction method and is not associated with an important architect, builder or contractor. The HRI concluded that the pump station is not eligible for listing in the national or state registers.

CONCLUSION

The project does not have the potential to result in a substantial adverse impact to historic or archaeological resources; potential impacts are *less than significant*.

TRIBAL 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 tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with a cultural value to a California Native American tribe, that is:
 - Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
 - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Under PRC Section 21084.3, public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources (21080.3.1(a)).

AB-52 CONSULTATION

Pursuant to Public Resources Code 21090.3.1(b)(1), tribal notifications were sent out to participating tribes on December 5, 2019. Correspondence sent to the tribes included a project description, non-confidential letter with from the California Historical Resources Information System's Northern Central Information Center indicating that the project area is potentially sensitive with respect to cultural resources, and supporting map graphics.

No correspondence was received from tribes. To avoid construction-related impacts to potential unknown tribal cultural resources, unanticipated discovery mitigation has been incorporated.

CONCLUSION

With the recommended mitigation, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

- Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

During construction of the new wet well, the pump station will use a temporary bypass system. Current sewage systems will be bypassed and sewage will be relayed by temporary, above-ground pumps and facilities. The exact location of the overland facilities has not yet been determined and will not be until a contractor has been selected. A monitor(s) will be required to be on-site 24 hours a day until the new pump station is operational, in order to prevent failure of the temporary bypass system and/or to quickly switch off the system in the event of a leak resulting in the spilling of raw sewage. Once the new wet-well is operational, sewage will be conveyed to that system.

The contractor will be required to develop a hazardous materials spill prevention and containment plan for the project. The plan would not allow any wastewater discharge from the sewage collection system to enter adjacent lands or waterways. In the event of accidental discharge, the contractor would be responsible for containment and the immediate cleanup and disposal of all contaminated materials, in accordance with the requirements of the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department.

In the event of accidental discharge, the contractor would notify PER, EMD, and the appropriate regulatory agencies (e.g. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Emergency Services, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board) to determine the appropriate permits and compliance actions that would be required to ensure that the project areas were returned to pre-spill conditions following cleanup activities, and that all impacts were adequately mitigated.

CONCLUSION

With the recommended mitigation measures, potential impacts are ***less than significant***.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

- Generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

SMAQMD has established GHG significance thresholds for construction and operation in its CEQA Guide. GHG emissions would be potentially cumulatively considerable if they exceeded 1,100 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e) per year.

The existing pump station currently generates GHG emissions from maintenance trips, electricity use, and occasional generator use.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

CalEEMod was used to estimate construction and operational GHG emissions (Appendix A). Construction related GHG emissions were estimated to be 51 MT CO₂e, which is well below the SMAQMD threshold of 1,100 MT CO₂e. Operation of the proposed project would be similar to existing conditions. Operation of the pump station is anticipated to result in an electricity demand of 9,470 kWh/year, compared to 12,263 kWh/year under existing conditions. A net decrease in operational GHG emissions would occur. CalEEMod estimated operational emissions to be 2 MT CO₂e/ per year.

CONCLUSION

Impacts from construction and operational GHG emissions are *less than significant*.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

MITIGATION MEASURE A: JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

1. The applicant shall obtain the appropriate General Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to the discharge of any dredged or fill material within jurisdictional waters of the state. The applicant shall comply with all provisions of the General WDR.
2. The applicant shall secure a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW prior to any work within the American River and implement any additional mitigation required by California Department of Fish & Wildlife.

MITIGATION MEASURE B: OAK TREE REMOVAL & PARTIAL OAK TREE ENCROACHMENT REPLACEMENT PLANTINGS

The removal of tree #59 of the arborist report will require 21 inches dbh replacement plantings. The proposed encroachment into trees #65 and #69 of the arborist report shall require 9 inches dbh of compensation. The total of 30 inches dbh shall be compensated by planting in-kind native trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, based on the ratios listed below, at locations that are authorized by the Environmental

Coordinator. On-site preservation of native trees that are less than 6 inches (<6 inches) dbh, may also be used to meet this compensation requirement.

Native trees include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*, which is also a List 1B plant), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), California white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), shining willow (*Salix lucida*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), and dusky willow (*Salix melanopsis*).

Replacement tree planting shall be completed prior to the commencement of construction. A total of **30** inches will require compensation. If changes to the proposed design would result in additional encroachment, the required replacement calculations shall be updated to account for that work.

Equivalent compensation based on the following ratio is required:

- one preserved native tree < 6 inches dbh on-site = 1 inch dbh
- one D-pot seedling (40 cubic inches or larger) = 1 inch dbh
- one 15-gallon tree = 1 inch dbh
- one 24-inch box tree = 2 inches dbh
- one 36-inch box tree = 3 inches dbh

Prior to construction, a Replacement Tree Planting Plan shall be prepared by a certified arborist or licensed landscape architect and shall be submitted to the Environmental Coordinator for approval. The Replacement Tree Planting Plan(s) shall include the following minimum elements:

1. Species, size and locations of all replacement plantings and < 6-inch dbh trees to be preserved
2. Method of irrigation
3. If planting in soils with a hardpan/duripan or claypan layer, include the Sacramento County Standard Tree Planting Detail L-1, including the 10-foot deep boring hole to provide for adequate drainage
4. Planting, irrigation, and maintenance schedules;

5. Identification of the maintenance entity and a written agreement with that entity to provide care and irrigation of the trees for a 3-year establishment period, and to replace any of the replacement trees which do not survive during that period.
6. Designation of 20-foot root zone radius and landscaping to occur within the radius of trees < 6 inches dbh to be preserved on-site.

No replacement tree shall be planted within 15 feet of the driplines of existing native trees or landmark size trees that are retained on-site, or within 15 feet of a building foundation or swimming pool excavation. The minimum spacing for replacement native trees shall be 20 feet on-center. Examples of acceptable planting locations are publicly owned lands, common areas, and landscaped frontages (with adequate spacing). Generally unacceptable locations are utility easements (PUE, sewer, storm drains), under overhead utility lines, private yards of single family lots (including front yards), and roadway medians.

Native trees <6 inches dbh to be retained on-site shall have at least a 20-foot radius suitable root zone. The suitable root zone shall not have impermeable surfaces, turf/lawn, dense plantings, soil compaction, drainage conditions that create ponding (in the case of oak trees), utility easements, or other overstory tree(s) within 20 feet of the tree to be preserved. Trees to be retained shall be determined to be healthy and structurally sound for future growth, by an ISA Certified Arborist subject to Environmental Coordinator approval.

If tree replacement plantings are demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Coordinator to be infeasible for any or all trees removed, then compensation shall be through payment into the County Tree Preservation Fund. Payment shall be made at a rate of \$325.00 per dbh inch removed but not otherwise compensated, or at the prevailing rate at the time payment into the fund is made.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: NATIVE TREE PROTECTION

With the exception of Trees #58 & #59 (to be removed), all native trees (Trees No: 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77) on the project site, all portions of adjacent off-site native trees which have driplines that extend onto the project site, and all off-site native trees which may be impacted by utility installation and/or improvements associated with this project, shall be preserved and protected as follows:

1. A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb shall constitute the dripline protection area of the tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the dripline. The area beneath the dripline is a critical portion of the root zone and defines the minimum protected area of the tree. Removing limbs that make up the dripline does not change the protected area.
2. Chain link fencing or a similar protective barrier shall be installed at the limits of the construction, proposed in the grading exhibit of this document, prior to

initiating project construction, in order to avoid damage to the trees and their root system.

3. No signs, ropes, cables (except cables that may be installed by a certified arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the native trees.
4. No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile home/office, supplies, materials or facilities shall be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within the driplines of the native trees.
5. Any soil disturbance (scrapping, grading, trenching, and excavation) is to be avoided within the driplines of the native trees. Where this is necessary, an ISA Certified Arborist will provide specifications for this work, including methods for root pruning, backfill specifications and irrigation management guidelines.
6. All underground utilities and drain or irrigation lines shall be routed outside the driplines of native trees. Trenching within protected tree driplines is not permitted. If utility or irrigation lines must encroach upon the dripline, they should be tunneled or bored under the tree under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.
7. If temporary haul or access roads must pass within the driplines of oak trees, a roadbed of six inches of mulch or gravel shall be created to protect the root zone. The roadbed shall be installed from outside of the dripline and while the soil is in a dry condition, if possible. The roadbed material shall be replenished as necessary to maintain a six-inch depth.
8. Drainage patterns on the site shall not be modified so that water collects or stands within, or is diverted across, the dripline of oak trees.
9. No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that it sprays water within the driplines of the oak trees.
10. Tree pruning that may be required for clearance during construction must be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) "Tree Pruning Guidelines".
11. Landscaping beneath the oak trees may include non-plant materials such as boulders, decorative rock, wood chips, organic mulch, non-compacted decomposed granite, etc. Landscape materials shall be kept two (2) feet away from the base of the trunk. The only plant species which shall be planted within the driplines of the oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural semi-arid environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.

12. Any fence/wall that will encroach into the dripline protection area of any protected tree shall be constructed using grade beam wall panels and posts or piers set no closer than 10 feet on center. Posts or piers shall be spaced in such a manner as to maximize the separation between the tree trunks and the posts or piers in order to reduce impacts to the trees.
13. For a project constructing during the months of June, July, August, and September, deep water trees by using a soaker hose (or a garden hose set to a trickle) that slowly applies water to the soil until water has penetrated at least one foot in depth. Sprinklers may be used to water deeply by watering until water begins to run off, then waiting at least an hour or two to resume watering (provided that the sprinkler is not wetting the tree's trunk. Deep water every 2 weeks and suspend watering 2 weeks between rain events of 1 inch or more.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: NON-NATIVE TREE CANOPY REPLACEMENT

Removal of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the Sacramento County Department of Transportation 15-year shade cover values for tree species. Preference is given to on-site mitigation, but if this is infeasible, then funding shall be contributed to the Sacramento Tree Foundation's Greenprint program in an amount proportional to the tree canopy lost (as determined by the 15-year shade cover calculations for the tree species to be planted through the funding, with the cost to be determined by the Sacramento County Tree Foundation).

MITIGATION MEASURE E: SWAINSON'S HAWK NESTING SURVEYS

If construction, grading, or project-related improvements are to commence between March 1 and September 15, focused surveys for Swainson's hawk nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within a 1/4-mile radius of project activities, in accordance with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk TAC 2000). To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys should be completed for at least two survey periods immediately prior to commencement of construction activities (including clearing and grubbing). If active nests are found, CDFW shall be contacted to determine appropriate protective measures, and these measures shall be implemented prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities. If no active nests are found during the focused surveys, no further mitigation will be required.

MITIGATION MEASURE F: MIGRATORY BIRD NEST PROTECTION

To avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds the following shall apply:

1. If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence within 50 feet of nesting habitat between February 1 and August 31, a survey for active migratory bird nests shall be conducted no more than 14 day prior to construction by a qualified biologist.

2. Trees slated 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 active nest(s) are found in the survey area, a non-disturbance buffer, the size of which has been determined by a qualified biologist, shall be established and maintained around the nest to prevent nest failure. All construction activities shall be avoided within this buffer area until a qualified biologist determines that nestlings have fledged.

MITIGATION MEASURE G: NESTING BIRDS OF PREY SURVEY

If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat between March 1 and September 15, a survey for raptor nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey shall cover all potential tree on-site and off-site up to a distance of 500 feet from the project boundary. The survey shall occur within 30 days of the date that construction will encroach within 500 feet of suitable habitat. 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. If no active nests are found during the survey, no further mitigation will be required. If any active nests are found, the Environmental Coordinator and California Fish and Wildlife shall be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance/protective measures. The avoidance/protective measures shall be implemented prior to the commencement of construction within 500 feet of an identified nest.

MITIGATION MEASURE H: BAT SURVEYS

Pre-construction surveys are required prior to tree removal or pruning activities. If a bat roost is located, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate measures in consultation with CDFW for avoidance, exclusion, or relocation.

MITIGATION MEASURE I: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

In the event that human remains are discovered in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, work shall be halted and the County Coroner contacted. For all other unexpected cultural resources discovered during project construction, work shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist may evaluate the resource encountered.

1. Pursuant to Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, if a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work is to stop and the County Coroner and the Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours,

and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposition of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

2. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources (excluding human remains) during construction, all work must halt within a 100-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.

- a) Work cannot continue within the 100-foot radius of the discovery site until the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor 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/or tribal monitor, Planning and Environmental Review staff, 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 County Environmental Coordinator as verification that the provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MITIGATION MEASURE J: TEMPORARY BYPASS SYSTEM MONITORING & SPILL PREVENTION/CONTAINMENT PLAN

1. A monitor(s) shall be on-site 24-hours a day until the new pump station is operational, in order to prevent failure of the temporary bypass system and/or to switch off the system in the event of accidental discharge.
2. The contractor will be required to develop a hazardous materials spill prevention and containment plan for the project. The plan would not allow any wastewater discharge from the sewage collection system to enter adjacent lands or waterways. In the event of accidental discharge, the contractor would be responsible for containment and the immediate cleanup and disposal of all contaminated materials, in accordance with the requirements of the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department.

- a. In the event of accidental discharge, the contractor would notify the Office of Planning and Environmental Review and Sacramento County Environmental and Sacramento County Environmental Management Department all appropriate regulatory agencies (e.g. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Emergency Services, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board) to determine the appropriate permits and compliance actions that would be required to ensure that the project areas were returned to pre-spill conditions following cleanup activities, and that all impacts were adequately mitigated.

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, Fair Oaks Community 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.

Capitola Pump Station Rehabilitation Project

	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. It is acknowledged that aesthetic impacts are subjective and may be perceived differently by various affected individuals. Nonetheless, given the urbanized environment in which the project is proposed, it is concluded that the project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site or vicinity.
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.

Capitola Pump Station Rehabilitation Project

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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.
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 project consists of the replacement of a dry-pit pump station with a wet pit submersible pump station and required components. 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 project consists of the replacement of a dry-pit pump station with a wet pit submersible pump station and required components; the project will not require solid waste disposal.
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 consists of the replacement of a dry-pit pump station with a wet pit submersible pump station and required components. Construction of new pump station infrastructure would occur in the same footprint as the existing pump station. No significant new impacts would result from the replacement of the existing pump station.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?			X		Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing stormwater drainage facilities are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of facilities would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from stormwater facility extension.

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	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		The project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service.
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?				X	The project consists of the replacement of a dry-pit pump station with a wet pit submersible pump station and required components. The project would not result in a demand for emergency services.
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.
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 may result in a temporary increase in vehicle trips associated with construction-related equipment; however, the project would not result in a substantial increase in 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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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. Compliance with existing dust abatement rules and standard construction mitigation for vehicle particulates will ensure that construction air quality impacts are less than significant.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?				X	There are no sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, nursing homes, hospitals, daycare centers, etc.) adjacent to the project site. See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X		The project consists of improvements to an existing pump station. Future operations would be comparable to existing conditions without any new sources of objectionable odors.
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. Proposed operational noise will be consistent with the existing use. Refer to the Noise Section.
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). Refer to the Noise Section.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.			X		Construction-related groundborne vibration will not exceed would not exceed the 0.2 in/sec PPV vibration significance criteria for building damage effects at a distance of 26 feet. Refer to Noise Section.
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		The project does not involve any modifications that would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern and or/increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would lead to flooding. 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.
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 not within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map, nor is the project within a local flood hazard area.
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?				X	The project site is not within a 100-year floodplain.
e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?				X	The project is not located in an area subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP).
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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?			X		The project is proposing minor physical changes that would affect runoff from the site. An existing 24-inch drainage pipe is being replaced by a 36-inch pipe. Additionally, a new curb along Earnscliff Avenue will be constructed to direct surface flows into an 8-inch down drain, which will convene with flows from the drainage pipe at a proposed riprap apron, immediately south of the concrete pad. 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.
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.

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	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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.
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 proposed project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species or substantially reduce habitat. 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		The project is located within an urban neighborhood and will not have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.

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	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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			The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on protected surface waters. Please refer to the Hydrology & Water Quality sections above.
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?		X			The project site is already developed. Mitigation has been included to ensure that the project will not have an adverse effect on the movement of any special-status wildlife species. Refer to the Biological Resources section.
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			Native and/or landmark trees occur on the project site, but will not be adversely affected. Mitigation is included to ensure impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?			X		The project is consistent with local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources.
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		The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
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.

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	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
14. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. 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 not received. Tribal cultural resources have not identified in the project area. Refer to the Tribal Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
15. 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 will not create a substantial hazard to the public. Refer to the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section above.
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 involves the conveyance of sewage on the site (i.e., underground sewer infrastructure). Compliance with local, state and federal standards regarding the construction and maintenance of these tanks will provide adequate protection from upset conditions.
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 site is not located within ¼ mile of an existing /proposed school.
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.

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	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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.
16. 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		CalEEMod was used to estimate construction and operational GHG emissions. Construction related GHG emissions were estimated to be 51 MT CO ₂ e, which is well below the SMAQMD threshold of 1,100 MT CO ₂ e. Operation of the proposed project would be similar to existing conditions. Refer to the GHG section above.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	Current Land Use Designation	Consistent	Not Consistent	Comments
General Plan	None			
Community Plan	None			
Land Use Zone	RD-5	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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