



Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number:** PLNP2018-00352
2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** Prestige Senior Care
A **Use Permit** to allow a congregate care facility in the AR-2 zone.
A **Special Development Permit** to allow the proposed project to deviate from the following development standards:
A deviation from the required seven foot wide continuous landscaped planter area adjacent to the interior property lines of all adjoining parcels zoned for residential or agricultural residential purposes (Zoning Code Section 5.2.4.B.3).
A deviation from the required solid wood fence or masonry wall of at least six feet in height along the interior property lines when located adjacent to residential and agricultural-residential zoning districts (Zoning Code Section 5.2.5.C.2).
A **Design Review** to comply with the Countywide Design Guidelines.
The Prestige Senior Care Project proposes to develop a 15 bed congregate care facility on a 2.43-acre lot, in the Orangevale community of Sacramento County
The project also includes an abandonment of the east 6 feet of existing 30 foot right of way along Beech Avenue.
3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 224-0200-021
4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located at 7900 Hazel Avenue in the Orangevale Community. The site is approximately 450 feet north of intersection of Hazel Avenue and Golden Gate Avenue and 640 feet south of the intersection of Hazel Avenue and Cherry Avenue.
5. **Project Applicant:** Lilli Lapadat
6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
 - a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
 - b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
 - c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
 - d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.

8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento County Office of Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office of Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.

[Original Signature on File]

Todd Smith

Interim Environmental Coordinator

County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLNP2018-00352

NAME: Prestige Senior Care

LOCATION: The project site is located at 7900 Hazel Avenue in the Orangevale Community. The site is approximately 450 feet north of intersection of Hazel Avenue and Golden Gate Avenue and 640 feet south of the intersection of Hazel Avenue and Cherry Avenue.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 224-0200-021

Applicant/Owner:: Lilli Lapadat
9292 Cherry Avenue
Orangevale, CA 95662

Engineer: CTA Engineering & Surveying
9475 Double R Blvd., Suite B22
Reno, NV 89501
Contact: Greg Stedfield, P.E

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. A **Use Permit** to allow a congregate care facility in the AR-2 zone.
2. A **Special Development Permit** to allow the proposed project to deviate from the following development standards:
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 - A deviation from the required solid wood fence or masonry wall of at least six feet in height along the interior property lines when located adjacent to residential and agricultural-residential zoning districts (Zoning Code Section 5.2.5.C.2).
3. A **Design Review** to comply with the Countywide Design Guidelines.

The Prestige Senior Care Project proposes to develop a 15 bed congregate care facility on a 2.43-acre lot, in the Orangevale community of Sacramento County (see Plate IS-1 Floor Plan and Plate IS-2 Site Plan).

The project also includes an abandonment of the east 6 feet of existing 30 foot right of way along Beech Avenue.

Plate IS-1: Floor Plan

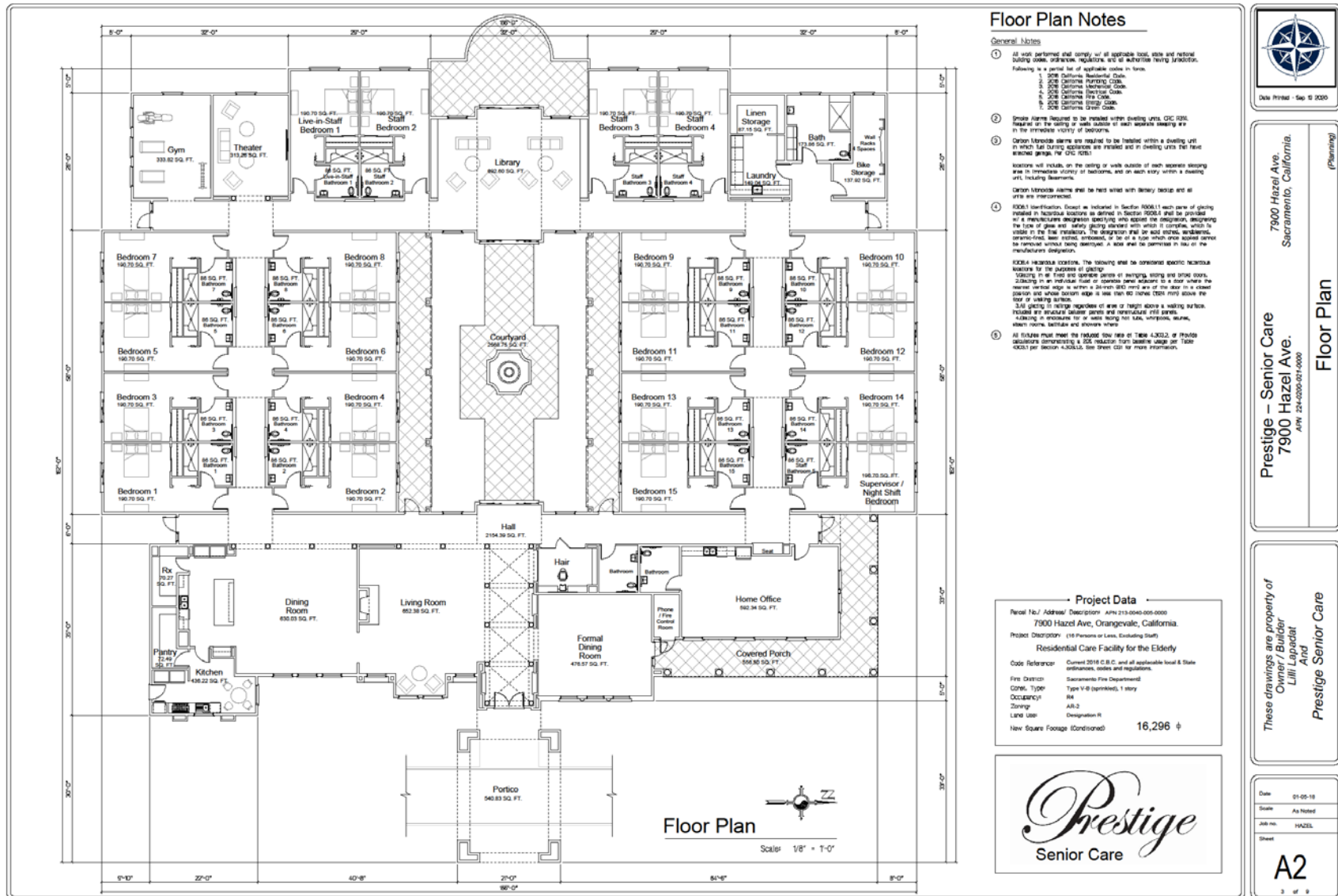
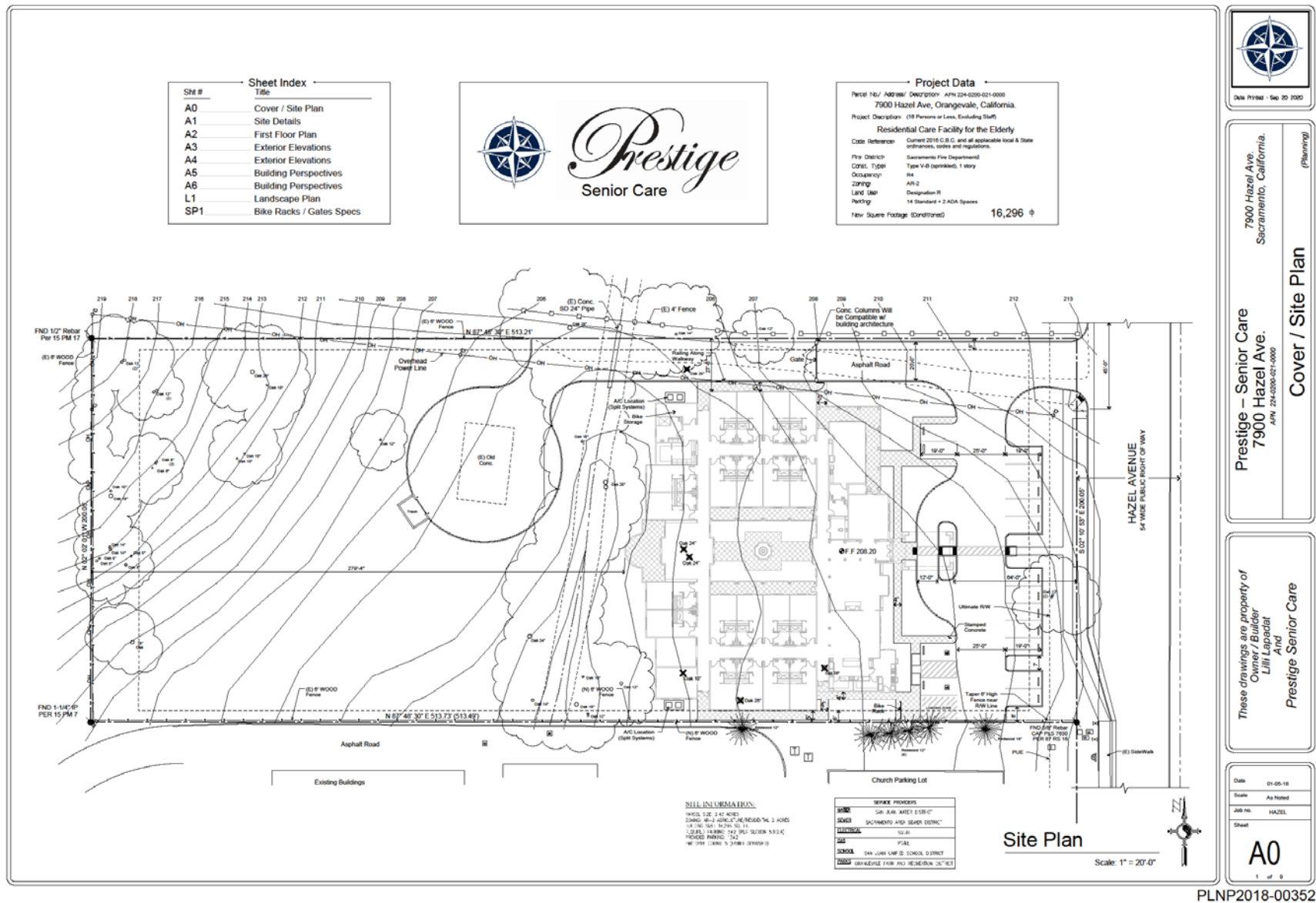


Plate IS-2: Site Plan



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located on a 2.43-acre site approximately 0.9 mile east of the City of Citrus Heights and 1.7 miles west of the City of Folsom (Plate IS-3, Project Location). The project site is located within the Orangevale Community Plan boundaries. The project site fronts the west side of Hazel Avenue a four-lane throughway in the Orangevale community. The Orangevale Community Plan designates areas along Hazel Avenue as residential development (Plate IS-4 Land Use). There is a church located to the south of the project site and single-family homes occupy the surrounding properties, on property zoned for AR-2 uses (Plate IS-5, Zoning). The project site currently contains a large number of native oak trees and non-native trees.

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.

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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

- 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.

TRANSPORTATION IMPACTS RELATED TO VMT

Sacramento County updated their Transportation Analysis Guidelines (TAG) in July 2020 to provide a methodology to conduct CEQA transportation analyses for land development and transportation projects in compliance with SB 743. The 2020 TAG provide screening criteria for projects that are expected to result in less-than-significant VMT impacts based on project description, characteristics, and/or location. If a component of the project meets these screening criteria, but not the entire project, only the component meeting the criteria would be screened from CEQA transportation analysis.

Plate IS-3: Location Map



Plate IS-4: Land Use

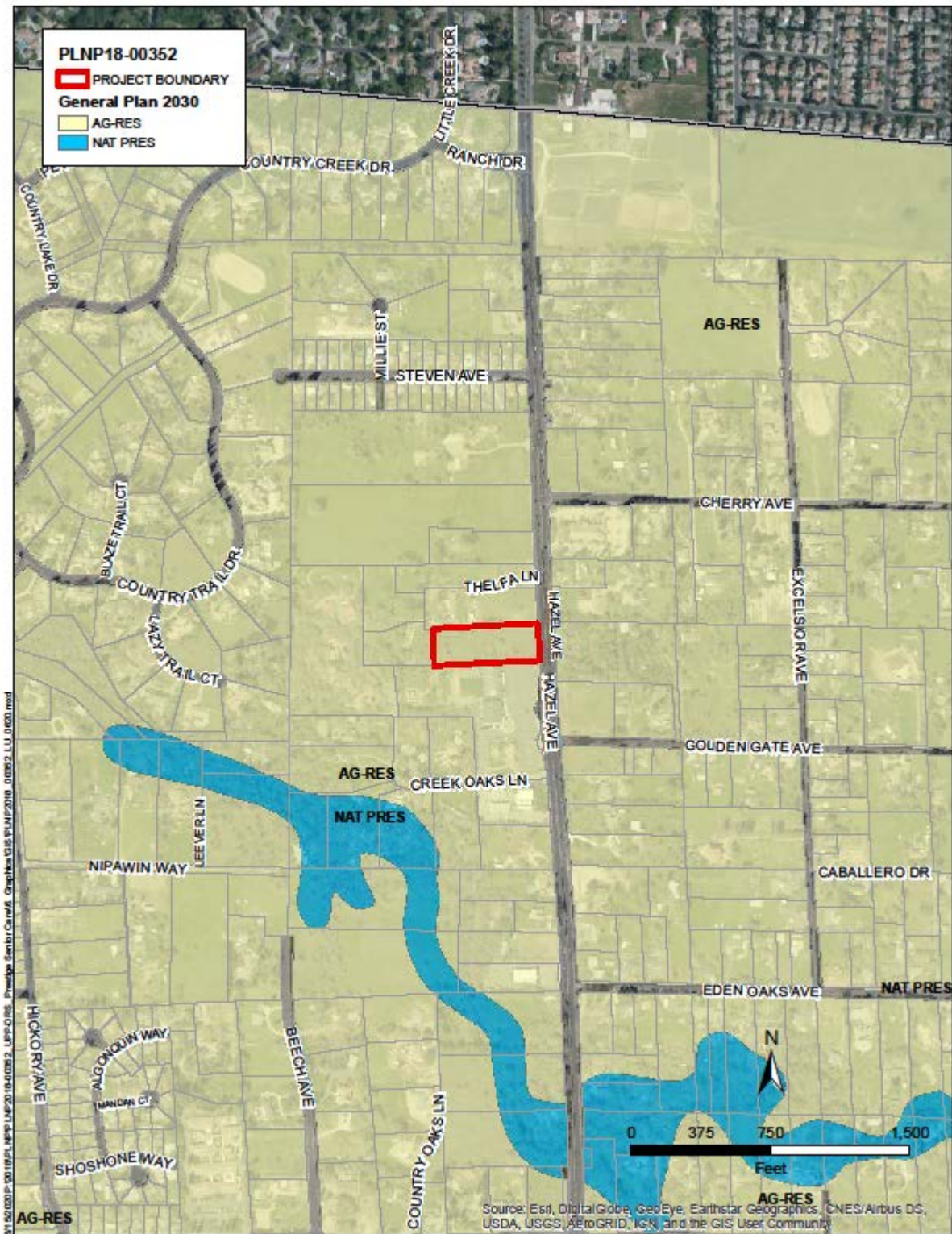
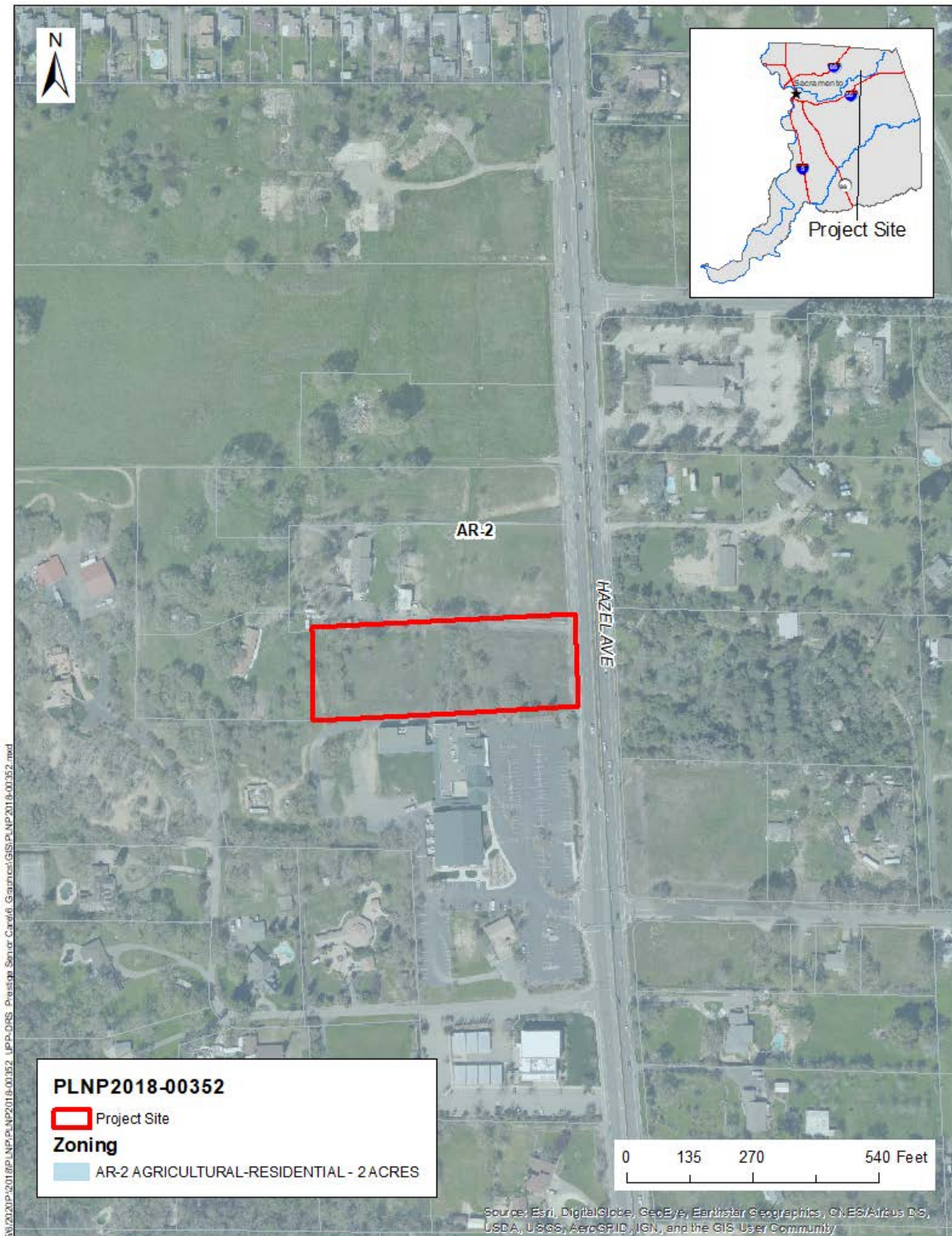


Plate IS-5: Zoning



The screening criteria for small projects is whether a project would generate more than 237 trips. If the project would generate fewer than 237 trips then the project would have less than significant traffic impacts based on VMT. Table IS-1 shows that, the project is expected to increase daily trips by 39 the proposed project would not exceed the 237-trip threshold. Therefore, the project would have ***less than significant impacts*** to traffic based on VMT.

Table IS-1: Trip Generation Estimates

Condition	Zoning or Use (Area)	Source	Daily Trip Rate	Daily Trips	PM Peak Hour Trip Rate	PM Peak Trips
Existing Use	Vacant			0		0
Proposed Project	15 Beds Care Facility	ITE (254)	2.60 VTE/Bed	39	0.26 VTE/Beds	4
Increase in trips for the proposed project as compared to the existing use				39		4

Notes: VTE = Vehicle Trip Ends

ITE = Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 10th Edition (Land Use No.)

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.

The proposed project site is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB's frequent temperature inversions result in a relatively stable atmosphere that increases the potential for pollution. Within the SVAB, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Project related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation (Table IS-2). Moreover, SMAQMD has established significance thresholds to determine if a proposed project's emission contribution significantly contributes to regional air quality impacts (Table IS-3).

Table IS-2: Air Quality Standards Attainment Status

Pollutant	Attainment with State Standards	Attainment with Federal Standards
Ozone	Non-Attainment (1 hour Standard ¹ and 8 hour standard)	Non-Attainment, Classification = Severe -15* (8 hour ³ Standards) Attainment (1 hour standard ²)
Particulate Matter 10 Micron	Non-Attainment (24 hour Standard and Annual Mean)	Attainment (24 hour standard)
Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron	Attainment (Annual Standard)	Non-Attainment (24 hour Standard) and Attainment (Annual)
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment (1 hour and 8 hour Standards)	Attainment (1 hour and 8 hour Standards)
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment (1 hour Standard and Annual)	Unclassified/Attainment (1 hour and Annual)
Sulfur Dioxide ⁴	Attainment (1 hour and 24 hour Standards)	Attainment/unclassifiable ⁵
Lead	Attainment (30 Day Standard)	Attainment (3-month rolling average)
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified (8 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard
Sulfates	Attainment (24 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified (1 hour Standard)	No Federal Standard

1. Per Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 40921.59(c), the classification is based on 1989-1001 data, and therefore does not change.

2. Air Quality meets Federal 1-hour Ozone standard (77 FR 64036). EPA revoked this standard, but some associated requirements still apply. The SMAQMD attained the standard in 2009.

3. For the 1997, 2008 and the 2015 Standard.

4. Cannot be classified

5. Designation was made as part of EPA's designations for the 2010 SO₂ Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard – Round 3 Designation in December 2017

* Designations based on information from <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/changes.htm#reports>

Source: SMAQMD. "Air Quality Pollutants and Standards". Web. Accessed: December 3, 2018.
<http://airquality.org/air-quality-health/air-quality-pollutants-and-standards>

Table IS-3: SMAQMD Significance Thresholds

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

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS/SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

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

PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS

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

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

- Require import or export of soil materials that will require a considerable amount of haul truck activity

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

The project site is less than 35 acres (2.43 acres total) and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; demolition activities; significant trenching activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; cut-and-fill operations; or, import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. Therefore, the project meets the SMAQMD Guide screening criteria for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The SMAQMD Guide includes a list of Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices that should be implemented on all projects, regardless of size. Dust abatement practices are required pursuant to SMAQMD Rule 403 and California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485; the SMAQMD Guide simply lays out the basic practices needed to comply. Since these are already required by existing rules and regulations, it is not necessary to include them as mitigation.

OZONE PRECURSOR EMISSIONS (NO_x)

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

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

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONCLUSION

The Prestige project site is less than 35 acres (2.43 acres total) and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; significant trenching activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; or, import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. Therefore, the Prestige project meets the SMAQMD Guide screening criteria for Ozone precursors impacts are considered to be ***less than significant***.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS/LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Once a project is completed, additional pollutants are emitted through the use, or operation, of the site. Land use development projects typically involve the following sources of emissions: motor vehicle trips generated by the land use; fuel combustion from landscape maintenance equipment; natural gas combustion emissions used for space and water heating; evaporative emissions of ROG associated with the use of consumer products; and, evaporative emissions of ROG resulting from the application of architectural coatings.

Ultimately, a project typically must have large acreages or intense uses in order to result in significant operational air quality impacts. For ozone precursor emissions the screening table in the SMAQMD Guide allows users to screen out projects which include up to 485 new single family dwelling units for residential projects. For particulate matter emissions the screening table allows users to screen out projects which include up to 1,000 new single family dwelling units for residential projects. Depending on the type of commercial use, the screening level for both ozone precursor emissions and particulate matter emissions is hundreds of thousands of square feet of commercial use. The proposed project consists of approximately 16,300 square foot care facility, and therefore falls below these screening thresholds. Impacts related to operational emissions are expected to be ***less than significant***.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

1. 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?
2. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?
3. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?
4. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?

DRAINAGE

The project site is within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Zone X, as determined by the 2012 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, panel number 06067C0103H. Flood Zone X is defined as an “area determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain,” which indicates there is statistically, for insurance rate mapping purposes, a less than 0.2 percent chance of a flood event occurring on the site for any given year.

Although not within the FEMA 100-year flood zone, the project site is within a locally identified flood zone and would be subject to Sacramento County Hydrology Standards, Sacramento County Improvement Standards, and the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance. With compliance with the County’s standards and management ordinance impacts to hydrology would be ***less than significant***.

WATER QUALITY

CONSTRUCTION WATER QUALITY: EROSION AND GRADING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If sediment-laden or otherwise polluted runoff discharges from the construction site are found to impact the County's storm drain system and/or Waters of the State, the

property owner will be subject to enforcement action and possible fines by the County and the Regional Water Board.

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

OPERATION: STORMWATER RUNOFF

Development and urbanization can increase pollutant loads, temperature, volume and discharge velocity of runoff over the predevelopment condition. The increased volume, increased velocity, and discharge duration of stormwater runoff from developed areas has the potential to greatly accelerate downstream erosion and impair stream habitat in natural drainage systems. Studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the degree of imperviousness of an area and the degradation of its receiving waters. These impacts must be mitigated by requiring appropriate runoff reduction and pollution prevention controls to minimize runoff and keep runoff clean for the life of the project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?
- Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Review of the project site, and a search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) species list was used to determine the potential habitats and species which could be impacted by the project. Review of the CNDDDB species list indicates that some sensitive habitats, plants, and animals occur within the Folsom quadrangle and adjacent Roseville, Rocklin, Citrus Heights, Carmichael, and Buffalo Creek quadrangles the CNDDDB indicates documented occurrences of Cooper's hawk, tricolor blackbird, Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, bank swallow, white tailed kite, silver-haired bat, pallid bat American badger, Valley elderberry long horn beetle, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool, steelhead, and Sacramento Orcutt grass within the specific quadrangles. However, the database does not indicate the presence of any of the above listed species within the project limits. The closest occurrence of the species listed above (i.e. silver-haired bat, pallid bat and Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool) are greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the project limits. The project site does not contain habitat to support tricolor blackbird, burrowing owl, bank swallow, silver-haired bat, pallid bat American badger, Valley elderberry long horn beetle, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool, steelhead, and Sacramento Orcutt grass. The species that have the potential for occurrence on the project site are discussed in further detail below.

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.

NESTING HABITAT IMPACT METHODOLOGY

For determining impacts to and establishing mitigation for nesting Swainson's hawks in Sacramento County, CDFW recommends implementing the measures set forth in the Recommended Timing And Methodology For Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys In California's Central Valley by Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee (May 31, 2000). These state that no intensive new disturbances, such as heavy equipment operation associated with construction, should be initiated within ½ -mile of an active Swainson's hawk nest between March 1 and September 15.

FORAGING HABITAT IMPACT METHODOLOGY

Swainson's hawks are known to forage up to 18 miles from their nest site; however, that is the extreme range of one individual bird's daily movement. It is more common for a Swainson's hawk to forage within 10 miles of its nest site. Therefore, it is generally accepted and CDFW recommends evaluating projects for foraging habitat impacts when they are within 10 miles of a known nest site. Virtually all of Sacramento County is within 10 miles of a known nest.

Statewide, CDFW recommends implementing the measures set forth in the “Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson’s Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the Central Valley of California” (November 1, 1994) for determining impacts to Swainson’s hawk foraging habitat unless local jurisdictions develop an individualized methodology designed specifically for their location. Sacramento County has developed such a methodology and received confirmation from CDFW in May of 2006 that the methodology is a better fit for unincorporated Sacramento County and should replace the statewide, generalized methodology for determining impacts to foraging habitat.

Swainson’s hawk foraging habitat value is greater in large expansive open space and agricultural areas than in areas which have been fragmented by agricultural-residential or urban development. The methodology for unincorporated Sacramento County is based on the concept that impacts to Swainson’s hawk foraging habitat occur as properties develop to increasingly more intensive uses on smaller minimum parcel sizes. As part of methodology development, County and CDFW staff analyzed aerial photography of the County and compared this to the underlying zoning. It was determined that there was a strong correlation in most areas between the presence of suitable habitat and zoning for large agricultural parcels, and conversely that areas zoned for agricultural-residential or more dense uses tended to have fragmented or absent habitat. Therefore, the methodology relies mainly on the minimum parcel size allowed by zoning to determine habitat value. Though there may be individual properties which do not follow the observed regional trend, it was concluded that adherence to this methodology would result in adequate cumulative mitigation for the species.

For the purpose of the methodology, properties with zoning of AG-40 and larger are assumed to maintain 100% of their foraging habitat value and properties with AR-5 zoning and smaller are assumed to have lost all foraging habitat value. The project site is zoned AR-2 Agricultural Residential 2 for the entire 2.43 acres. In accordance with the Sacramento County Zoning Code Section 2.5.2 Table 2.3 the AR-2 zone district is summarized as “Two (2) acres; same permitted uses as AR-10 except hog farms and feedlots are not allowed.” Table IS-4 below illustrates this valuation and the continuum between AG-40 and AR-2 that represents the partial loss of habitat value that occurs with fragmentation of large agricultural land holdings. The large, 75% loss of habitat value between AG-20 and AR-2 is due to the change in land use from general agriculture to -residential.

Table IS-4: Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat Value by Zoning Category

Zoning Category	Habitat Value Remaining
AG-40 and above (e.g. AR-80, AG-160 etc.)	100%
AG-20/UR	75%
AR-10	25%
AR-5 and smaller (e.g. AR-2, 1, or RD-5, 7, 10, 15, 20, etc.)	0%

PROJECT IMPACTS – NESTING HABITAT

While the nearest recorded nest is more than two miles from the project site, large trees in the vicinity of the Project could serve as suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk. Mitigation has been included to implement pre-construction surveys, according to the Recommended Timing And Methodology For Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys In California's Central Valley by Swainson's Hawk (May 31, 2000), for nesting raptors within ½ mile of ground disturbing activities. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate nesting hawks, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If Swainson's hawk nests are found, the developer is required to contact California Fish and Wildlife to determine what measures need to be implemented in order to ensure that nesting hawks remain undisturbed. The measures selected will depend on many variables, including the distance of activities from the nest, the types of activities, and whether the landform between the nest and activities provides any kind of natural screening. Impacts to nesting Swainson's hawk are considered ***less than significant***.

PROJECT IMPACTS - FORAGING HABITAT

Based on the site's existing RD-2 zoning, the land possesses 0% value as suitable foraging habitat. Therefore, no mitigation is required for the loss of foraging habitat. Project impacts to Swainson's hawk foraging habitat are ***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 Wildlife Code. Raptors and their active nests are protected by the California Fish and Wildlife Code Section 3503.5, which states: It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey, or raptors) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Section 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any

such conduct. Causing a bird to abandon an active nest may cause harm to egg(s) or chick(s) and is therefore considered “take.” Thus, take may occur both as a result of cutting down a tree or as a result of activities nearby an active nest which cause nest abandonment.

Raptors within the Sacramento region include tree-nesting species such as the red-tailed hawk and red-shouldered hawk, as well as ground-nesting species such as the northern harrier. The following raptor species are identified as “special animals” due to concerns over nest disturbance: Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, and white-tailed kite. There are a number of large trees located on and adjacent to the project that could afford nesting opportunities.

To avoid impacts to nesting raptors, mitigation is recommended. If construction will occur during the nesting season of March 1 to September 15 pre-construction nesting surveys to identify active nests will be required. If active nests are found, avoidance measures will be required. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate or harm nesting raptors, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If nests are found, the developer is required to contact California Fish and Wildlife to determine what measures need to be implemented in order to ensure that nesting raptors remain undisturbed. The measures selected will depend on many variables, including the distance of activities from the nest, the types of activities, and whether the landform between the nest and activities provides any kind of natural screening. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further mitigation will be required. Impacts to nesting raptors are ***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 the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Causing a bird to abandon an active nest may cause harm to egg(s) or chick(s) and is therefore considered “take.”

There are a number of large trees located on and adjacent to the project that could afford nesting opportunities, and nesting birds could be impacted by construction activities on site. 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

The Sacramento County General Plan 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 (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 the established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed.

Native trees other than oaks include California sycamore (*Plantanus racemosa*), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), California white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), narrow leaf 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*).

NON-NATIVE TREE CANOPY

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

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

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

The 15-year shade cover values for tree species referenced in policy CO-145 are also referenced by the Sacramento County Zoning Code, Chapter 30, Article 4, and the list is maintained by the Sacramento County Department of Transportation, Landscape

Planning and Design Division. Policy CO-146 references the Greenprint program, which is run by the Sacramento Tree Foundation and has a goal of planting five million trees in the Sacramento region. The contributions shall be equivalent to the square footage of the tree canopies removed.

TREE INVENTORY

The applicant provided an arborist report prepared by California Tree and Landscape Consulting (CalTLC)(Appendix A). The Arborist Report identified the species, size, and location of onsite and overhanging offsite trees. CalTLC inventoried and evaluated trees 4 inches or greater diameter at breast height (dbh) and all multi-trunk trees with an aggregate dbh of 10 inches or greater. A total of 107 trees were inventoried and evaluated (Table IS-5): 93 of the trees were located on the subject property and the remaining 14 trees are located on adjacent lots (see Plate IS-6)). Of the 107 trees, 80 of the trees qualify as “protected trees” by the standards of the Sacramento County Tree Ordinance and Zoning Code. Of the 80 protected trees identified by the survey, 70 are located within the project area of the subject parcel.

Table IS-5: Tree Inventory Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Trees
Native Trees Protected by Sacramento County Ordinance		
Blue Oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	27
Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobate</i>	76
Interior Live Oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	2
Native Trees not Protected by Ordinance but by County Policy		
Coast Redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	1
Western Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	1

Table IS-6: Tree Impact Summary

Tree #	Common Name	Dripline (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Rating	Action	Potential Encroachment from Development	Mitigation (inches dbh to be removed)
1051	Valley Oak	33	24	3 - Fair	Remove		24
1052	Valley Oak	38	28	3 - Fair	Remove		28
1057	Blue Oak	30	26	3 - Fair	Remove		26
1072	Valley Oak	14	7	3 - Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E

Tree #	Common Name	Dripline (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Rating	Action	Potential Encroachment from Development	Mitigation (inches dbh to be removed)
1074	Valley Oak	13	4	2 – Poor Declining	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1075	Valley Oak	15	7	3 - Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1076	Valley Oak	20	10.5	3 - Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1077	Valley Oak	12	7	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1079	Blue Oak	8	4	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1082	Valley Oak	14	7	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Moderate Impact without protection	Measure E
1083	Valley Oak	7	5	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Moderate Impact without protection	Measure E
1084	Valley Oak	13	9	2 – Poor Declining	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1087	Valley Oak	8	4.5	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1088	Valley Oak	14	9	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1089	Valley Oak	12	11	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1091	Valley Oak	17	9	2 – Poor Declining	Retain with Protection	Moderate Impact without protection	Measure E
1092	Valley Oak	0	8	3 – Fair	Retain with Protection	Moderate Impact without protection	Measure E
1093	Valley Oak	9	4	2 – Poor Declining	Retain with Protection	Severe Impact without protection	Measure E
1097	Valley Oak	21	19	2 – Poor Declining	Retain (arborist recommendation removal)		N/A
Total							78 ins

Table IS-7: Tree Summary of Non-Protected Trees

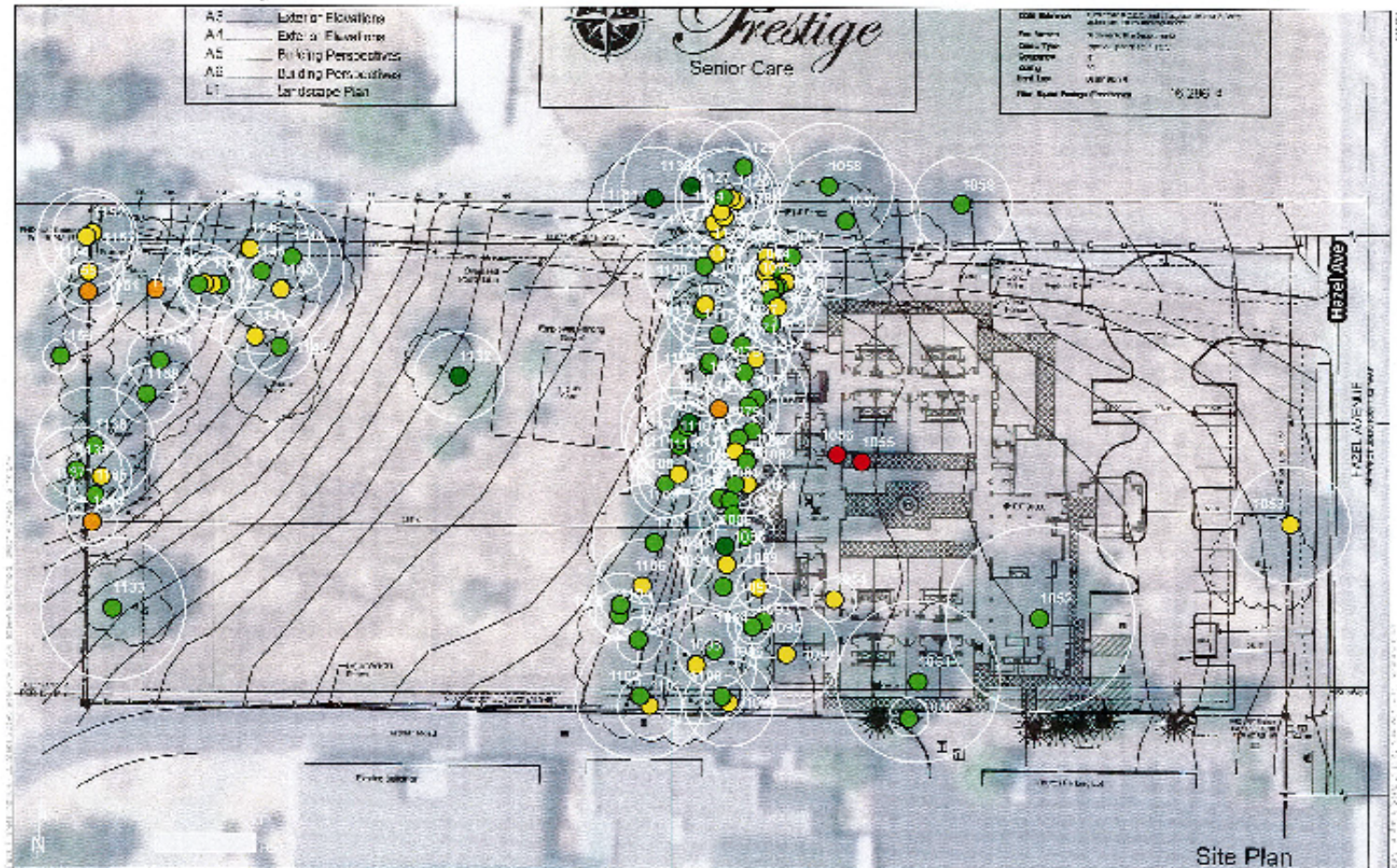
Tree #	Common Name	Dripline (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Rating	Action	Encroachment	Mitigation sq. ft.
1050	Coast Redwood	8	13	3 Fair	Retain	Severe Impact	150
1078	Western Cottonwood	24	21, 17	1 –Poor Severe Decline	Retain	Moderate Impact	N/A condition
Total							150 sq. ft.

Plate IS-6: Tree Locations

7925 Hazel Ave

Orangevale, Sacramento County, California.

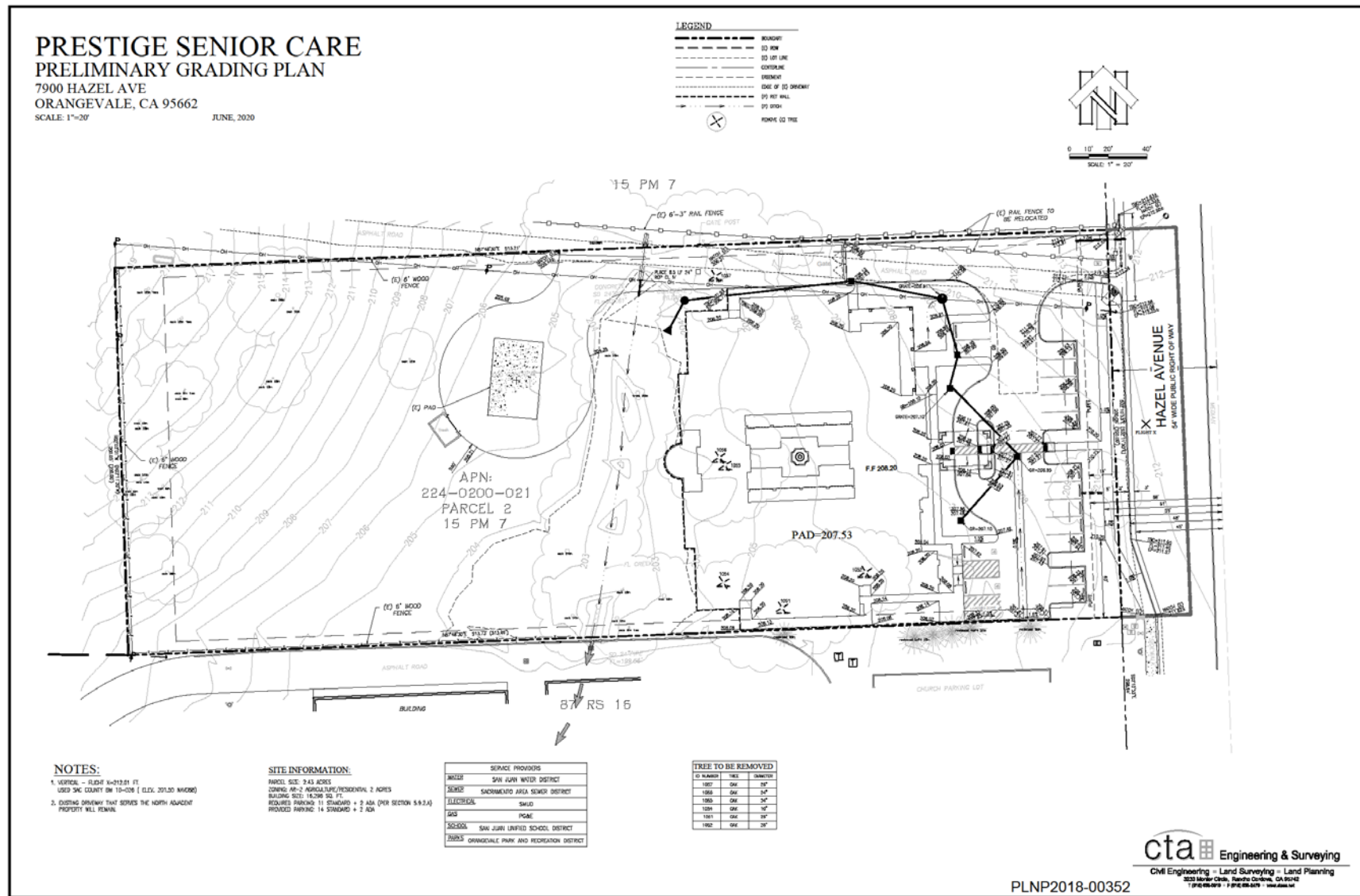
ARBORIST SURVEY with Development Plans



>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using ISO apple products.
>Property line information was downloaded from Sacramento County on 6/3/2019.
>Development plans provided by Uli Lapadat dated 01/05/2019.

Arborist Rating	
0 Dead	3 Fair - Minor Problems
1 Extreme Structural or Health Problems	4 Good - No Apparent Problems
2 Major Structural or Health Problems	5 Excellent
	6 Excellent
	7 Excellent
	8 Excellent
	9 Excellent
	10 Excellent
	11 Excellent
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	100 Excellent

Plate IS-7: Preliminary Grading Plan



NATIVE TREE IMPACTS

ONSITE PROTECTED NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED

Plate IS-7 is the project's proposed grading plan that shows the location of the six of the 70 oak trees to be removed (Table IS-6). Tree removal is proposed as a result of arborist recommendation, grading activities, placement of infrastructure, and construction of the facility. The condition of 3 of the 6 trees (Tree numbers 1054, 1055, and 1056) range from dead to declining, so the impacts of removing the trees would not require mitigation. The three remaining trees (Trees 1051, 1052, and 1057) are considered heritage trees given their dbh of 24, 28, and 26 inches respectively. County policy requires replacement of 78 inches dbh. One tree (Tree 1097) was proposed for removal by the arborist; however, the applicant has decided to retain this tree.

County Policy requires replacement of native trees removed by planting in-kind native trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, or through payment on an inch by inch basis if planting is shown to be infeasible. Project impacts associated with the removal of protected native trees are ***less than significant***.

ONSITE AND OFFSITE NATIVE TREES SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

There are 64 onsite and offsite native trees could be impacted during construction as they are near the proposed building or within a natural drainage channel that may require clearing. The arborist identified 11 oak trees that are close to the proposed building envelope that could be severely impacted without protection during construction of the facility. To protect these trees mitigation has been proposed that would reduce the potential impacts to these trees to ***less than significant***.

NON-PROTECTED TREE IMPACTS

NON-PROTECTED TREES TO BE REMOVED

Two trees (tree 1050 and 1078) located on (tree 1078) or near (tree 1050) the project site do not meet the definition of a protected tree. While these trees do comprise tree canopy given the condition of tree 1078 (ranking severe decline) its removal would not require mitigation. The remaining tree is a coast redwood which would be severely impacted by the encroachment of the proposed building resulting in its removal. The total tree canopy loss was determined to be 150 square feet which will require mitigation.

County Policy requires that impacts to tree canopy be addressed by replacement or contribution to the Greenprint Program; project impacts to non-protected trees are expected to be ***less than significant***.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource

- Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Under CEQA, lead agencies must consider the effects of projects on historical resources and archaeological resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources, and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5[a] of the Guidelines). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5042.1 requires that any properties that can be expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project be evaluated for CRHR eligibility. Impacts to historical resources that materially impair those characteristics that convey its historical significance and justify its inclusion or eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA guidelines 15064.5)).

In addition to historically significant resources, an archeological site may meet the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g). If unique archaeological resources cannot be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required (PRC Section 21083.2 (c)).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (e) outlines the steps the lead agency shall take in the event of an accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.

CULTURAL SETTING

A Cultural Resources Survey Report was prepared for the project by Environmental Science Associates (ESA). The following information and analysis is based on these reports.

A search of records and historical information on file at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted in May 2019 for the project area and a one-half-mile buffer.

Records at the NCIC indicate that there have been three cultural resources studies completed within 0.5 mile of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), including one study completed within the APE. In 2005, PAR Environmental Services completed a cultural resources study of 6.62 acres that included the APE. No archaeological resources or other significant cultural resources were identified (PAR, 2005).

Table IS-8 lists the previously recorded archaeological resources within the records search radius. Records at the NCIC indicate that there are no previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources within the APE. Two prehistoric sites are within approximately 0.5 mile of the APE; the nearest of these sites is an area of scattered artifacts (designated as P-34-000376) on the north bank of Linda Creek.

Records at the NCIC indicate that there are no previously recorded historic-era cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the APE. The nearest historic-era cultural resource is the Central California Railroad grade alignment, which is approximately 1,200 feet of the APE.

Table IS-8: Cultural Resources Studies Within or Adjacent to the APE

Study No.	Title	Author	Year	Findings
002526	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Bechtel Communications Site S166-Hazel Oak Geotrans Project L232-606 Orangevale, Sacramento County	Ric Windmiller	2001	Adjacent to APE – Negative
003771	Negative Historic Property Survey Report for the Hazel Avenue – Sierra College Boulevard Widening Project, Sacramento and Placer Counties	PAR Environmental Services	1998	Adjacent to APE – Negative
006544	Archaeological Survey of Cotton Parcel Map, Control No. 4-PMP-EXR- 0710	PAR Environmental Services	2005	In APE – Negative

Source NCIC 2019

On May 30, 2019, ESA conducted a field survey of the project site. The archaeologists walked parallel transects of five meter separation. Based on the records search, environmental context, and survey results, there are no known significant cultural resources in the APE.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project appears to have a low potential to uncover previously unrecorded buried archaeological resources. Although the APE has a low archaeological sensitivity and a low potential to impact cultural resources, the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources or human remains cannot be entirely discounted.

It is unlikely to impact human remains buried outside of formal cemeteries; however, if human remains are encountered during construction, mitigation is included specifying

how to comply with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (e), Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code. Therefore, project impacts to cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with a cultural value to a California Native American tribe, that is:

Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SETTING

ESA, the project consultant, submitted a Sacred Lands File Search (SLFS) request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 24, 2019. The NAHC responded that there was a negative SLFS for the project site.

In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, codified as Section 21080.3.1 of CEQA, formal notification letters were sent to those tribes who had previously requested to be notified of Sacramento County projects on December 17, 2019. The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), the Lone Band of Miwok Indians and Wilton Rancheria requested any available cultural reports. The cultural report was shared with the tribes. After sharing the cultural report with tribes the Lone Band did not respond further. Consultation with UAIC and Wilton Rancheria occurred via email.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS – TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Through consultation under CEQA, tribes confirmed that the project area has a high likelihood to contain tribal cultural resources of significance. The tribes and lead agency

mutually agreed that tribal cultural resources mitigation measures proposed were appropriate and feasible for the project. UAIC determined that the mitigation measure to address unanticipated discovery would complete consultation. Wilton Rancheria requested that a monitor be present during ground disturbance. With this mitigation in place, project impacts to tribal cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

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

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

California has adopted statewide legislation addressing various aspects of climate change and GHG emissions mitigation. Much of this establishes a broad framework for the State's long-term GHG reduction and climate change adaptation program. Of particular importance is AB 32, which establishes a statewide goal to reduce GHG emissions back to 1990 levels by 2020, and Senate Bill (SB) 375 supports AB 32 through coordinated transportation and land use planning with the goal of more sustainable communities. SB 32 extends the State's GHG policies and establishes a near-term GHG reduction goal of 40% below 1990 emissions levels by 2030. Executive Order (EO) S-03-05 identifies a longer-term goal for 2050.¹

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

In November of 2011, Sacramento County approved the Phase 1 Climate Action Plan Strategy and Framework document (Phase 1 CAP), which is the first phase of developing a community-level Climate Action Plan. The Phase 1 CAP provides a framework and overall policy strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing our resources in order to comply with AB 32. It also highlights actions already taken to become more efficient, and targets future mitigation and adaptation strategies. This document is available at http://www.green.saccounty.net/Documents/sac_030843.pdf. The CAP contains policies/goals related to agriculture, energy, transportation/land use, waste, and water.

Goals in the section on agriculture focus on promoting the consumption of locally-grown produce, protection of local farmlands, educating the community about the intersection of agriculture and climate change, educating the community about the importance of open space, pursuing sequestration opportunities, and promoting water conservation in agriculture. Actions related to these goals cover topics related to urban forest

¹ EO S-03-05 has set forth a reduction target to reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This target has not been legislatively adopted.

management, water conservation programs, open space planning, and sustainable agriculture programs.

Goals in the section on energy focus on increasing energy efficiency and increasing the usage of renewable sources. Actions include implementing green building ordinances and programs, community outreach, renewable energy policies, and partnerships with local energy producers.

Goals in the section on transportation/land use cover a wide range of topics but are principally related to reductions in vehicle miles traveled, usage of alternative fuel types, and increases in vehicle efficiency. Actions include programs to increase the efficiency of the County vehicle fleet, and an emphasis on mixed use and higher density development, implementation of technologies and planning strategies that improve non-vehicular mobility.

Goals in the section on waste include reductions in waste generation, maximizing waste diversion, and reducing methane emissions at Kiefer landfill. Actions include solid waste reduction and recycling programs, a regional composting facility, changes in the waste vehicle fleet to use non-petroleum fuels, carbon sequestration at the landfill, and methane capture at the landfill.

Goals in the section on water include reducing water consumption, emphasizing water efficiency, reducing uncertainties in water supply by increasing the flexibility of the water allocation/distribution system, and emphasizing the importance of floodplain and open space protection as a means of providing groundwater recharge. Actions include metering, water recycling programs, water use efficiency policy, water efficiency audits, greywater programs/policies, river-friendly landscape demonstration gardens, participation in the water forum, and many other related measures.

The Phase 1 CAP is a strategy and framework document. The County adopted the Phase 2A CAP (Government Operations) on September 11, 2012. Neither the Phase 1 CAP nor the Phase 2A CAP are “qualified” plans through which subsequent projects may receive CEQA streamlining benefits. The Communitywide CAP (Phase 2B) has been in progress for some time (<https://planning.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/CAP.aspx>) but was placed on hold in late 2018 pending in-depth review of CAP-related litigation in other jurisdictions.

The commitment to a Communitywide CAP is identified in General Plan Policy LU-115 and associated Implementation Measures F through J on page 117 of the General Plan Land Use Element. This commitment was made in part due to the County’s General Plan Update process and potential expansion of the Urban Policy Area to accommodate new growth areas. General Plan Policies LU-119 and LU-120 were developed with SACOG to be consistent with smart growth policies in the SACOG Blueprint, which are intended to reduce VMT and GHG emissions. This second phase CAP is intended to flesh out the strategies involved in the strategy and framework CAP, and will include economic analysis, intensive vetting with all internal departments, community outreach/information sharing, timelines, and detailed performance measures. The

County is currently preparing this second phase CAP and it is expected to be completed in 2020. The Countywide CAP was re-initiated in early 2020, with a target adoption of 12-18 months from July 1, 2020.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Addressing GHG generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. Governor's Office of Planning and Research's (OPR's) Guidance does not include a quantitative threshold of significance to use for assessing a proposed development's GHG emissions under CEQA. Moreover, CARB has not established such a threshold or recommended a method for setting a threshold for proposed development-level analysis.

In April 2020, SMAQMD adopted an update to their land development project operational GHG threshold, which requires a project to demonstrate consistency with CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan. SMAQMD's technical support document, "Greenhouse Gas Thresholds for Sacramento County", identifies operational measures that should be applied to a project to demonstrate consistency.

All projects must implement Tier 1 Best Management Practices to demonstrate consistency with the Climate Change Scoping Plan. After implementation of Tier 1 Best Management Practices, project emissions are compared to the operational land use screening levels table (equivalent to 1,100 metric tons of CO₂e per year). If a project's operational emissions are less than or equal to 1,100 metric tons of CO₂e per year after implementation of Tier 1 Best Management Practices, the project will result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution and has no further action. Tier 1 Best Management Practices include:

- BMP 1 – no natural gas: projects shall be designed and constructed without natural gas infrastructure.
- BMP 2 – electric vehicle (EV) Ready: projects shall meet the current CalGreen Tier 2 standards.
 - EV Capable requires the installation of "raceway" (the enclosed conduit that forms the physical pathway for electrical wiring to protect it from damage) and adequate panel capacity to accommodate future installation of a dedicated branch circuit and charging station(s)
 - EV Ready requires all EV Capable improvements plus installation of dedicated branch circuit(s) (electrical pre-wiring), circuit breakers, and other electrical components, including a receptacle (240-volt outlet) or blank cover needed to support future installation of one or more charging stations

Projects that implement BMP 1 and BMP 2 can utilize the screening criteria for operation emissions outlined in Table IS-9. Projects that do not exceed 1,100 metric

tons per year are then screened out of further requirements. For projects that exceed 1,100 metric tons per year, then compliance with BMP 3 is also required:

- BMP 3 – Reduce applicable project VMT by 15% residential and 15% worker relative to Sacramento County targets, and no net increase in retail VMT. In areas with above-average existing VMT, commit to provide electrical capacity for 100% electric vehicles.

SMAQMD's GHG construction and operational emissions thresholds for Sacramento County are shown in Table IS-9.

Table IS-9: SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance for Greenhouse Gases

Land Development and Construction Projects		
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Greenhouse Gas as CO ₂ e	1,100 metric tons per year	1,100 metric tons per year
Stationary Source Only		
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Greenhouse Gas as CO ₂ e	1,100 metric tons per year	10,000 metric tons per year

METHODOLOGY

The resultant GHG emissions of the project were estimated using CalEEMod, version 2016.3.2 (Appendix A).

PROJECT IMPACTS

CONSTRUCTION-GENERATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

GHG emissions associated with the project would occur over the short term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust. The project is within the screening criteria for construction related impacts related to air quality. Therefore, construction-related GHG impacts are considered ***less than significant***.

OPERATIONAL PHASE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The project intends to use natural gas for HVAC, cooking and water heating, and therefore, will not fully comply with BMP 1. The project will implement BMP 2 in its entirety. Since the project has proposed utilizing natural gas, the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) was used to model the annual Greenhouse Gas emissions of CO₂e. The model run used the land use designations of Congregate Care (Assisted Living) with 15 beds and emissions as metric tons per year of CO₂e are shown in the Annual Report (Appendix B).

As shown in Table IS-9, the CalEEMod model found that the operational phase of the facility would generate 122.09 MT of CO_{2e} per year. The emissions associated with the use of natural gas is 7.85 MT of CO_{2e} per year. The project would implement onsite mitigation measures to offset the use of natural gas to the extent feasible, including the installation of electric vehicle charging, installation of solar cells as required by Title 24 requirements. As a local serving facility, the VMT generated by the project would be consistent with the implementation of BMP 3.

For purposes of evaluating a project's consistency with the 2045 statewide carbon neutrality goal, a project would need to eliminate natural gas completely (BMP 1) or require all pre-wiring necessary so that the buildings are ready for a future retrofit to all-electric. Because the project intends to utilize natural gas, mitigation has been included to install the necessary wiring such that the facility could be converted to all electric in the future, and the project would be consistent with the CARB's Scoping Plan for GHG emissions.

The operational emissions associated with the project are less than 1,100 MT of CO_{2e} per year. Mitigation has been included such that the project will implement BMP 2. The project will not fully implement BMP 1, but has included onsite mitigation to the extent feasible, and mitigation is included to require pre-wiring for future electric capability to be consistent with the 2045 State carbon neutrality goal. The impacts from GHG emissions are considered ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Table IS-10: Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Source

Emissions Source	CO _{2e}
Area	0.2588
Energy	17.8555
Mobile	95.3949
Waste	6.8847
Water	1.7007
Total	122.0946
<i>Source: CalEEMod version 2016.3.2. See Appendix A for emission model outputs.</i>	

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K) 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 both of the following occur: (1) A public hearing is held on the proposed changes; (2) The hearing body adopts a 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.

As the applicant, or applicant's representative, for this project, I acknowledge that project development creates the potential for significant environmental impact and agree to implement the mitigation measures listed below, which are intended to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Applicant [Original signature on file] Date: 11/18/2020

MITIGATION MEASURE A: BASIC CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONTROL PRACTICES

The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. The practices also serve as best management practices (BMPs), allowing the use of the non-zero particulate matter significance thresholds.

Control of fugitive dust is required by District Rule 403 and enforced by District staff.

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.

The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations.

- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.

- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic

MITIGATION MEASURE B: SWAINSON'S HAWK NESTING HABITAT

If construction, grading, or project-related improvements are to commence between March 1 and September 15, a focused survey for Swainson's hawk nests on the site and within ½ mile of the site shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no later than 30 days prior to the start of construction work (including clearing and grubbing). If active nests are found, the California Fish and Wildlife shall be contacted to determine appropriate protective measures, and these measures shall be implemented prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further mitigation will be required.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: RAPTOR NEST PROTECTION

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

MITIGATION MEASURE D: MIGRATORY BIRD NEST PROTECTION

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

1. If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence within 50 feet of nesting habitat between February 1 and August 31, a survey for active migratory bird nests shall be conducted no more than 14 day prior to construction by a qualified biologist.
2. Trees slated for removal shall be removed during the period of September through January, in order to avoid the nesting season. Any trees that are to be removed during the nesting season, which is February through August, shall be

surveyed by a qualified biologist and will only be removed if no nesting migratory birds are found.

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 1.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: NATIVE TREES

The removal of 78 inches dbh of oak tree shall be compensated for by planting in-kind native oak trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, based on the ratios listed below, at locations that are authorized by the Environmental Coordinator. On-site preservation of native trees that are less than 6 inches (<6 inches) dbh, may also be used to meet this compensation requirement. Native oak trees include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*).

Replacement tree planting shall be completed prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, whichever comes first. A total of 78 inches will require compensation.

Equivalent compensation based on the following ratio is required:

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

Prior to the approval of Improvement Plans or Building Permits, whichever occurs first, a Replacement Tree Planting Plan shall be prepared by a certified arborist or licensed landscape architect and shall be submitted to the Environmental Coordinator for approval. The Replacement Tree Planting Plan(s) shall include the following minimum elements:

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

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

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

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

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

MITIGATION MEASURE F: OAK TREE CONSTRUCTION PROTECTION

For the purpose of this mitigation measure, a native tree is defined as a valley oak and interior live oak 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.

With the exception of the trees removed and compensated for through Mitigation Measure D, above, all native trees (1072, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1079, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1091, 1092, 1093) on the project site, all portions of adjacent off-site native trees which have driplines that extend onto the project site, and all off-site native trees which may be impacted by utility installation and/or improvements associated with this project, shall be preserved and protected as follows:

1. A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb shall constitute the dripline protection area of the tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the dripline. The area beneath the dripline is a critical portion of the root zone and defines the minimum protected area of the

tree. Removing limbs 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. 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.
8. No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that it sprays water within the driplines of the 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".
10. Landscaping beneath the oak trees may include non-plant materials such as boulders, decorative rock, wood chips, organic mulch, non-compacted decomposed granite, etc. Landscape materials shall be kept two (2) feet away from the base of the trunk. The only plant species which shall be planted within the driplines of the oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural semi-arid environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.
11. Any fence/wall that will encroach into the dripline protection area of any protected tree shall be constructed using grade beam wall panels and posts or piers set no closer than 10 feet on center. Posts or piers shall be spaced in such a manner

as to maximize the separation between the tree trunks and the posts or piers in order to reduce impacts to the trees.

12. For a project constructing during the months of June, July, August, and September, deep water trees by using a soaker hose (or a garden hose set to a trickle) that slowly applies water to the soil until water has penetrated at least one foot in depth. Sprinklers may be used to water deeply by watering until water begins to run off, then waiting at least an hour or two to resume watering (provided that the sprinkler is not wetting the tree's trunk. Deep water every 2 weeks and suspend watering 2 weeks between rain events of 1 inch or more.

MITIGATION MEASURE G: CANOPY REPLACEMENT

Removal of 150 square feet of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the Sacramento County Department of Transportation 15-year shade cover values for tree species. Preference is given to on-site mitigation, but if this is infeasible, then funding shall be contributed to the Sacramento Tree Foundation's Greenprint Program in an amount proportional to the tree canopy lost.

MITIGATION MEASURE H: CULTURAL RESOURCES UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY

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

1. Pursuant to Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, if a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work is to stop and the County Coroner and the Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposition of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.
2. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources (excluding human remains) during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic

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

- a. Work cannot continue within the 100-foot radius of the discovery site until the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources.
- b. If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor, Planning and Environmental Review staff, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations or total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the County Environmental Coordinator as verification that the provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MITIGATION MEASURE I: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Prior to any ground disturbance, Wilton Rancheria shall be provided the opportunity to provide a Native American construction monitor, to be hired by the project proponent, to monitor earthwork associated with the excavation and removal of soil. If a potentially significant tribal resource is uncovered during construction, the Native American monitor shall be allowed to temporarily halt ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource to determine appropriate next steps. The Project applicant will be required to implement any mitigation deemed necessary for the protection of the tribal resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE J: EV CHARGING FACILITIES

The project shall comply with the following Tier 1 BMPs, consistent with the SMAQMD GHG thresholds

- BMP 2 – electric vehicle (EV) Ready: projects shall meet the current CalGreen Tier 2 standards.
 - EV Capable requires the installation of “raceway” (the enclosed conduit that forms the physical pathway for electrical wiring to protect it from damage) and adequate panel capacity to accommodate future installation of a dedicated branch circuit and charging station(s)

- EV Ready requires all EV Capable improvements plus installation of dedicated branch circuit(s) (electrical pre-wiring), circuit breakers, and other electrical components, including a receptacle (240-volt outlet) or blank cover needed to support future installation of one or more charging stations

MITIGATION MEASURE K: ELECTRIC CAPABILITY

The project shall be constructed with the appropriate prewiring necessary so that the building is ready for a future retrofit to all-electric (e.g., such that electric space heating, water heating, drying, and cooking appliances could be installed).

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

Comply with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for this project as follows:

1. The proponent shall comply with the MMRP for this project, including the payment of a fee to cover the Office of Planning and Environmental Review staff costs incurred during implementation of the MMRP. The MMRP fee for this project is \$9,800.00. This fee includes administrative costs of \$930.00.
2. Until the MMRP has been recorded and the administrative portion of the MMRP fee has been paid, no final parcel map or final subdivision map for the subject property shall be approved. Until the balance of the MMRP fee has been paid, no encroachment, grading, building, sewer connection, water connection or occupancy permit from Sacramento County shall be approved.

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, Orangevale 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 project will neither directly nor indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth; the proposal is consistent with existing land use designations
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		It is acknowledged that aesthetic impacts are subjective and may be perceived differently by various affected individuals. Nonetheless, given the urbanized environment in which the project is proposed, it is concluded that the project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site or vicinity
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 water service provider has adequate capacity to serve the water needs of the proposed project.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?			X		The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District has adequate wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to service the proposed project.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X		The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?			X		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		Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing stormwater drainage facilities are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of facilities would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from stormwater facility extension.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		Minor extension of utility lines would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing utility lines are located along 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 utility extension.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?			X		The project would incrementally increase demand for emergency services, but would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts as a result of providing adequate service.
h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services?				X	The project will not require the use of public school services.
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 expected number of daily trips and the VMT generated is below the thresholds established by Sacramento County Department of Transportation; therefore, project impacts individually or cumulatively are less than significant. Refer to the Transportation discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation?			X		The project will be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant.
c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways?			X		The project will be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant.
d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?			X		The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
8. AIR QUALITY - Would the project:					
a. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X		The project does not exceed the screening thresholds established by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District and will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?			X		See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X		The project will not generate objectionable odors.
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.
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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X		Compliance with applicable requirements of the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards will ensure that impacts are less than significant.
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?			X		The project site is in a local flood hazard area, but not in a federally mapped floodplain. Compliance with the County Floodplain Management Ordinance, County Drainage Ordinance, and Improvement Standards will assure less than significant impacts.
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?			X		Although the project is not within a 100-year floodplain, compliance with the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards will ensure that impacts are less than significant.
e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?				X	The project is 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.
g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?			X		Adequate on- and/or off-site drainage improvements will be required pursuant to the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Improvement Standards.
h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?			X		Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
11. GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project:					
a. 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.
d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available?			X		A public sewer system is available to serve the project.
e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource?				X	The project is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X		No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?			X		The project site contains suitable habitat for Swainson's Hawk. Mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?			X		No sensitive natural communities occur on the project site, nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?				X	No protected surface waters are located on or adjacent to the project site.
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?			X		Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected.
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			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		There are no known conflicts with any approved plan for the conservation of habitat.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?			X		No historical resources would be affected by the proposed project.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?			X		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.
14. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?		X			Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was received. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project:					
a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X		The project 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.
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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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
16. 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		While the project will introduce a new structure and increase energy consumption, compliance with Title 24, Green Building Code, will ensure that all project energy efficiency requirements are net resulting in less than significant impacts.
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.
17. 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 California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) 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 CO ₂ e for the land use development project will not be exceeded. Mitigation has been included to ensure the project will be fully electric capable in the future, and installs CalGreen Tier 2 EV charging facilities.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
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 of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	Current Land Use Designation	Consistent	Not Consistent	Comments
General Plan	AG-RES	X		
Community Plan	AR-2	X		
Land Use Zone	AR-2	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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