Office of Planning and Environmental Review
Leighann Moffitt, Director

County Executive
Navdeep S. Gill

Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number: PLER2019-00026**

2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** Old Florintown Septic Conversion Project
The Project consists of the installation of infrastructure to facilitate connecting 94 parcels with septic systems to the public sewer system. Of these 94 parcels, 57 are residential, 1 is mixed use residential, 20 are non-residential (Church and commercial), and 16 are vacant. Project implementation would include new sewer collector pipelines in the Old Florintown community, lateral connections to existing residential and commercial structures, and the subsequent decommissioning of existing septic systems. Participating parcels and potential staging areas are illustrated in. Staging areas would be used as temporary parking and equipment/materials storage areas during project construction.
Gravity sewer collectors exist in the general vicinity of the Old Florintown community area. Due to the collector depth and proximity to the parcels evaluated, the parcels to the west require only lateral connections to existing gravity sewer collectors in order to install a sewer connection; whereas the parcels to the east and segments along Florin Road require a new sewer collector in order to connect. Reese Road and McNie Avenue do not have sewer collectors and, therefore, a new (8-inch) sewer collector will be required to connect the parcels along these roads. Maximum construction depth would be 15 feet. The tie-in connection point to the existing sewer is located at the intersection of Pritchard Road and McNie Avenue. The 8-inch sewer on Pritchard Road would also need to be extended to Judette Avenue.
The lateral connection point for each parcel is dependent upon the location of its septic system. An easement acquisition would be required for the alignment to service 7391 Reese Road. Existing easements would be adequate to service other land-locked parcels. Sewer flows will ultimately connect to the Regional San Inceptor for conveyance to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** Various

4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located in the Old Florintown community, between Florin Road, Scottsdale Drive, Power Inn Road and Frasinetti Road

5. **Project Applicant:** Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD)

6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.

8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento Office of County Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Mitigated 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.

[Original Signature on File]
Tim Hawkins
Environmental Coordinator
County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLER2019-00026

NAME: Old Florintown Septic Conversion Project

LOCATION: The project site is located in the Old Florintown community, between Florin Road, Scottsdale Drive, Power Inn Road and Frasinetti Road (Plate IS-1, Plate IS-2).

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: Various

APPLICANT: Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of the installation of infrastructure to facilitate connecting 94 parcels with septic systems to the public sewer system. Of these 94 parcels, 57 are residential, 1 is mixed use residential, 20 are non-residential (Church and commercial), and 16 are vacant. Project implementation would include new sewer collector pipelines in the Old Florintown community, lateral connections to existing residential and commercial structures, and the subsequent decommissioning of existing septic systems (Plate IS-3). Participating parcels and potential staging areas are illustrated in Plate IS-2. Staging areas would be used as temporary parking and equipment/materials storage areas during project construction.

Gravity sewer collectors exist in the general vicinity of the Old Florintown community area. Due to the collector depth and proximity to the parcels evaluated, the parcels to the west require only lateral connections to existing gravity sewer collectors in order to install a sewer connection; whereas the parcels to the east and segments along Florin Road require a new sewer collector in order to connect. Reese Road and McNie Avenue do not have sewer collectors and, therefore, a new (8-inch) sewer collector will be required to connect the parcels along these roads. Maximum construction depth would be 15 feet. The tie-in connection point to the existing sewer is located at the intersection of Pritchard Road and McNie Avenue. The 8-inch sewer on Pritchard Road would also need to be extended to Judette Avenue.

The lateral connection point for each parcel is dependent upon the location of its septic system. There are three landlocked parcels. An easement acquisition would be required for the alignment to service 7391 Reese Road. Additional easements may be required if the existing easements are not adequate to service other land-locked parcels.

Plate IS-1: Project Location Map

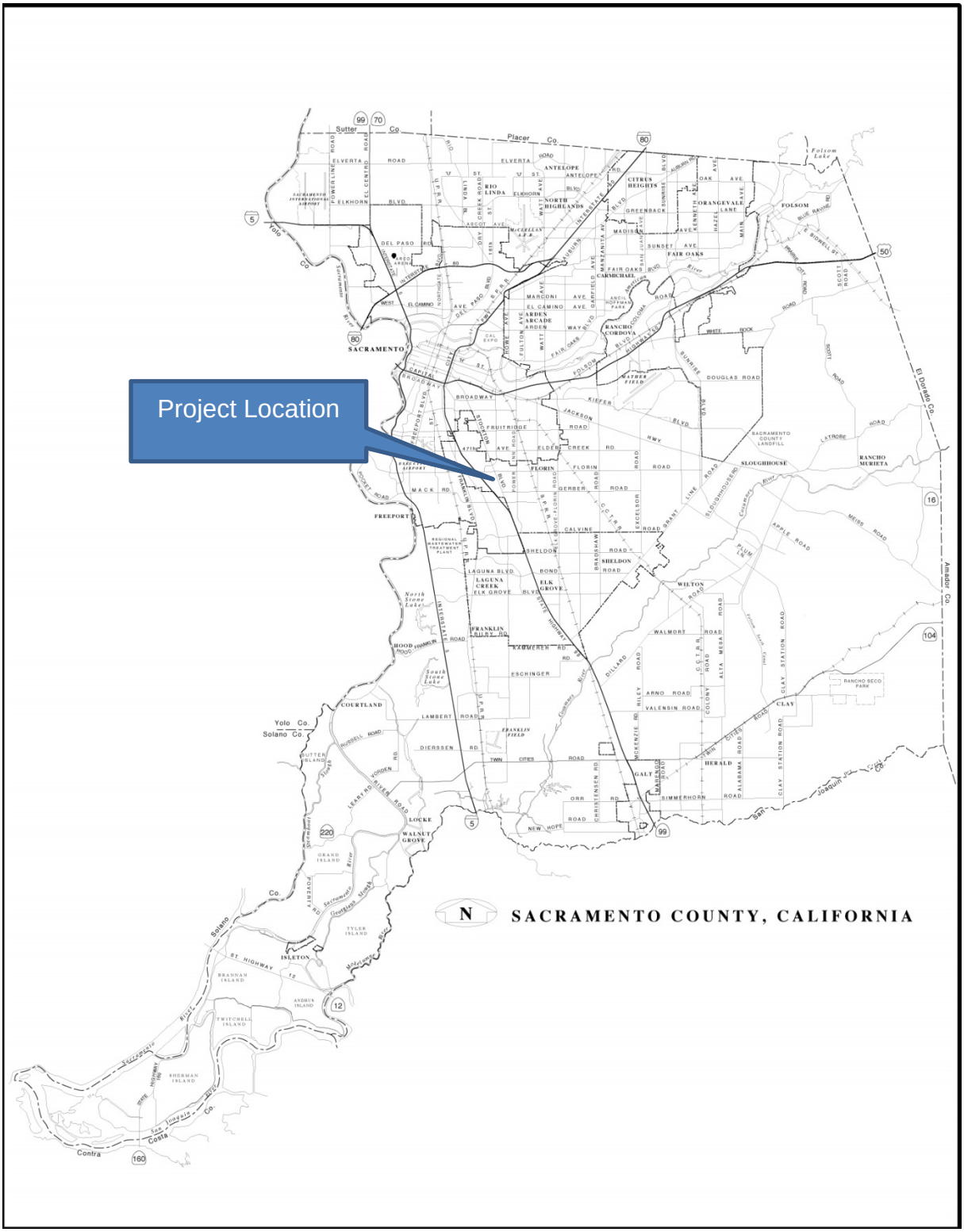


Plate IS-2: Existing Sewer System

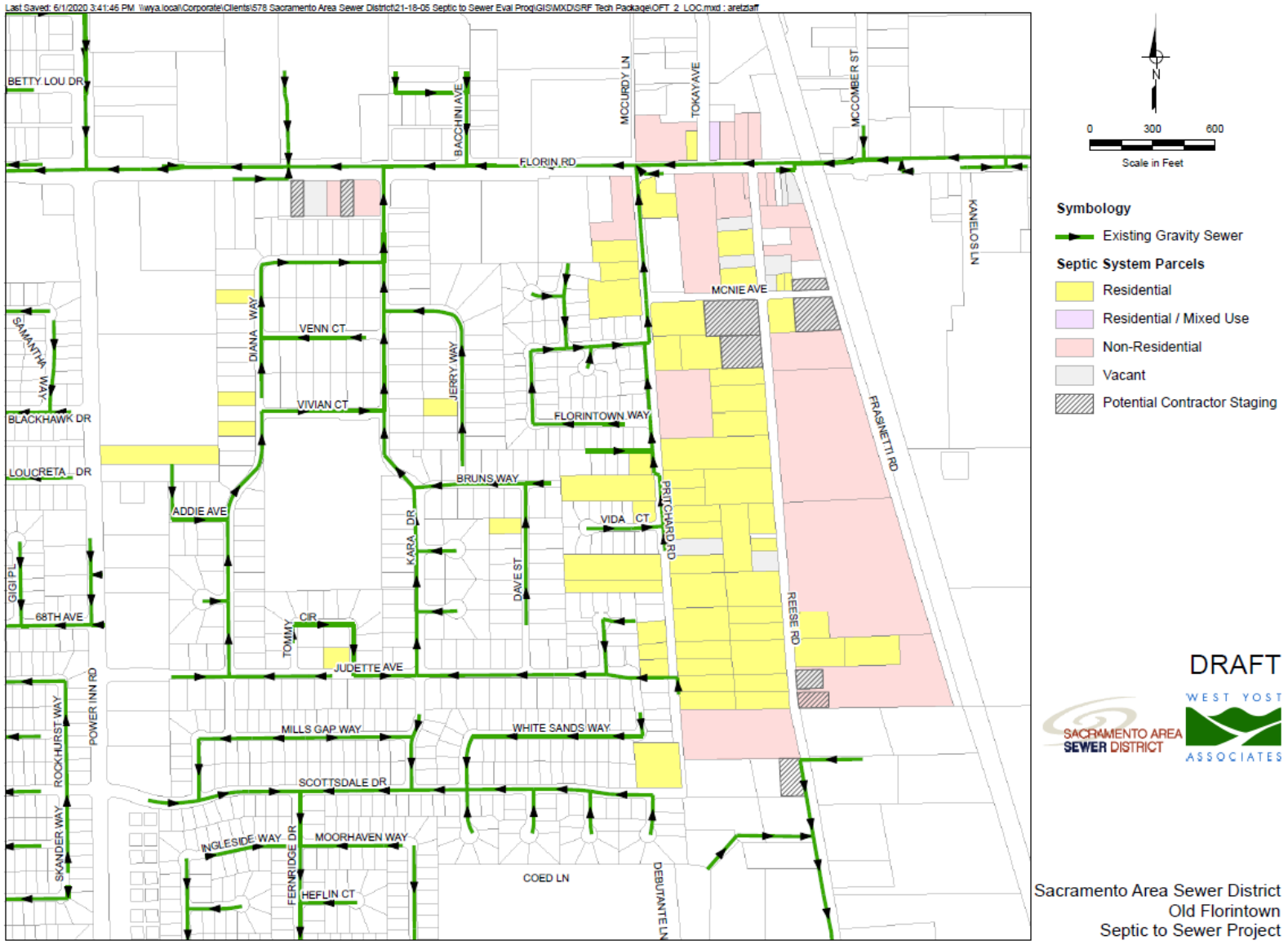
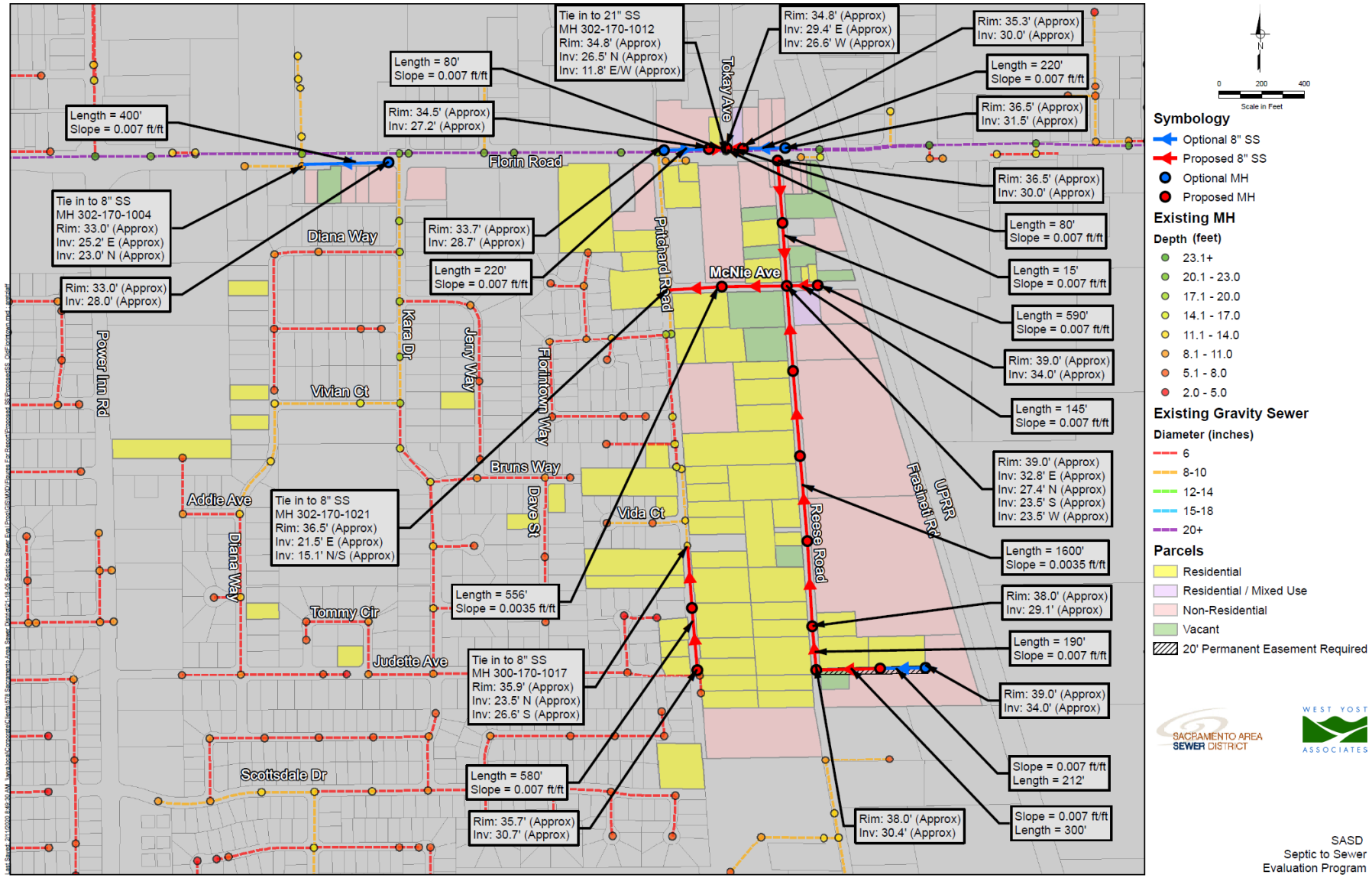


Plate IS-3: New Sewer Collector Locations

Plate IS-4: Proposed Sewer Connections and Easement Location



Sewer flows will ultimately connect to the Regional San Inceptor for conveyance to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Construction is to occur within existing county right-of-way, and is estimated to last approximately two to three months. Construction will occur during regular working hours and may require temporary lane closures while in progress. Construction methods may include open trench and/or directional drilling; however, it is not known at this time which method the contractor will choose. It will be left to the discretion of the contractor when and where to use either construction method.

OPEN CUT TRENCH

An open cut trench is the conventional method for installing shallow lengths of pipe. Typically this type of construction involves utilizing an excavator, trenching machine, or manual digging to establish a trench in which the pipe will be laid. The trench base usually requires reinforcement such as sand or gravel and is checked for proper slope alignment. The pipe is then placed in the open trench and back fill material such as Class 2 aggregate base, or controlled density fill is used to cover the pipe.

HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILLING

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is used for long lengths of pipe and consists of two general stages: pilot hole drilling and reaming and pull back. The pilot hole is created with a non-rotating drill string with an asymmetrical leading edge. The asymmetry allows for steering bias and the non-rotating drill string allows the steering bias to be held in a specific position while drilling. The drill string can, however, be rolled when a change of direction is needed. As the pilot hole is drilled, periodic readings are taken of the leading edge by a probe. These measurements are used to calculate the coordinates of any point along the pilot hole relative to the surface. Once the pilot hole is finished, enlarging the hole through the reaming process is typically necessary. Reaming for smaller diameter piping can be accomplished during pipe installation and consists of attaching reamers to the end of the drill string and then pulling the components back through the pilot hole. Prefabricated pipe is attached behind the reaming assembly or drill string and pulled through the widened hole.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area consists of privately owned residential, industrial, and commercial properties and Sacramento County rights-of-way. Most of the residential parcels are located in the center of the project, with industrial and commercial sites concentrated in the northern and eastern portions of the project, along Florin and Frasinetti Roads, respectively. Businesses within the project footprint include the Frasinetti Winery and Restaurant, IMCO Industrial Minerals, Florin Auto Repair, Happy Tires, a lumber yard, and Golden State Fire Apparatus, Inc.

The project site is generally bounded by Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the east, Scottsdale Drive to the south, Power Inn road to the west, and Florin Road to the north, plus two parcels immediately north of Florin Road.

The project site is mostly flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 35 feet along Florin Road to 41 feet in the southeast corner of the project.

The majority of the surrounding region is privately owned and developed for industrial, residential, and commercial uses. The project site is situated in an urban development and is part of a highly disturbed and managed landscape with little to no remaining natural vegetation.

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

Some rural communities within Sacramento County rely upon onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), such as septic systems, for treating their raw sewage. In 2012, the State Water Resources Control Board implemented new policy with more stringent requirements for these systems. In response to this policy, the County of Sacramento Environmental Management Department (EMD) adopted a Local Area Management Plan that regulates the operation and maintenance of local OWTS. Parcels with failing septic systems may have trouble replacing or refurbishing them, as older systems located on small parcels cannot meet many of these new requirements, because of setback requirements, buffers, and limited area to site these systems. The Sacramento County Zoning Code mandates that private septic systems for new residential development have a minimum one-acre lot size and have access to public water service.

The average parcel size in this area are less than a quarter acre, which would be out of compliance with the Zoning Code and EMD standards. In the event these systems failed and needed replacement, it is unlikely owners could meet the new setback and reserve disposal field requirements. If a system cannot meet these requirements, the application cannot be approved. A homeowner would then need to apply for a variance to install an advanced treatment system; these systems cost approximately $30,000-$40,000. If the homeowner cannot provide a legal means for wastewater disposal, the dwelling associated with the property would then be deemed uninhabitable.

Old Florintown was identified as a viable community for the conversion project based on cost, constructability, grant eligibility, and community interest. The majority of the

systems in the Old Florintown community were installed in the 1980s and are therefore approximately 30-40 years old. The typical lifespan of septic systems range from 15-40 years, and is largely dependent upon how often the system is inspected and serviced. Although the service history of septic systems in Old Florintown is largely unknown, they likely are in need of replacement, given their age.

The Old Florintown community is categorized as a severely disadvantaged community based on an income survey that resulted in a community annually median household income (MHI) of $36,220, which is less than 60 percent of the statewide MHI. The SASD is applying for financial assistance from the Small Community Wastewater Program, through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, on behalf of the Old Florintown community to help cover the costs associated with conversion from septic to sewer systems.

It should be noted that financial assistance is being sought from the Small Community Wastewater Program, through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund the 57 residential and 1 mixed use residential parcels. Funding for the conversion of non-residential septic system parcels will be considered separately.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The environmental package for the application for grant funding from the State Water Resources Control Board requires that the applicant evaluate a number of alternatives including a no project/no action alternative. SASD evaluated three potential designs, including the no project alternative, the proposed project alternative, and the non-preferred alternative as part of their feasibility report. The two alternatives and the No Project scenario are detailed below.

ALTERNATIVE 1 – GRAVITY TIE-IN AT FLORIN ROAD (NON-PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Alternative 1 is similar to the proposed project, but the tie-in connection point to the existing sewer is located at the intersection of Reese Road and Florin Road.

The following discussion evaluates the three project alternatives identified above. It is important to note that there were no significant impacts identified with the proposed project. Table IS-1 summarizes which project objectives are met by the identified alternatives. Table IS-2 summarizes the effect of the alternatives relative to the proposed project.

ALTERNATIVE 2 – NO PROJECT

This alternative assumes that no construction would occur and that the current residents would remain connected to their existing septic systems.

Plate IS-5: Project Alternative – Tie in at Reese Road

Table IS-1: Objectives Achieved by Project Alternatives

Project Objectives	Objective Met?		
	Proposed project	Alternative 1 Non-Preferred	Alternative 2 No Project
Connect Old Florintown residences from private septic to public sewer facilities	Yes	Yes	No
To utilize existing county road right-of-way for alignment of new facilities	Yes	Yes	No

Table IS-2: Comparison of the Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives in Relation to the Proposed Project

Environmental Topic	Proposed Project	Alternative 1 Non-Preferred	Alternative 2 No Project
Land Use	LTS	Similar	None
Hydrology, Drainage, and Water Quality	LTS	Similar	Potentially Significant
Public Services	LTS	Similar	None
Traffic and Circulation	LTS	Similar	None
Air Quality	LTS	Similar	None
Noise	LTS	Similar	None
Cultural Resources	LTS	Similar	None
Biological Resources	LTSM	Similar	None

LTS = Less Than Significant Impact, LTSM = LTS with Mitigation, None = No Impact

Alternative 1 – Gravity Tie-in at Florin Road (Non-preferred Alternative)

Alternative 1 is very similar to the proposed project; however, Florin Road has an increased amount of traffic and therefore this alternative is slightly more expensive due to the increased level of traffic control and congested corridor. All impacts related to the environmental topic areas are expected to be similar to the project.

Additionally, based on SASD standards, including the required ground cover and pipe slope to achieve cleansing velocity, the downstream invert of the gravity pipe would be approximately 9.3 feet above the existing sewer manhole invert, which makes this alternative technically feasible.

Alternative 2 – No Project

The No Project Alternative would result in no extension of sewer facilities to service the Old Florintown community. Each residence would remain connected to their respective private septic systems. This alternative would not affect demand for public services, traffic, noise, air quality, biological resources, or cultural resources; however, if a septic system fails, it has the potential to pollute surrounding surface waters and or the underlying ground water, which could be a potentially significant impact to public health and water quality.

DECISION TO CHOOSE PROJECT OVER THE ALTERNATIVES

In regards to environmental impacts, Alternative 1 has similar *less than significant* findings for each of the environmental topical areas, as the proposed project. The No Project Alternative would likely not have the potential to affect the environment, as construction would not occur, with water quality being the sole exception. As previously mentioned, failing septic systems have the potential to leak raw sewage into surface and ground waters; therefore, not addressing the issue would be the least favorable alternative.

The proposed project was ultimately chosen over Alternative 1 because the project is technologically feasible by SASD standards, and the capital cost for the project is slightly lower than Alternative 1 due to the reduced traffic control required at the tie-in location. Hence, the proposed project best meets the state planning priorities.

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 wastewater treatment 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. While drafting the 2010 SCP, the project team defined the boundaries of SASD's future service area. The future service area boundaries represent the study area for the 2010 SCP (Plate IS-6). The 2010 SCP is currently being reviewed and SASD plans to have an update in 2020.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project consists of an expansion of SASD sewer infrastructure facilities to provide additional wastewater service to 94 parcels in the Old Florintown community. Construction would include a new 8-inch gravity sewer collector and associated lateral connections. The new facilities would convey sewer flows to existing collectors in the community, which would ultimately be treated at the SRWTP.

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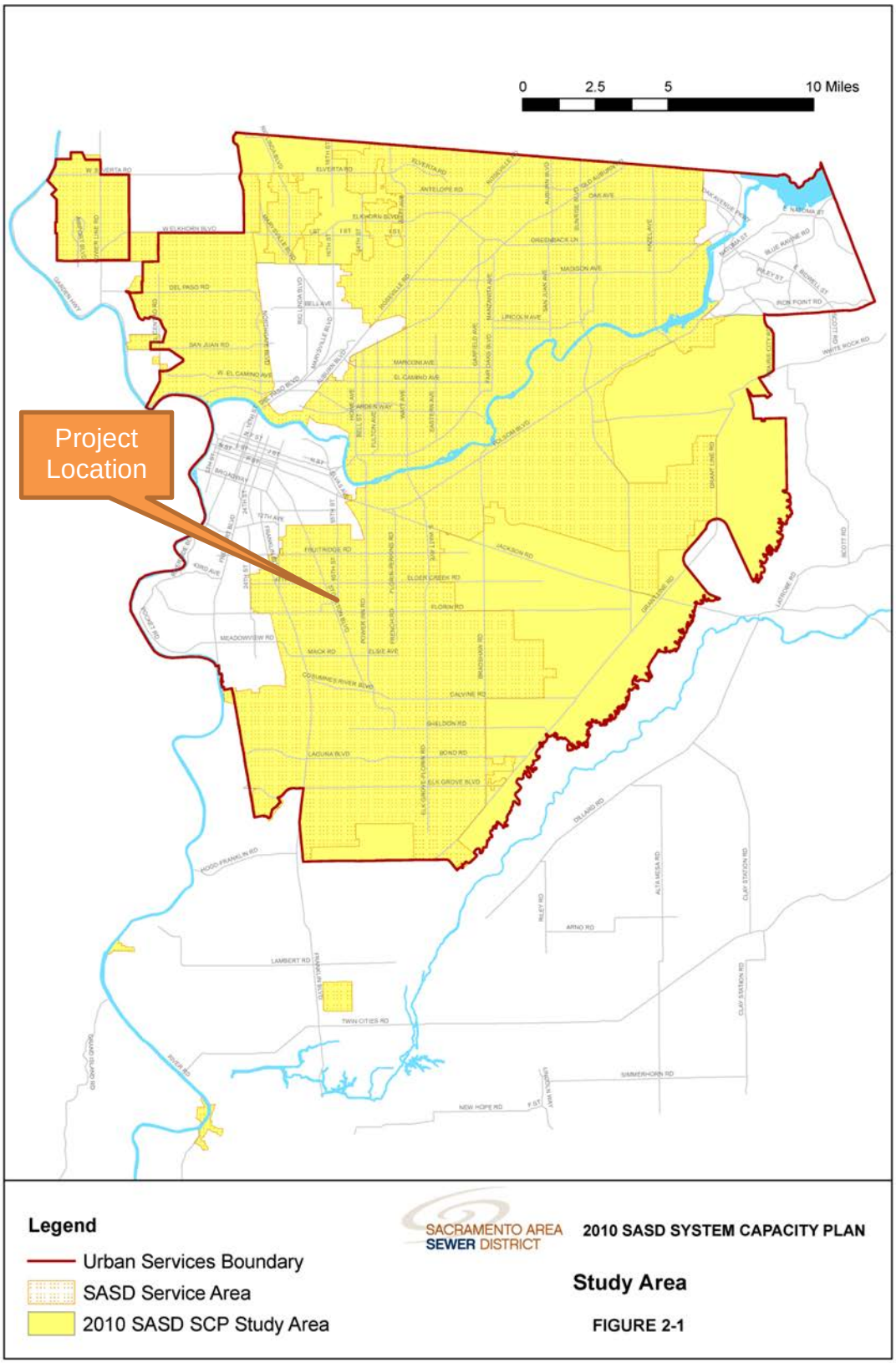
Plate IS-6: 2010 SCP Future Service Area Boundaries



The proposed project is located within the 2010 SASD SCP boundaries. The project would result in a negligible increase of sewage flows to SASD and Regional Sanitation systems. The project would not have substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the installation of new sewer collectors and associated linear connections. Regional Sanitation and SASD have adequate capacity to receive the additional sewage conveyed. Regional Sanitation and SASD have adequate capacity to receive the additional sewage proposed by the project; impacts 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.

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-3). The current analysis utilizes the current SMAQMD standards as outlined below.

Table IS-3: SMAQMD Significance Thresholds

	ROG[1] (lbs/day)	NO_x (lbs/day)	CO ($\mu g/m^3$)	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 (PM_{10} 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. PM_{10} 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 PM_{10} 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 PM_{10} 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 proposed project involves trenching activities for installation of the sewer collector. Therefore, the project does not meet the screening criteria for PM emissions and further analysis must be conducted. The SMAQMD Road Emissions Model was used to estimate emissions for the Project (Appendix A). The model utilizes equipment, phasing and timelines to generate daily emissions estimates for linear projects including sewer infrastructure. 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-4 below.

OZONE PRECURSOR EMISSIONS (NO_X)

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

- Include buildings more than 4 stories tall;
- Include demolition activities;
- Include significant trenching activities;
- Have a construction schedule that is unusually compact, fast-paced, or involves more than 2 phases (i.e., grading, paving, building construction, and architectural coatings) occurring simultaneously;
- Involve cut-and-fill operations (moving earth with haul trucks and/or flattening or terracing hills);
- Require import or export of soil materials that will require a considerable amount of haul truck activity; or,
- Require soil disturbance (i.e., grading) that exceeds 15 acres per day. Note that 15 acres is a screening level and shall not be used as a mitigation measure.

The proposed project involves trenching activities for installation of the sewer trunk line. Therefore, the project does not meet the screening criteria for NOx emissions and further analysis must be conducted. The SMAQMD Road Emissions Model was used to estimate emissions for the project. The model utilizes equipment, phasing and timelines to generate daily emissions estimate. 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-4 below.

Table IS-4: Road Emissions Model Results

Construction Year 2021	Constituent in pounds per day			
	ROG	NOx	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Thresholds	n/a	85	80	82
Estimated Emissions	2.73	27.93	1.85	1.35

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONCLUSION

As shown in the above table, the project will not exceed the SMAQMD construction significance thresholds for NOx, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$; therefore, impacts associated with emissions for air quality standards are ***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 site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite;

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. Various other pollutants such as leaking vehicles, heavy metals deposited by vehicles, and accidental spills could potentially pollute land and or waterways.

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

The County has established a Stormwater Ordinance (Sacramento County Code 15.12). The Stormwater Ordinance prohibits the discharge of unauthorized non-

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

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

Applicable projects applying for a County grading permit must show proof that a WDID # has been obtained and must submit a copy of the SWPPP. Although the County has no enforcement authority related to the CGP, the County does have the authority to ensure sediment/pollutants are not discharged and is required by its Municipal Stormwater Permit to verify that SWPPPs include the minimum components.

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

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

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

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

The contractor will be required to prepare a spill prevention and containment plan. The plan would not allow any discharge resulting from construction of the project 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.

CONCLUSION

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***; however, to be abundantly cautious, mitigation requiring a spill prevention and containment plan has also been included.

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 project proponents 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, project proponents are required to implement the minimum source control measures (Chapter 4 of the Design Manual). Low impact development measures and Treatment Control Measures are required of all projects exceeding the impervious surface threshold defined in Table 3-2 and 3-3 of the Design Manual. Further, depending on project size and location, hydromodification control measures may be required (Chapter 5 of the Design Manual).

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

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

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

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

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN (SSHCP)

The SSHCP is a regional approach to addressing development, habitat conservation, and agricultural lands within the south Sacramento County region, including the cities of Galt and Rancho Cordova. The specific geographic scope of the SSHCP includes U.S. Highway 50 to the north, the Sacramento River levee and County Road J11 (connects the towns of Walnut Grove and Thornton, it is known as the Walnut Grove-Thornton Road) to the west, the Sacramento County line with El Dorado and Amador counties to the east, and San Joaquin County to the south. The SSHCP Project area excludes the City of Sacramento, the City of Folsom, the City of Elk Grove, most of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Sacramento community of Rancho Murieta.

The SSHCP covers 28 different species of plants and wildlife, including 10 that are state and/or federally-listed as threatened or endangered. The SSHCP has been developed as a collaborative effort to streamline permitting and protect covered species habitat. .

On May 15, 2018 the Final SSHCP and EIS/EIR was published in the federal Register for a 30 day review period. Public hearings on the proposed adoption of the final SSHCP, final EIS/EIR, final Aquatic Resources Plan (ARP), and final Implementation Agreement (IA) began in August 2018, and adoption by the County occurred on September 11, 2018. The permit was received on June 12, 2019 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, July 25, 2019 from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and August 20, 2019 from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The proposed project is in the Urban Development Area (UDA) and considered a covered activity in the SSHCP; therefore, the Project must comply with the provisions of the SSHCP and associated permits. As such, the analysis contained below addresses the applicability of the SSHCP, and mitigation has been designed to comply with the SSHCP.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

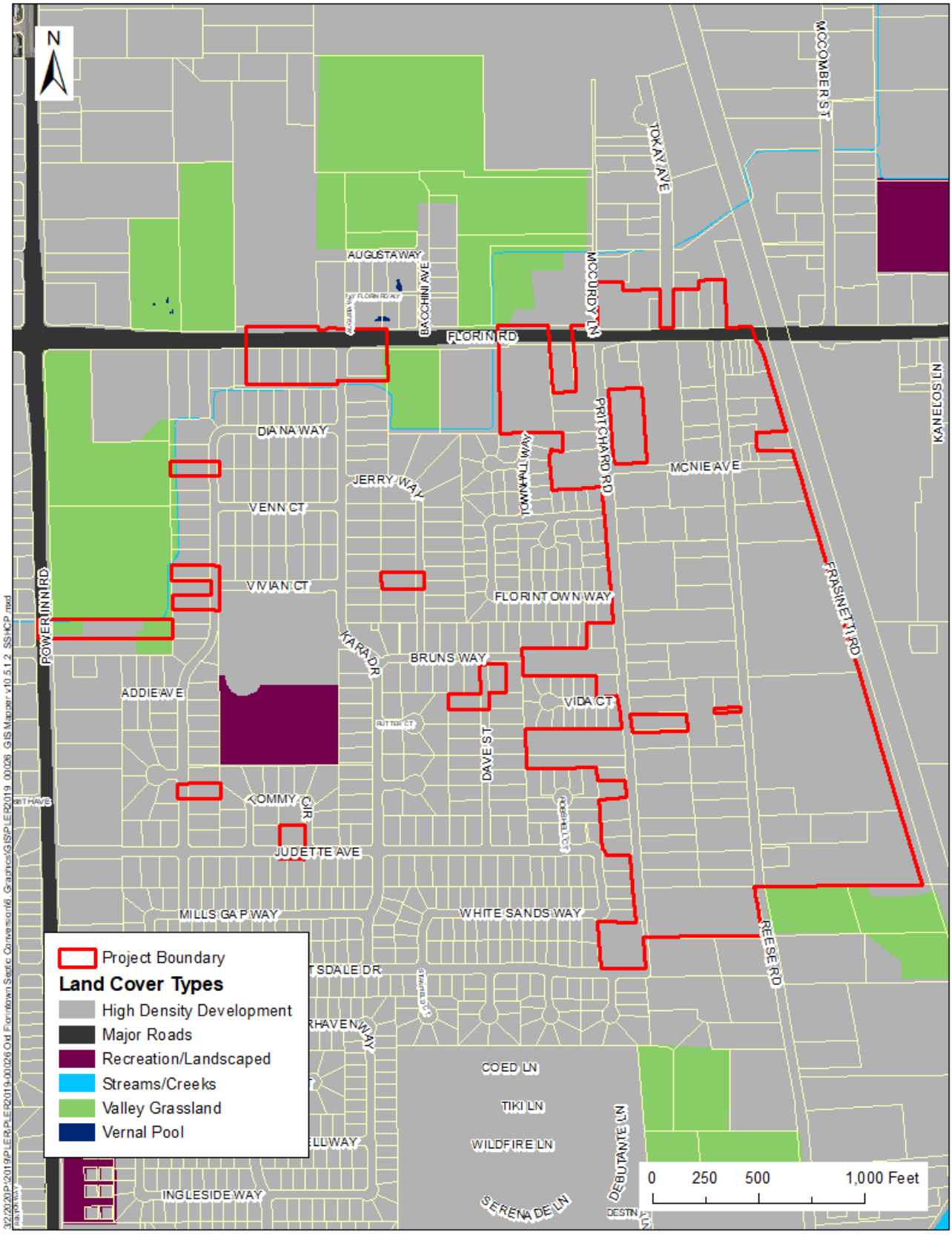
The proposed project's design and construction must comply with all SSHCP requirements including SSHCP avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs). The SSHCP is a habitat-based plan in which mitigation fees are based on impacts to habitat or land cover rather than impacts to individual species.

The baseline mapping for the SSHCP Landcovers is illustrated in Plate IS-7. Old Florintown is fully developed with urbanized uses and does not provide naturalized habitat landcovers as outlined in the SSCHP. Some portions of Florin Creek border participating parcels within the project area. However, the aquatic features are located along the back perimeters of these parcels where no project implementation activities would occur. Small portions of some parcels have been identified as having valley grassland habitat on the basemap. Project activities in these areas would consist of installation of a linear sewer connection from the structure to the public sewer facility located within the road right-of-way. Impacts to grassland would be temporary, and the installation of an underground sewer connection would not impact any habitat value located on the parcel. Therefore, the project would not be subject to payment of mitigation impact fees associated with permanent impacts to natural landcovers, but the project would be subject to all applicable AMMs during construction.

Compliance with the SSHCP will ensure that impacts to covered species and their habitat will be less than significant. The mitigation contained in this chapter is consistent with the adopted SSHCP mitigation and monitoring protocols.

The project proponent will be required to obtain a signed SSHCP authorization form from the Environmental Coordinator prior to ground disturbance. The project will comply with the requirements of the SSHCP, including adherence to the Avoidance and Minimization Measures (Appendix B). Thus, the project is consistent with, and aids in the goals set forth in the proposed SSHCP. Impacts related to the SSHCP are ***less than significant***.

Plate IS-7: SSHCP Baseline Landcover Map



Special Status Species

Regulatory Background

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 (CNDDB), 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 CNDDB, 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.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT AND INVENTORY

An AECOM biologist carried out a reconnaissance-level biological survey of the study area on November 13, 2019 (Appendix C). Wildlife observations included an inventory of all species encountered.

Before the biological resources survey, AECOM biologists searched the California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory and California Natural Diversity Database for records of special-status species occurring within a nine-quadrangle area containing and surrounding the study area, In addition, the biologists reviewed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation project planning tool (USFWS 2019a), USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), and USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper. Table IS-5 outlines the species having potential to occur in the area and their probably to occur on the project site. Please see Appendix C for full species list.

Table IS-5: Potential for Special Status Species

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
BIRDS			
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	SE	Bald eagles both winter and nest along rivers, lakes, or reservoirs that support abundant fish or waterbird prey and that have large trees or snags for perch and roost sites. Nesting is from February through July. Bald eagles are not known to nest in Sacramento County, but have been observed wintering in the County.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the study area, and the project site is outside of the range of this species.
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	Requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean for nesting. Feeds primarily over grassland, shrubland, savannah, and open riparian areas. Primarily listed for destruction of nesting habitat.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting habitat (banks, cliffs) is present.
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	CSC	Frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Nests and roosts in old burrows of small mammals and rubble piles. Listed for breeding habitat.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting or burrow habitat in the study area.
California Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ST	A yearlong resident of saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands, the majority of the species are found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region. The only known occurrence in the County is within the Cosumnes River Preserve.	No potential to occur; no suitable marsh or wet meadow habitat is present.
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	SA	Frequents landscapes with wooded patches and groves, along with woodland edge habitats. Nests in riparian areas. Listed for nesting impacts.	Present; species detected foraging in the study area during the biological site reconnaissance survey. Suitable nesting habitat (i.e., live oak trees) present in the study area.
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*	SA	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Listed for preservation of wintering habitat.	Not likely to occur; marginally suitable habitat (grassland) is highly disturbed and surrounded by development.

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	CFP, SA	Found in rolling foothills with open grasslands, scattered trees, and cliff-walled canyons. Nests on cliffs and in large trees in open areas. Listed for nesting habitat.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the study area, and the study area is outside of the range of this species.
Great Blue Heron *Ardea herodias*	SA	Associated with estuaries, rivers, and oceans, the species is known to occur along major rivers in the Central Valley. A colonial nester, the species prefers tall trees beside water. The range is restricted to within 10 miles of the nesting area. Listed for the protection of nesting colonies.	No potential to occur; no suitable aquatic nesting habitat is present.
Great Egret *Ardea alba*	SA	Associated with estuaries, rivers, and oceans, the species is known to occur along major rivers in the Central Valley. A colonial nester, the species prefers cliffs, rugged slopes, or tall trees beside water. Listed for the protection of nesting colonies.	No potential to occur; no suitable wetland nesting habitat is present.
Greater Sandhill Crane *Grus anadensis tabida*	ST	Listed for both nesting and wintering habitat, the species prefers open shortgrass plains, grain fields, and open wetlands for foraging, and typically nests within remote portions of extensive wetlands. The species does not nest in Sacramento County, but does winter in the County.	No potential to occur; no suitable wetland nesting habitat is present.
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	CSC	Listed for loss of breeding habitat, the species places nests in large shrubs or trees. Breed mainly in shrublands or open woodlands with a fair amount of grass cover and areas of bare ground.	Moderate potential; suitable habitat (open areas with scattered trees, fences, posts) present in the study area.
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	SA	Listed for loss of wintering habitat, the species will forage in open grasslands, woodlands, and coastal areas. The breeding range does not include California.	Low potential; marginally suitable habitat (grassland) is highly disturbed and surrounded by development.
Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*	CSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, and fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands. Harriers nest on the ground, mostly within patches of dense, often tall, vegetation in undisturbed areas. The species is listed for nesting.	No potential to occur; no suitable wetland nesting habitat is present.
Purple Martin	CSC	The species is typically a colonial nester, and nest sites include crevices in cliffs and hollow trees, though	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat is present. All records of this species in Sacramento County are

Progne subis		the species is also known to use nest boxes provided by humans. The species is listed for nesting.	located in weep holes of freeway and street overpasses, which preclude competition from other bird species.
Suisun Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia maxillaris*	CSC	The species' year-round range is confined to tidal salt and brackish marshes fringing the Carquinez Strait and Suisun Bay east to Antioch, at the confluence of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.	Not Present. The species only has the potential to be present at the very southernmost tip of the County, where no development is proposed.
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	High potential; suitable nesting habitat (groves and lines of large trees) present in the study area, and suitable foraging habitat present within 0.5 mile to the south and east. No raptor nests were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ST	The species is listed for breeding habitat. Known to nest near marshes in large (several hundred to several thousand birds) breeding colonies in habitat made up of blackberry thickets, bulrush (*Scrirpus* sp.) or cattails (*Typha* sp.) patches.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the study area.
Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	FE (state candidate)	Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut on slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps.	No potential to occur; no suitable riparian nesting habitat is present.
White-Tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*	CFP, SA	Inhabit low-elevation grasslands, wetlands dominated by grasses, oak woodlands, and agricultural and riparian areas. The species is listed for nesting.	High potential; suitable nesting habitat (dense-topped trees) present in the study area, and suitable foraging habitat present within 0.5 mile to the south and east. No raptor nests were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.
MAMMALS			
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	CSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, including grasslands and oak woodlands. Requires loose or easily crumbled soils for digging.	No potential to occur; no suitable open habitats present in the study area; all grassland habitat is surrounded by development.
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	CSC	A wide variety of habitats is occupied, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings. Maternity colonies form	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat in the project area.

		in early April, and may have a dozen to 100 individuals.	
Western Red Bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	CSC	Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands. Young are born from May through early July.	No potential to occur; no suitable woodland nesting habitat is present.
Yuma Myotis Bat *Myotis yumanensis*	SA	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed, but it is found in a variety of habitats. The species roosts in buildings, mines, caves, or crevices. Young are born from May to mid-June.	No potential to occur; no suitable woodland nesting habitat is present
REPTILES			
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT, ST	Endemic to valley floors of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to rice agriculture, drainage channels, and irrigation ditches. Requires permanent water, emergent vegetation, and upland habitat for basking and cover.	Not likely to occur; Florin Creek is highly disturbed and dry for most of the year, and no aquatic or marsh vegetation is present.
Western Pond Turtle *Emys marmorata*	CSC	Occurs in perennial ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams with suitable basking habitat (mud banks, mats of floating vegetation, partially submerged logs) and submerged shelter. Require some slack- or slow-water aquatic habitat. Nests upland, on unshaded south-facing slopes with friable soils that have a high percentage of clay or silt.	Not likely to occur; Florin Creek and roadside ditches are highly disturbed and dry for most of the year, and no aquatic vegetation is present.
AMPHIBIANS			
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT, ST	Endemic to annual grasslands and valley-foothill habitats in California. Adults spend most time in subterranean refugia, particularly in ground squirrel burrows. Seasonal ponds or vernal pools are required for breeding.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
California Red-Legged Frog	FT, CSC	Adults prefer dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation near deep (at least two feet), still, or slow-	Not Present. The nearest confirmed, documented breeding population is located near Pollock Pines in El Dorado County (CNDDB occurrence 586). There

Rana draytonii		moving water. The species aestivate in upland burrows and in leaf litter.	are no occurrences documented in Sacramento County, and the species is considered extirpated in the Central Valley (USFWS, Recovery Plan for the California Red-legged Frog, 2002).
Western Spadefoot Toad *Scaphiopus (Spea) hammondii*	CSC	Occurs primarily in grasslands but occasionally populates valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Almost entirely terrestrial, but requires temporary rain pools that lack predators (fish, bullfrogs, crayfish) for breeding. Also needs burrows for refuge.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
FISH			
Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	ST, FT	Distribution occurs throughout the Sacramento River and through a portion of the American River, but the distribution maps do not include the Cosumnes River as habitat. (NMFS 2009) State listing is for runs in the Sacramento River, specifically. Federal listing is for the Sacramento River and its tributaries.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Central Valley Winter-Run Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	SE, FE	Distribution as above for spring-run salmon. Federal listing is for the Sacramento River, specifically. The state-listing application is unspecified.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Central Valley Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	FT	Most of Sacramento County is within the distinct population segment area for this species. Critical habitat has been designated within Sacramento County on the Sacramento River, American River, Mokelumne River, and Dry Creek (both north and south creeks). Spawning has been documented on the Cosumnes River. (NMFS 2009) The listing applies to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT, SE	The delta smelt is a small, slender-bodied fish with a typical adult size of two to three inches that is found only in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary. This species occurs in the Sacramento River as far upstream as the confluence with the American River.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.

		Delta smelt may also be found in the Cosumnes River and San Joaquin River.	
Green Sturgeon *Acipenser medirostris*	FT	Distribution occurs within the San Francisco Bay System, which includes the Delta. The species enters the Sacramento River to spawn, and has been observed as far north as Red Bluff. Spawning occurs from March to July.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Longfin Smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	ST	Distribution includes the Sacramento River below Rio Vista, and in the middle and lower Delta (below Medford Island).	Not Present. The species occurs in portions of the Sacramento River and the Delta which are not within Sacramento County.
Sacramento Splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	CSC	The species prefers low-salinity, shallow-water habitat. The species is primarily found in the Delta, and are only rarely found in the main Sacramento River channel unless spawning. Spawning may occur in the Sacramento River below the Feather River confluence, and runs from late January through July.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
INVERTEBRATES			
California Linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	SA	A fairy shrimp which most often occupies pools that are vegetated and contain clear water. Not uncommon to observe the species in mud-bottomed pools with slightly turbid water.[2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta longiantenna*	FE	Typical habitat has been described as large, deep, turbid, playa-type vernal pools. Requires a somewhat longer inundation period (life cycle may be 46 days). [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Midvalley Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	SA	Inhabit shallow vernal pools, vernal swales, and various artificial ephemeral wetland habitats in the Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Madera, Merced, and Fresno Counties. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Associated with mature elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) trees/shrubs found in riparian forests in the Central Valley (USFWS, 1999).	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (elderberry bushes).

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Inhabit alkaline pools, ephemeral drainages, rock outcrop pools, ditches, stream oxbows, stockponds, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands. Also found in basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Inhabits small to large vernal pools containing clear to highly turbid water. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
PLANTS			
Ahart's Dwarf Rush *Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*	List 1B	Valley and foothill grassland/mesic; elevation 100 – 330 ft (blooms Mar. – May)	No potential to occur; the study area is outside of elevation range of this species and no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present.
Antioch Dunes Evening-Primrose *Oenothera deltoides*	FE, SE, List 1B	Inland dune habitat; elevation 0 – 99 ft (blooms Mar. – Sep.)	Not Present. Though included here due to the presence of the species on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife list for Sacramento County, the species is found within the Anticoch dunes system and has not been found naturally occurring elsewhere. There is one instance of the species in the Brannan Island State Recreation Area, but this was planted as part of a restoration project. The CNDDB lists this occurrence as "transplant outside native range".
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	SE, List 1B	Marshes and swamps, vernal pools/clay; elevation 30 – 7,790 ft (blooms Apr. – Aug.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (clay soils) present in the study area.
Delta Mudwort *Limosella subulata*	List 2	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 10 ft (blooms May – Aug.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	No potential to occur; the study area is outside the elevation range of this species and no suitable habitats (marshes, swamps, or riparian scrub) present in the study area.
Delta Tule Pea *Lathyrus jepsonii* var. *jepsonii*	List 1B	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 13 ft (blooms May – Sep.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	No potential to occur; the study area is outside the elevation range of this species and no suitable habitat (marshes or swamps) present.

Dwarf Downingia *Downingia pusilla*	List 2	Vernal pools and mesic areas in valley and foothill grasslands; elevation 3 – 1,460 ft (blooms Mar. – May)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools or mesic sites) present in the study area.
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 0 – 2,900 ft (blooms Apr. – Jun.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools, wet places, or ponds) present in the study area.
Mason's Lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	List 1B	Marshes, swamps, and riparian scrub; elevation 0 – 33 ft (blooms April – Nov.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	Not potential to occur; no suitable habitats (marshes or swamps or riparian scrub) in the study area.
Northern California Black Walnut *Juglans hindsii*	List 1B	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland; elevation 0 – 1,320 ft (blooms Apr. – May)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (riparian forest or woodland) present in the study area.
Pincushion Navarretia *Navarretia myersii*	List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 65 – 1,100 ft (blooms May)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Sacramento Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia viscida*	FE, SE, List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 100 – 330 ft (blooms Apr. – Jul.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Sanford's Arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	List 1B	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 2,000 ft (blooms May – Oct.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (marsh, swamp, or ditches with standing or slow-moving water) present in the study area.
Side-Flowering Skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*	List 2	Mesic meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 1,640 ft (blooms July – Sep.). Only known occurrences in Sacramento County are in Snodgrass Slough.	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (marsh, swamp, meadow, or seep) present in the study area.
Slender Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	FT, SE List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 115 – 5,775 ft (blooms May – Oct.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Succulent Owl's Clover *Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta*	FE, SE, List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 164 – 2,461 ft (blooms April – May)	Not Present. Though included here due to the presence of the species on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife list for Sacramento County, there are no recorded occurrences in Sacramento County despite the many rare plant surveys performed in the County. The majority of occurrences (~70%) are

			in Merced County. The nearest occurrences are in Fresno County, though both of these may be extirpated.[2]
Tuolumne Button-Celery *Eryngium pinnatisectum*	SE, List 1B	Mesic areas within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forests; elevation 230 – 3,000 ft	Not Present. Habitat type not present within the Project site or within most of Sacramento County.

Relevant species compiled from the California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Natural Diversity Data Base (2011) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Species List for Sacramento County

1. Listing status sources and, unless otherwise specified, habitat description sources (life history accounts) are:

California Species: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html for the general webpage where you can use the links, or use the "search" field in the upper right-hand corner – for instance, enter "American Badger life history" – to obtain life history accounts. Most Bird Accounts are www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/birds.html, most Mammal Accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/bm_research/docs/86_27.pdf and http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/1998mssc.html, most Fish Accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/info/fish_ssc.pdf, and most reptile and amphibian accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/herp_ssc.pdf. Last accessed April 2020.

Federal Species: http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/ES_Species/Accounts/Home/es_species.htm Last accessed April 2020.

California Native Plant Society: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/ Last accessed April 2020.

2. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, "Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon", December 2005.

FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; FC = Federal Candidate

SE = State of California Endangered; ST = State of California Threatened; CSC = State of California Species of Special Concern; CFP = State of California Fully Protected; SA = Special Animal

List 1B = California Native Plant Society Endangered, Threatened, or Rare in California

List 2 = California Native Plant Society Endangered, Threatened, or Rare in California but more common elsewhere

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Table IS-5 provides a list of the special-status plant species that have been documented in the CNDDB search (Florin, Elk Grove, Galt, Bruceville, Courtland, Clarksburg, Sacramento West, Sacramento East, and Carmichael U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangles (USGS 2018a–i). and describes their regulatory status, habitat, and potential for occurrence on the project site.

Plant communities in the study area were characterized and evaluated for their potential to support the special-status species identified during the pre-field research. Every plant that was encountered in the study area was identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether it was a special-status species. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for any special status plants. No special status plants were observed during reconassaince surveys. Impacts to special status plants are ***less than significant***.

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

Suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat exists in or near the study area. Because the immediate surroundings are subject to high levels of human disturbance—in adjacent

roadways, industrial facilities, parking lots, and residences—the study area likely provides only marginal-quality nesting habitat for special-status birds. Several large and/or densely topped trees in the study area could provide nesting substrate for Swainson's hawk. The CNDDB lists two occurrences of Swainson's hawk within 3 miles of the study area, with nests in eucalyptus trees in residential areas. Both of these nests all are within 0.5 mile of patches of open annual grassland foraging habitat.

Swainsons hawk is a covered species under the SSHCP. As such, the SSHCP has adopted avoidance and minimization measures that require preconstruction surveys. If nests are observed in the project area, the project proponent will be required to contact CDFW for next steps. The full list of AMMs can be found in Appendix B Through compliance with the adopted SSHCP AMMs, impacts to Swainson's hawk will be ***less than significant***.

NESTING BIRDS OF PREY

This section addresses raptors which 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 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." 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. Some species of nesting birds of prey are also species covered by the SSHCP and discussed further below.

WHITE-TAILED KITE (ELANUS LEUCURUS)

White-tailed kite is a state "fully protected" raptor and is also protected under the MBTA and a covered species under the SSHCP. White-tailed kites inhabit rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. It breeds between February and October and feeds on rodents, small reptiles, and large insects in fresh emergent wetlands, annual grasslands, pastures, and ruderal vegetation.

COOPER'S HAWK (ACCIPITER COOPERII)

Cooper's hawks are a covered species under the SSHCP, are well-distributed and occur in varied habitats including; deciduous, mixed, and evergreen forests and riparian woodlands. This species is tolerant of human disturbance and habitat fragmentation and has been found to increasingly breed in suburban and urban areas. This species nests in extensive forests, woodlots of 10-20 acres, and occasionally in isolated trees in more open areas. Nests are typically in more mature trees which have relatively more canopy cover than what is locally available.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK (BUTEO REGALIS)

Ferruginous hawk is a covered species under the SSHCP. According to the CDFW Life History Account for the ferruginous hawk, the species is an uncommon winter resident and migrant at lower elevations and open grasslands in the Central Valley. The species requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats with elevated structures for nesting. The species is migratory, and generally arrives in California in September and departs by mid-April. The species does not nest in Sacramento County; therefore impacts to foraging habitat are the primary concern. There is no published regulatory guidance on mitigation of foraging habitat for this species.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS)

Loggerhead shrike is a covered species under the SSHCP. It is a year-round resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California. This species is associated with open country with short vegetation and scattered trees, shrubs, fences, utility lines and/or other perches. Although they are songbirds, shrikes are predatory and forage on a variety of invertebrates and small vertebrates. Captured prey items are often impaled for storage purposes on suitable substrates, including thorns or spikes on vegetation, and barbed wire fences. The species nests in trees and large shrubs; nests are usually placed 3 -10 feet off the ground.

NORTHERN HARRIER (CIRCUS CYANEUS)

Northern Harrier is a covered species under the SSHCP. According to the CDFW Life History Account for the northern harrier the species occurs in a wide range of habitat types and elevations, from grasslands in the Central Valley to alpine meadows as high as 10,000 feet. The species forages in areas where rodents are abundant, generally agricultural and grassland areas. The species is a widespread winter resident and migrant, though an uncommon nesting season resident in the Central Valley. The population has declined in California, largely due to destruction of breeding habitat. The species is mostly found in flat or hummocky open areas of tall, dense grasses, moist or dry shrubs, with edges for nesting, cover, and feeding. It is also known to nest and forage in agricultural areas as well.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat exists for four special-status bird species in or near the study area. Because the immediate surroundings are subject to high levels of human disturbance—in adjacent roadways, industrial facilities, parking lots, and residences—the study area likely provides only marginal-quality nesting habitat for special-status birds. These species include white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

Several large and/or densely topped trees in the study area could provide nesting substrate. There are three records of white-tailed kite nests within 3 miles of the study area, in olive and pine trees in residential areas. All of the nearby records of nesting white-tailed kite consist of a nest tree in proximity to annual grassland foraging habitat.

Although there are no records of loggerhead shrike, a CDFW species of special concern, or Cooper's hawk, a CDFW watchlisted species, within 3 miles of the study

area, suitable nesting and foraging habitats for both species exist in vacant lots, ruderal areas, and patches of annual grassland in and adjacent to the study area. Moreover, an adult Cooper's hawk was observed foraging in the study area during the biological reconnaissance survey. The nearest record of nesting Cooper's hawk is approximately 4.2 miles to the southwest of the study area, along Franklin Boulevard, in an olive tree between a residential area and open grasslands. There are no known records of loggerhead shrike within a 9-quadrant search radius of the study area.

Many special status raptors in the project area are covered species under the SSHCP. The SSHCP has adopted avoidance and minimization measures that require preconstruction surveys. If nests are observed in the project area, the project proponent will be required to contact CDFW for next steps. Mitigation has been included requiring compliance with the SSHCP and also states that the SSHCP raptor AMMs will include raptors that are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5. The full list of AMMs can be found in Appendix B. Through compliance with the adopted SSHCP AMMs, impacts to special status raptors will be ***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."

The numerous shrubs, trees, ruderal areas, and structures in the project and staging areas could provide suitable nesting substrate for migratory birds, including raptors, covered by the MBTA. The MBTA prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds, and essentially all native bird species in California are covered by the MBTA. Migratory bird and raptor nests are protected further by Sections 3503 and 3503.5, respectively, of the California Fish and Game Code.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Suitable tree habitat is present throughout the project area. Preconstruction surveys will be required if work is to commence between February 1 and September 15. 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.

To avoid take of nesting migratory birds, mitigation has 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. Impacts to migratory birds are ***less than significant***.

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*).

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The project will not result in any tree removal. Native trees located within the project boundaries include California black walnut, interior live oak, and valley oak. Native trees that may be impacted are those native trees that are in proximity to staging areas. The location of native trees in relation to the potential staging areas are identified in Plate IS-8 through Plate IS-10 which highlights areas where native tree canopy was observed. The tree canopy is indicative of the individual tree driplines, which correlate to the sensitive areas that could be subject to impacts. Potential impacts to native trees would be temporary in nature, due to heavy equipment in the vicinity of driplines in the

Plate IS-8: Landcover Types (1 of 3)

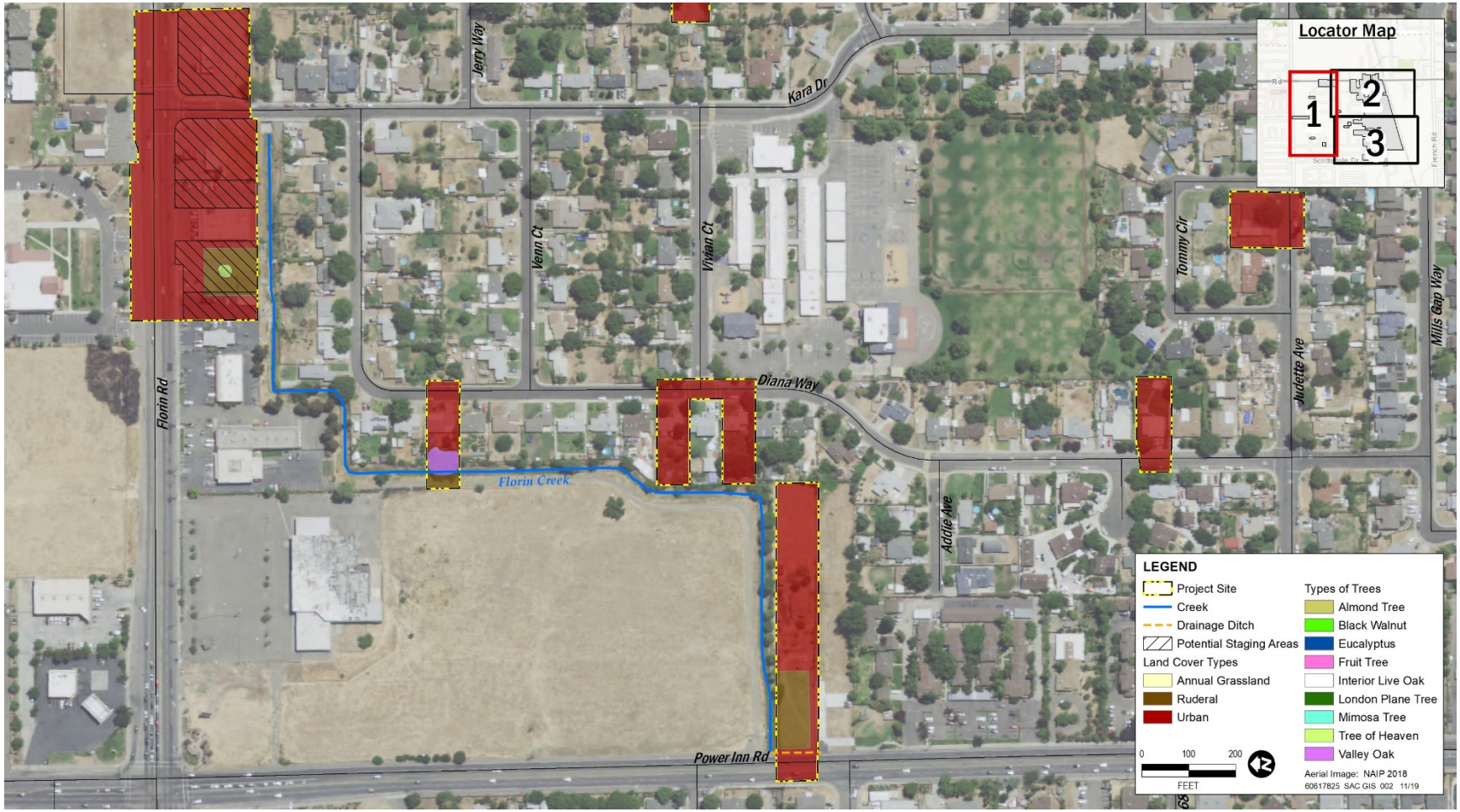


Plate IS-9: Landcover Types (2 of 3)

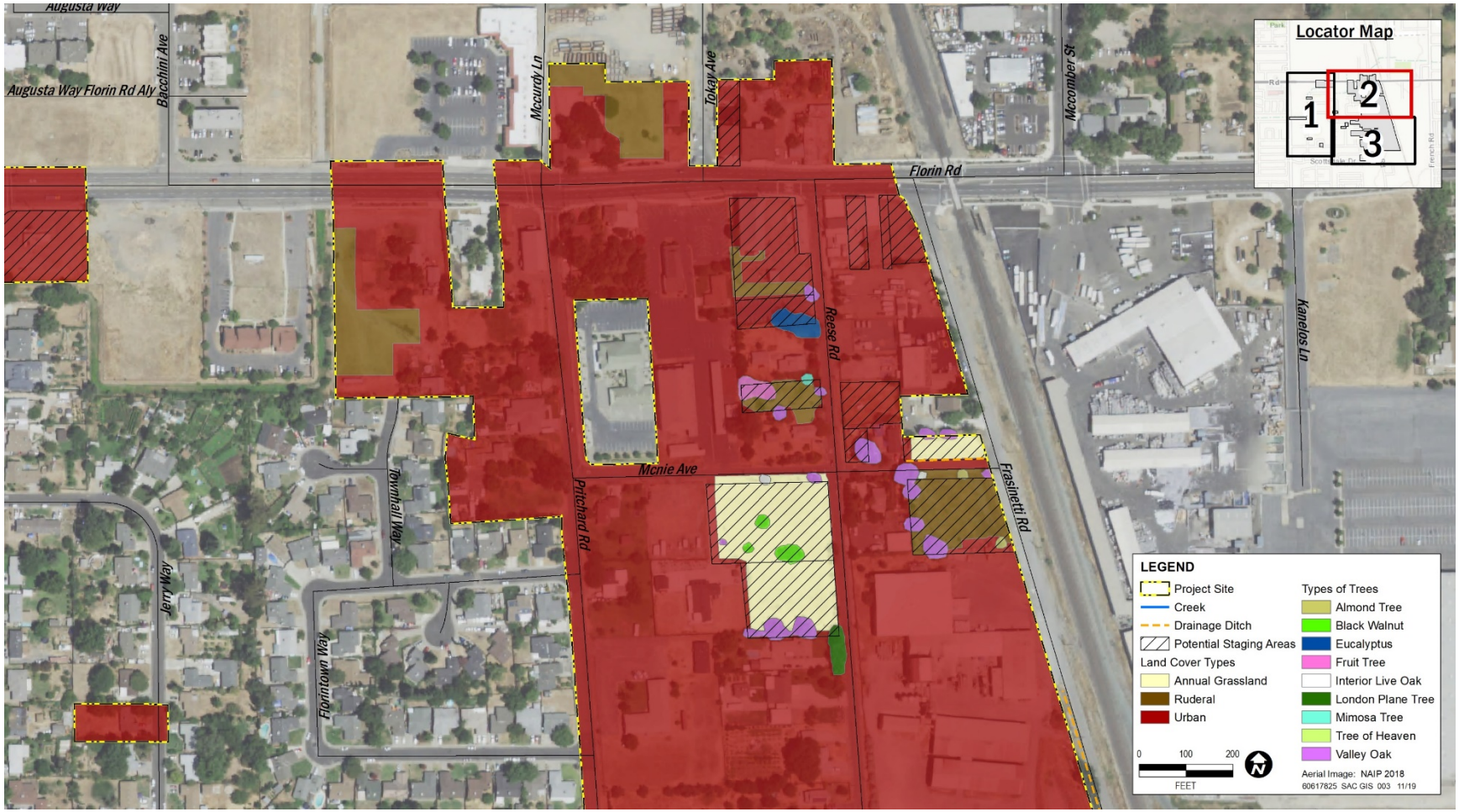
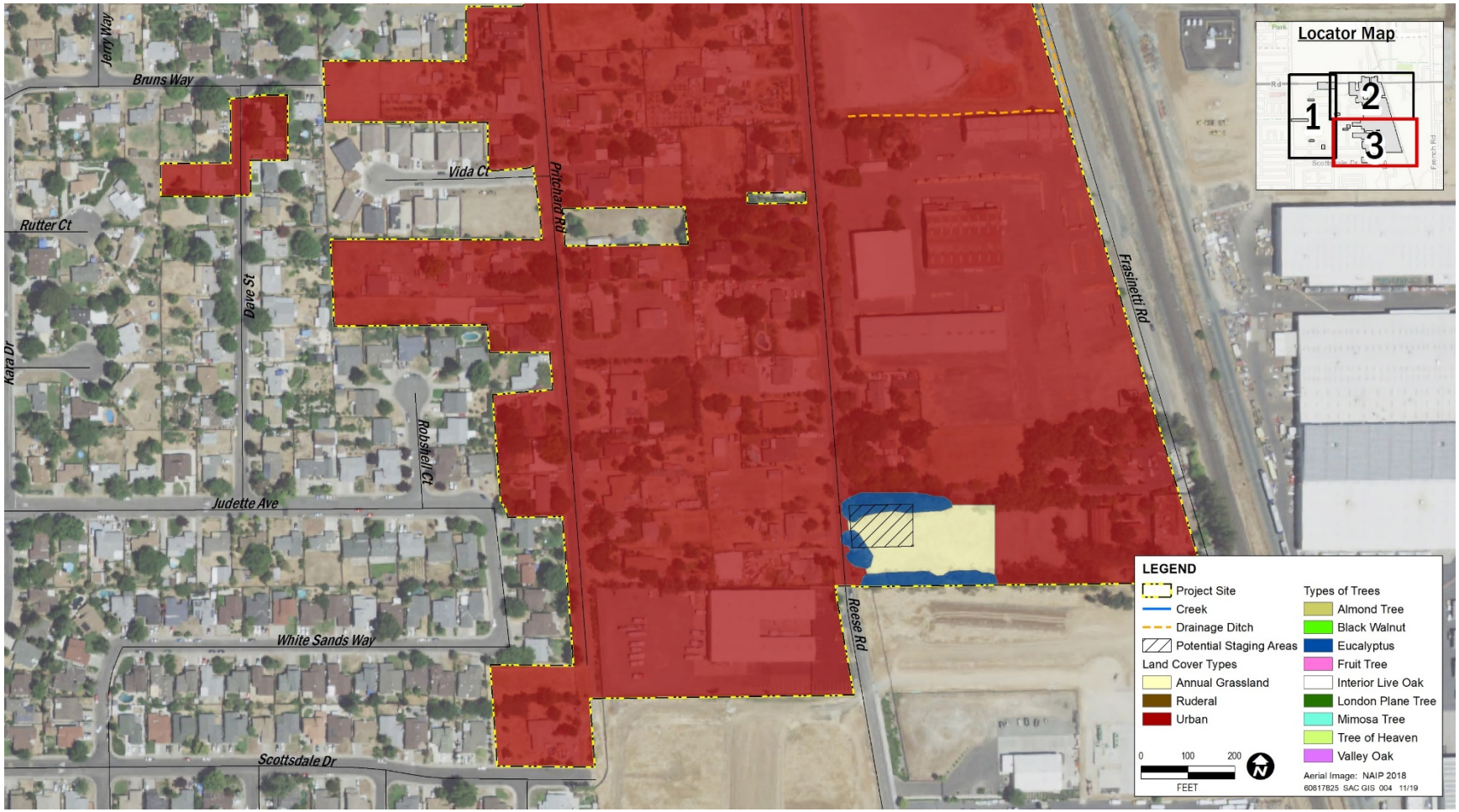


Plate IS-10: Landcover Types (3 of 3)



staging areas. A number of potential staging areas have been identified. Final staging areas will be selected by contractor.

To prevent impacts to sensitive trees from heavy equipment staging, mitigation has been included to implement protective measures around native trees that are in proximity to heavy equipment use. With implementation of protective measures, impacts to native trees are ***less than significant***.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SETTING

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

FLORIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Investigation of the project vicinity in 2004 by Windmiller and Napoli identified the Florin Historic District as eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under criteria A/1 for

community development for its association with the development of Florin as a regional agricultural center and the role of Japanese immigrants and their children in the development of Florin as an important agricultural community. The district encompasses the community's social, religious, and commercial properties associated with the development of Florin as an agricultural regional center and history of Japanese Americans from 1870 to 1952.

The Florin Historic District and 20 contributing properties still remain eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR.

FRASINETTI WINERY

The Frasinetti Winery was evaluated for historical significance by AECOM cultural resources staff. Their findings are as follows:

- Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Frasinetti Winery property is eligible for its association with late nineteenth wine industry in Sacramento County as a multi-generational owned and operated winery still in existence. The third generation now operates the property as a winery, tasting room, restaurant, and wedding venue as well as has multiple residences on the property. The property represents a multi-generational property and the physical changes to the property that occurred to diversify and remain in business.
- Under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, the Frasinetti Winery property as a whole is associated with three generations of the Frasinetti family and no individual building or structure is significantly associated with any one family member. The property was initially developed by James Frasinetti in the late 1890s who continued to operate the winery until his death in 1965. While James was the founder and early developer of the winery property, the historic significance of the property lies within its multi-generational and continued operation of the winery and cannot be contributed to any one member.
- Under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3, this property is not significant because it is not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. The property obtains its historic significance as a collection of buildings and structures and its spatial organization with building clusters, driveway and planted tree row within the 5-acre boundary of the four contiguous parcels. The Frasinetti Winery is not an important work of a master designer, and does not embody the high artistic value that would merit listing on a national or state register under these criteria.
- Under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4, the Frasinetti Winery property does not appear to be a significant source (or likely source) of important information regarding history and not appear to have any likelihood of yielding important information about historic construction materials or technologies.

Since the development of this property in the late 1890s the property has undergone a series of changes through construction of winery buildings, residences, and other changes to building and structures for the evolution of the property from a winery to a modern-day restaurant and wedding venue with tasting room facilities under the ownership of the third generation. As such, alterations have occurred to the property as

a whole under three generations of the Frasinetti family and the property has a period of significance defined as its date of establishment as a winery in 1897 to 1985 when the east cellar was extensively remodeled for the creation of a restaurant. Because of the large span of time and changes made to the property under the family to diversify the family business, the property as a whole has retained integrity of location, feeling, and association as a third-generation owned and operated winery in Sacramento County. The integrity of design, setting, and materials have been somewhat diminished over the years; however, the property as a whole obtains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A search of the North Central Information Center (NCIC) California Historical Resources Information System did not identify any recorded resources or project sites within a ¼-mile radius..

PEDESTRIAN SURVEYS

On November 13, 2019, AECOM Archaeologist Diana Ewing conducted an archaeological cultural resources assessment of the study area from public County street ROWs. The original ground surface in the public County ROW of Florin Road, Pritchard, McNie Avenue, Reese Road, Diana Way, Power Inn Road, Jerry Way, and Dave Street was not visible because of prior development of homes, roads, sidewalks, and landscaping. No archaeological resources were identified during the assessment.

A separate, historic-age built environment/architectural survey was conducted on November 30, 2019 by AECOM architectural historian Chandra Miller from public County street ROWs. The previously identified Florin Historic District and contributing properties were field checked and photographed. All of the contributors to the historic district are still extant since their previous recordations. During reconnaissance survey, one previously unrecorded potential historic property was documented on a DPR 523 form, the Frasinetti Winery.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The project is being completed within existing county right of way, and all infrastructure improvements would be subsurface and not visible upon completion. Construction associated with the built environment would consist of physically connecting the structure to the sewer tie in. As such, no historic properties or structures would be affected by the project.

Although the project presumably would have no potential effects on historic properties, the potential exists for the unanticipated discovery of potentially significant cultural resources during project implementation and subsurface work. In order to prevent a substantial adverse impact to unknown resources, inadvertent discovery mitigation has been included. Impacts to cultural resources are considered ***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 as defined in Public Resources Code 21074.

AB-52 CONSULTATION

Pursuant to Public Resources Code 21090.3.1(b)(1), tribal notifications were sent out to participating tribes on February 28, 2020. 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 not sensitive with respect to cultural resources, and supporting map graphics.

The Office of Planning and Environmental Review (PER) received written correspondence from Wilton Rancheria on March 2, 2020 requesting consultation on the project. Via email exchange, Wilton Rancheria reviewed the draft Cultural Resources Report and indicated that their records did not reveal sensitive sites in the project proximity. Similar to archaeological resources, there is potential for subsurface, inadvertent discoveries upon project implementation. Therefore, mitigation has been included to address the potential to encounter inadvertent discoveries. Additionally, Wilton Rancheria has requested a post construction site visit, which would allow a representative access to the site upon initiation of construction to conduct spot checks for the probability of inadvertent discoveries related to tribal cultural resources. With the recommended mitigation, potential impacts to cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

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

The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.

Discharges and pollutants such as leaking vehicles, deposit of heavy metals by vehicles, and polluting of waterways with fertilizers are all considered toxic materials. As mentioned in the Water Quality & Biological Resources sections above, the contractor will determine applicable BMPs for the project based upon the specific site. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, placement of construction fencing (placed at designated buffer areas), stabilized construction entrances, tackified mulch, 3-step hydroseeding, spray-on soil stabilizers or anchored blankets, use of staked weighted straw wattles/fiber rolls or silt fencing, fueling of vehicles on paved surfaces where spills

can be easily contained, inspection of vehicles for leaks, and dry-sweeping of paved surfaces. The contractor will be required to prepare an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan and SWPPP prior to construction, both of which are subject to review by DWR. Additionally, a spill prevention and containment plan will be required as mitigation in order to ensure that potential spills are readily and easily contained.

The plan would not allow any discharge resulting from construction of the project 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.

CONCLUSION

Employment of BMPs and compliance with the County Stormwater Ordinance, state CGP, NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit, and state and federal regulations will ensure impacts from pollutants and/or hazardous materials are less than significant; however, to be abundantly cautious, mitigation requiring a spill prevention and containment plan has also been included.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures A-F are critical to ensure that identified significant impacts of the project are reduced to a level of less than significant. Pursuant to Section 15074.1(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, each of these measures must be adopted exactly as written unless the hearing body or the Environmental Coordinator adopts a new written finding that the new measure is equivalent or more effective in mitigating or avoiding potential significant effects and that it in itself will not cause any potentially significant effect on the environment.

MITIGATION MEASURE A: SPILL PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT PLAN

Prior to construction, the contractor will be required to develop a hazardous materials spill prevention and containment plan for the project. The plan would not allow any discharge resulting from construction of the project 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.

MITIGATION MEASURE B: COMPLIANCE WITH THE SSHCP

The applicant shall obtain authorization through the SSHCP prior to all ground disturbing activities, on-site and off-site. Authorization under the SSHCP shall include implementation and conformance with all applicable Avoidance and Minimization Measures (Appendix B) for impacts associated with the following:

1. Potential species-specific impacts including:
    - Swainson's hawk
    - Special status raptors
        - Special status raptor surveys shall include nesting birds of pre protected by the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: 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 September 15, 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 September, shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist and will only be removed if no nesting migratory birds are found.

3. 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, or until September 15.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: NATIVE TREE CONSTRUCTION PROTECTION

For the purpose of this mitigation measure, a native tree is defined as a valley oak, interior live oak, or black walnut having 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 at least 10 inches.

All portions of native trees, illustrated by tree canopy on Plate IS-8 through Plate IS-10 which may be impacted by heavy equipment staging, 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 which make up the dripline does not change the protected area.

2. Chain link fencing or a similar protective barrier shall be installed one foot outside the driplines of the native trees prior to initiating project construction, in order to avoid damage to the trees and their root system.

3. No signs, ropes, cables (except cables which 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 (scraping, 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. 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”.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

1. If potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs), archaeological resources, other cultural resources, articulated, or disarticulated human remains are discovered during construction activities, work will cease within 100 feet of the find (based on the apparent distribution of cultural resources), whether or not a Native American Monitor from a traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe is present. The Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified at (916) 874-6141. A qualified cultural resources specialist and Native American Representatives and Monitors from traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes will assess the significance of the find and make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, returning objects to a location within the project area where they

will not be subject to future impacts. The Tribe does not consider curation of TCRs to be appropriate or respectful and request that materials not be permanently curated, unless requested by the Tribe.

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

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

4. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.97 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, all work is to stop and the County Coroner and Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

MITIGATION MEASURE F: POST GROUND DISTURBANCE SITE VISIT

A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the applicant shall notify Wilton Rancheria. A tribal representative from Wilton Rancheria shall be invited to inspect the project site, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of ground disturbing work. During this inspection, a site meeting of construction personnel shall also be held in order to afford the tribal representative the opportunity to provide tribal cultural resources awareness information.

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. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation 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, South Sacramento 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 people or 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.
c. Introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses?			X		The project does not occur in an area of agricultural production.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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. In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?				X	The project is not located in a non-urbanized area.
c. If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X		Construction will not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site.
d. Create a new source of substantial light, glare, or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X		The project will not result in a new source of substantial light, glare or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.
5. **AIRPORTS -** Would the project:					
a. Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip safety zones.
b. Expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip noise zones or contours.
c. Result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft?				X	The project does not affect navigable airspace.
d. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X	The project does not involve or affect air traffic movement.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
6. **PUBLIC SERVICES -** Would the project:					
a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project?				X	The project will not result in increased demand for water supply.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?			X		The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District has adequate wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to service the proposed project. Refer to the Public Services discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X		The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?			X		Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing service lines are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from service line extension.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?				X	Project construction would not require the addition of new stormwater drainage facilities.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?				X	The project will not require electric or natural gas service.
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?				X	The public infrastructure project would not result in an impact to the provision of 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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services?				X	The project will not require park and recreation services.
7. **TRANSPORTATION** - Would the project:					
a. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?			X		The proposed public infrastructure project will not result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled and is presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact.
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 (SMAQMD) 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 requirements for vehicle particulates will ensure that construction air quality impacts are less than significant. SMAQMD's Roadway Construction Emissions Model was used to analyze ozone precursor emissions; the project will not result in emissions that exceed standards. Please see the Air Quality section of this document.
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 will not generate objectionable odors.
9. **NOISE -** Would the project:					
a. Result in generation of a temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?			X		The project is not in the vicinity of any uses that generate substantial noise, nor will the completed project generate substantial noise. The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable standards.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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).
c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.				X	The project will not involve the use of pile driving or other methods that would produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels at the property boundary.
10. **HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY** - Would the project:					
a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge?				X	The project will not rely on groundwater supplies and will not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge.
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.
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?			X		Portions of the project are within a local flood hazard area. However, the project will not introduce new development. Implementation would result in installation of subsurface infrastructure.
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 does not propose any physical changes that would affect runoff from the site.
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. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?			X		Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. The Uniform Building Code contains applicable construction regulations for earthquake safety that will ensure less than significant impacts.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion, siltation or loss of topsoil?			X		Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce the amount of construction site erosion and minimize water quality degradation by providing stabilization and protection of disturbed areas, and by controlling the runoff of sediment and other pollutants during the course of construction.
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, soil expansion, liquefaction or collapse?			X		The project is not located on an unstable geologic or soil unit.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available?			X		The project is installation of a public sewer system.
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 or unique geologic feature?			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 project site contains suitable habitat for special status birds. Mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?			X		No sensitive natural communities occur on the project site, nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?					Portions of Florin Creek are adjacent to some participating parcels, but no construction activities are proposed within the aquatic area.
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?		X			Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			Native and/or landmark trees occur on the project site and/or may be affected by on and/or off-site construction. 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		The project is within the Urban Development Area of the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP). The project will need to comply with the applicable avoidance and minimization measures outlined in the SSHCP. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
13. **CULTURAL RESOURCES -** Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?			X		Historical resources have been identified on the project site. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?			X		An archaeological survey was conducted on the project site. Refer to the Initial Study.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X			No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation.
d. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?		X			Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was received. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
14. **HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** - Would the project:					
a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials?		X			The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material. In order to prevent the discharge of pollutants such as fuels from contaminating land or waterways, a spill prevention and containment plan has been required as a mitigation measure.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X		The project does not involve the use or handling of hazardous material.
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment?				X	The project is not located on a known hazardous materials site.
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan?			X		The project would not interfere with any known emergency response or evacuation plan.
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas?			X		The project is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
15. ENERGY – Would the project:					
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction?			X		The project is an infrastructure project intended to serve existing development.
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X		The project will comply with Title 24, Green Building Code, for all project efficiency requirements.
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		The Roadway Emissions Model was used to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project. Based on the results, the established County threshold of 1,100 annual metric tons of CO2e for construction of the proposed project will not be exceeded.
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?			X		The project is consistent with County policies adopted for the purpose or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	**Current Land Use Designation**	**Consistent**	**Not Consistent**	**Comments**
General Plan	Residential, Commercial, Industrial	X		
Community Plan	Residential, Commercial, Industrial	X		
Land Use Zone	SPA, Residential, Industrial	X		Located within Old Florintown SPA

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

Environmental Coordinator: Tim Hawkins

Section Manager: Julie Newton

Project Leader: Julie Newton

Office Manager: Belinda Wekesa Batts

Administrative Support: Justin Maulit