Office of Planning and Environmental Review
Leighann Moffitt, Director

Acting County Executive
Ann Edwards

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: PLER2018-00052**

2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** Franklin Septic Conversion Project
   The project consists of providing public sewer service to the community of Franklin within a rural area of the unincorporated County that currently relies on individual septic systems. To implement the project the following related actions must be approved:
   Sacramento County General Plan Amendment to allow for provision of public sewer services outside of the Urban Services Boundary (USB) to the community of Franklin,
   Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) sphere of influence amendment and annexation to incorporate the Franklin community into the SASD/Regional San service area, and
   Site specific plan for provision of public sewer service to up to 49 parcels in the community of Franklin.

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

4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located in the unincorporated community of Franklin. Franklin is located immediately south and west of the City of Elk Grove.

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

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

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

8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento 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: PLER2018-00052

NAME: Franklin Septic Conversion Project

LOCATION: The project site is located in the unincorporated community of Franklin. Franklin is located immediately south and west of the City of Elk Grove.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: Various

APPLICANT: Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD)

LEAD AGENCY: Sacramento County

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: SASD, Local Area Formation Commission (LAFCo)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of providing public sewer service to the community of Franklin within a rural area of the unincorporated County that currently relies on individual septic systems. To implement the project the following related actions must be approved:

- Sacramento County General Plan Amendment to allow for provision of public sewer services outside of the Urban Services Boundary (USB) to the community of Franklin,
- Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) sphere of influence amendment and annexation to incorporate the Franklin community into the SASD/Regional San service area, and
- Site specific plan for provision of public sewer service to up to 49 parcels in the community of Franklin.

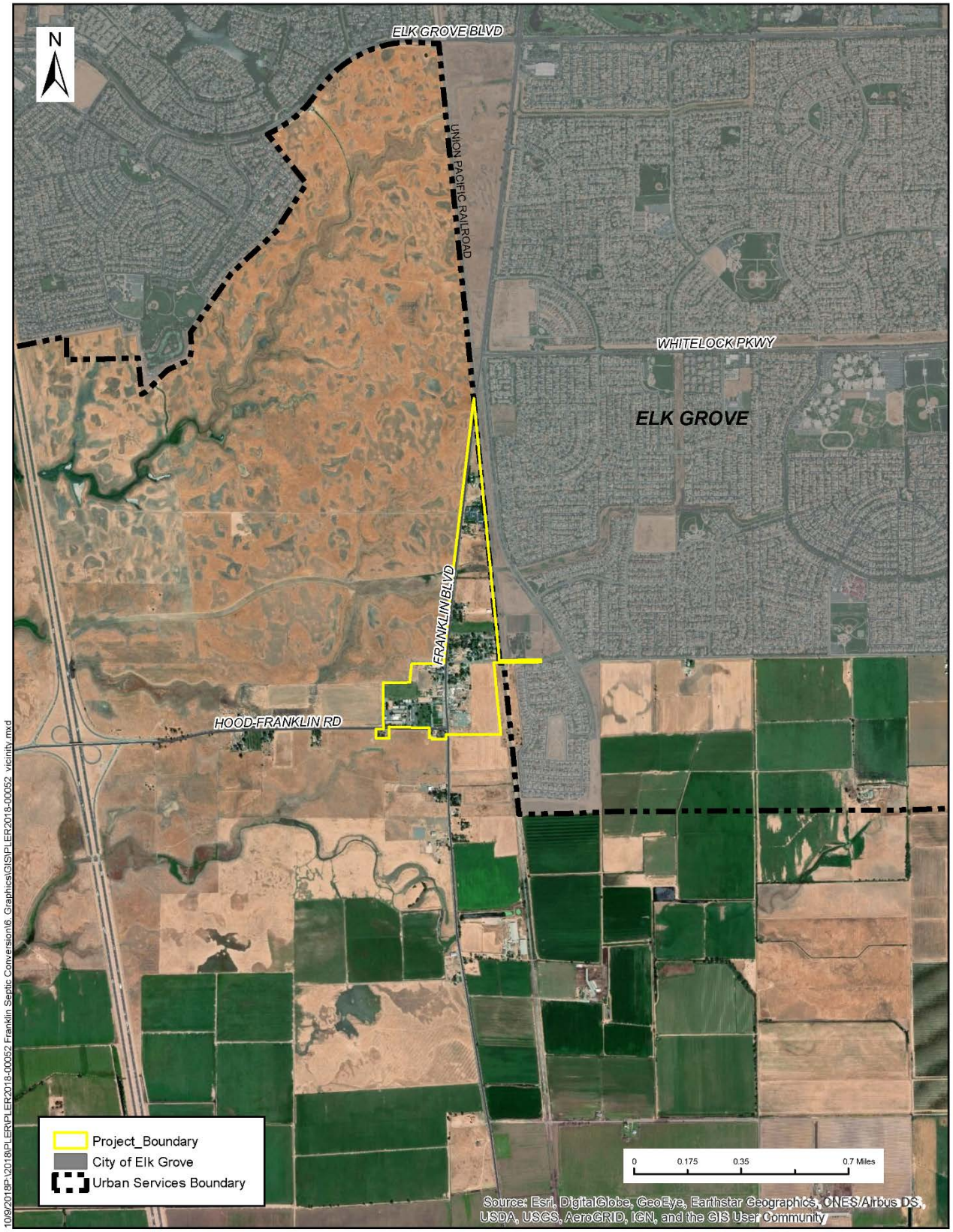
GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT

The project would amend Land Use Element policy LU-75 and the section's intent language as follows (additions are shown in **Bold and Underline** and deletions are in ~~strikethrough~~):

Intent:

Freeport **and Franklin**: Whereas rural towns such as Courtland, Hood and Walnut Grove are located in pastoral areas far from the County's urban area, Freeport **and Franklin are** ~~is~~ directly adjacent to urban areas due to years of encroaching urban development. Although **these towns** ~~this town~~ abut~~s~~ urban uses, **they** ~~it~~ remain~~s~~ outside the USB and therefore have ~~has~~ not been served with public water and sewer infrastructure. In recognition of the extraordinary circumstances faced by **these towns** ~~this town~~, this General Plan supports provision of limited urban services to Freeport **and Franklin**. However, such services must be strictly limited to serve existing development and buildout of parcels at existing zoned densities to prevent growth inducing effects that would further jeopardize the rural lifestyle they provide.

Plate IS-1: Project Vicinity Map



LU-75. Limited urban services may be provided to the town**s** of Freeport **and Franklin**, including marinas and waterside uses, due to extraordinary circumstances including, but not limited to: the **towns'** ~~town's~~ historic nature, **their** ~~its~~ immediate adjacency to the USB, and **their** ~~its~~ proximity to encroaching urban development. However, the capacity of such services shall be strictly limited to serve existing urban development and buildout of parcels within the **towns'** ~~town's~~ boundaries at existing zoned densities, as defined by Figure 7 **and 7a**.

SASD/Regional San Service Area Amendment

Upon amending the General Plan policy for provision of urban services, the SASD proposes to amend the boundary of their service area to encompass the Franklin community, through application to LAFCo for both a sphere of influence amendment and annexation. This area encompasses approximately 104 acres, immediately west of the existing services boundary (Plate IS-2). The proposed service area amendment is a slightly larger area than the area encompassing the parcels, which are considered for service. The reason being that the service area amendment constitutes a logical boundary adjustment from the existing service area boundary. Several large parcels in the southeast corner of the project area contain a newly constructed SMUD substation and are therefore not considered as part of the septic conversion program.

Sacramento LAFCo Entitlements

The Project will require a request to the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) to amend the service boundaries of SASD and Regional San (Plate IS-2, Plate IS-3) to provide wastewater services to the Project, and would require LAFCo review, proceedings, and action. The Commission has the sole authority to act to approve, modify and approve, or disapprove the proposal. The proposal is consistent with LAFCo goals (GC 56033.5) to provide adequate municipal sewer services to an identified disadvantaged unincorporated community, as defined by Section 79505.5 of the Water Code.

Provision of Sewer Service- Septic Conversion Project

The project area encompassed by the installation of public infrastructure to facilitate the provision of sewer services to the Franklin community includes: the proposed sewer lines and other linear elements of the project located within existing road rights of way; areas of the parcels where septic abandonment and/or connections to sewer laterals may occur; and equipment staging areas.

The installation of infrastructure would facilitate connecting 49 parcels with septic systems to the public sewer system via new infrastructure. Size and capacity constraints have been incorporated in the project design to avoid growth inducement.. Of these 49 parcels, 29 are residential, 1 is mixed use residential, 12 are non-residential (including one school), and 7 are vacant. Project implementation would include new 3-inch or 4-inch diameter sewer forcemains in the Franklin community, lateral connections to existing residential and commercial structures, and the subsequent decommissioning of existing septic systems.

Plate IS-2: SASD Study Area

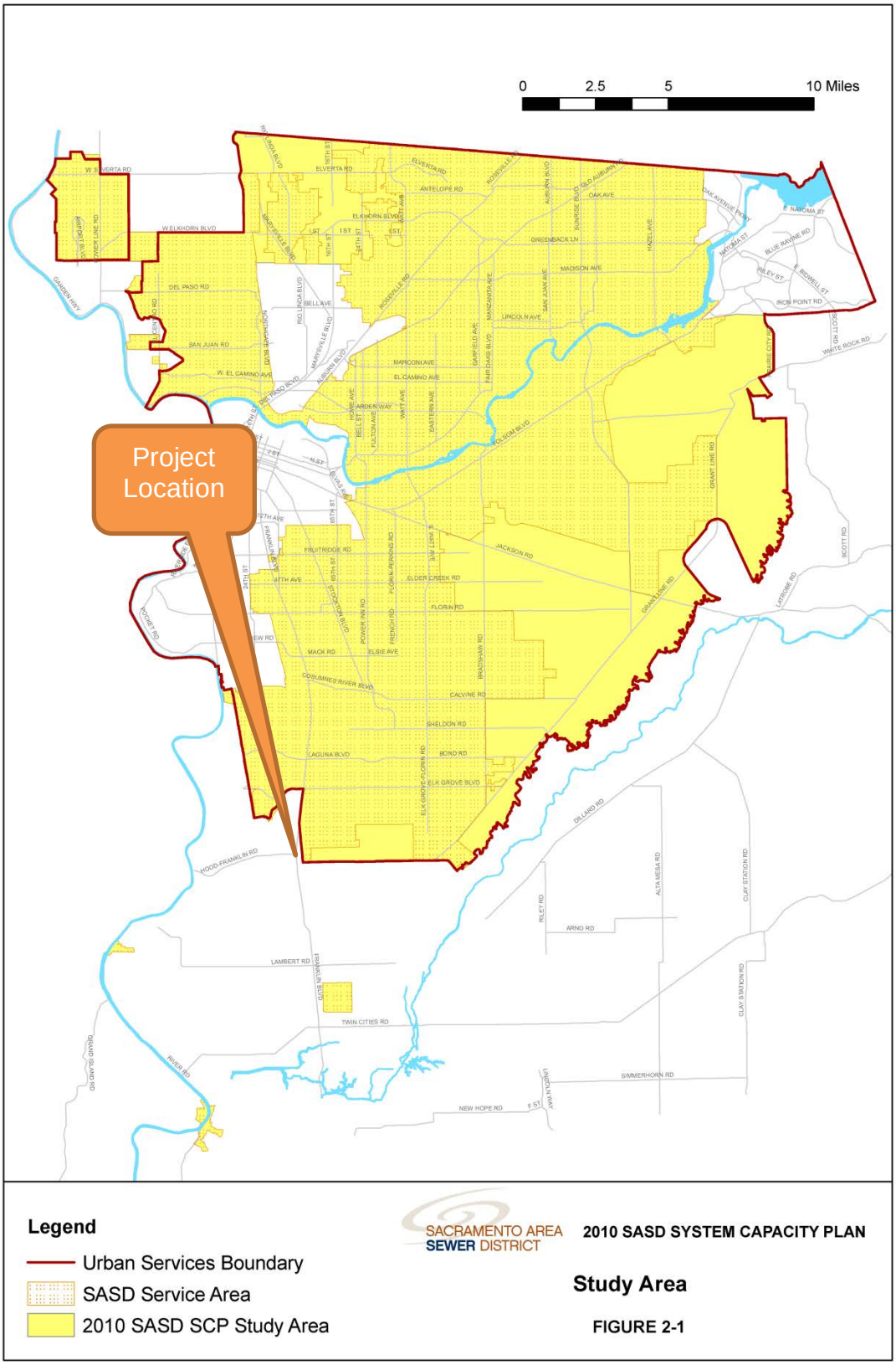
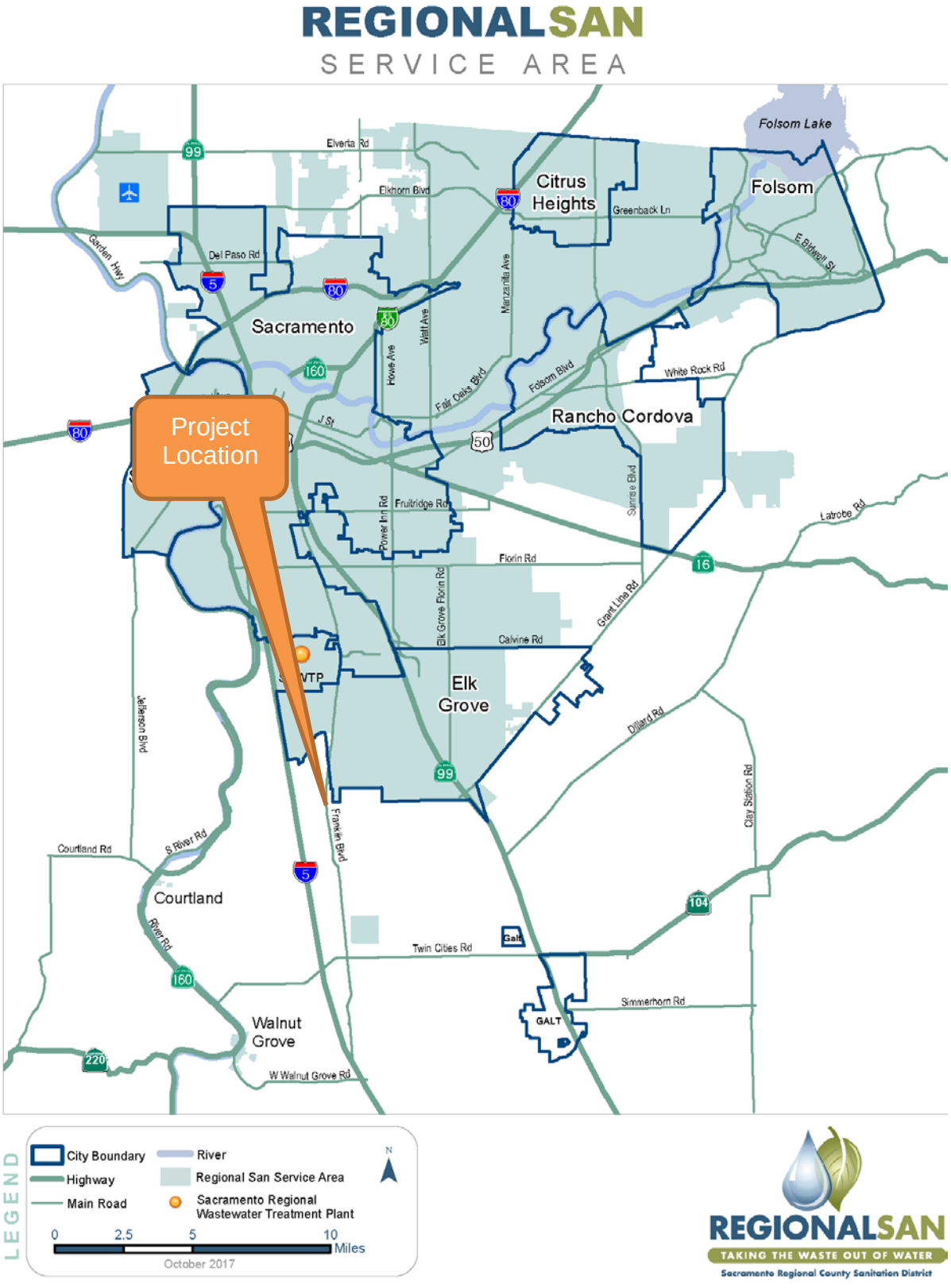


Plate IS-3: Regional San Service Area



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The installed forcemains would have the capacity to provide service to the whole community, but connecting to public sewer would be voluntary, at the discretion of each property owner. SASD is pursuing grant funding to partially offset the installation costs to property owners. Participating parcels and potential staging areas are illustrated in Plate IS-5. Staging areas would be used as temporary parking and equipment/materials storage areas during project construction. The lateral connection point for each parcel is dependent upon the location of its septic system.

Proposed Forecemains

New forcemain alignments would run east along Hood Franklin road, then north along Franklin Blvd. to Bilby Rd. Sewer lines along Kenneth Way and Dennis Way would connect to a sewer line in Franklin Blvd and flow south. The sewer line from Franklin Blvd flows would run east along Bilby Road to discharge into SASD manhole 260-155-1002 in Elk Grove.

The SASD's Design Standards require a minimum depth of 4 feet from the crown of the low pressure force main to the finished grade. The proposed maximum depth of disturbance for the low-pressure force main and manhole connection is 10 feet. There is a potential for a deeper maximum disturbance at the railroad crossing due to trenchless jacking and receiving pit construction. In this area, the proposed maximum depth of disturbance is 16 feet.

Individual Property Connections

The project includes installation of a low-pressure system with one individual grinder pump at each parcel. The location of the proposed grinder pump will be specific to each parcel and dependent upon the existing site layout, location of the septic system, location of the sewer line leaving the structure, and existing above ground improvements. For the proposed grinder pump locations, the maximum horizontal footprint is approximately 64 square feet, and the maximum depth of disturbance is assumed to be less than 10 feet. The project would not result in any changes in service or rates for existing or new customers. Operation and maintenance costs are considered for all customers in the established, monthly service rates.

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Plate IS-4: Project Overview

Plate IS-5: Potential Participating Parcels in the Septic Conversion Program

BACKGROUND

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

Franklin is a key area where there is an opportunity to convert septic systems to public sewer. Many homeowners in Franklin may find their homes out of compliance with new, stricter regulations mandated from the California State Water Resources Control Board. These regulations required Sacramento County EMD to update its LAMP. The new regulations took effect in 2018, and some homeowners may face EMD enforcement actions, potentially rendering their homes uninhabitable.

The SASD is applying for financial assistance from the Small Community Wastewater Program, through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, on behalf of the Franklin community to help cover the costs associated with conversion from septic to sewer systems. Franklin was identified as a viable community for the conversion project based on cost, constructability, grant eligibility, and community interest. The majority of the systems in the Franklin community were installed in the 1980s and are therefore approximately 30-40 years old. The typical lifespan of septic systems range from 15-40 years, and is largely dependent upon how often the system is inspected and serviced. Although the service history of septic systems in Franklin is largely unknown, they likely are in need of replacement, given their age.

Although the unincorporated Franklin community is adjacent to urban uses, it remains outside the Urban Services Boundary (USB); therefore, it has not been served with public water and sewer infrastructure. The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution (Resolution number 2007-0142) on January 31, 2007 initiating a General Plan amendment to allow for limited provisions of urban services outside of the (USB) in the community of Franklin. Among their justifications were findings that Franklin was zoned for suburban land uses and intensities, limiting the long-term sustainability of reliance on septic and individual wells, and the acknowledgement that many parcels in the town are too small to locate additional septic and well systems if the original systems fail.

FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYSIS

An EIR titled *General Plan Amendment to the Land Use Element of the 1993 General Plan to allow extension of limited urban services in the town of Franklin and Freeport*' (SCH 2007092001, County Control number 2007-0069) was prepared for a General Plan amendment to provide urban services to the Franklin community. Acting in the capacity of Lead Agency, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors certified the Final EIR on July 29, 2008. The EIR analyzed impacts of the project associated with Land Use, Public Services and Utilities, Sewer Service, Water Supply, Traffic, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, and Climate Change. The prior EIR is hereby incorporated by reference in this document, and is available at:

https://planningdocuments.saccounty.net/projectdetails.aspx?projectID=2004&communityID=0

The current Mitigated Negative Declaration tiers from the previously approved EIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines 15152 for tiering. The current proposal focuses on potential project level environmental impacts associated with pipeline placement, trenching and infrastructure construction that were previously analyzed at a programmatic level.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

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

The Franklin community does not have any existing sewer collectors. The closest existing sewer facility is the gravity collector on Bilby Road east of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). Due to the existing ground elevations and proximity to the existing collection system, a gravity collection system alone will not be able to serve the Franklin community. Three (3) design alternatives for septic to sewer conversion were evaluated and are summarized below.

ALTERNATIVE 0 – NO ACTION

Due to the stricter regulations mandated by the State Water Board and Sacramento County EMD, without financial assistance to connect to the public sewer, Franklin property owners with aging septic systems may struggle to meet the LAMP requirements.

Property owners of smaller parcels within the community may also struggle to meet the parcel boundary setback requirements. The small parcels make installing replacement septic systems in a new location onsite challenging. The new location may require a variance from the LAMP requirements to install an advanced treatment system, which is not guaranteed. Variance requests and the cost of an advanced treatment system can be costly to the applicant and may be cost prohibitive to Franklin property owners.

Furthermore, replacement of standard septic systems on parcels less than one acre requires that a reserve disposal field be installed concurrently with the primary field. Depending on the existing property layout and the additional structures and facilities in place, the limited acreage may not be large enough to install a replacement septic system which may also render replacement septic systems cost prohibitive. Therefore, SASD did not consider a "no action" design alternative as a viable option.

Alternative 1 – Central Pump Station

Alternative 1 includes a gravity collection system with a central pump station and force main to the proposed tie-in manhole near the intersection of Bilby Road and Willard Parkway (258-158-1001).

This alternative will require new 8-inch gravity sewer collectors on Franklin Boulevard, Hood-Franklin Road, Bilby Road, Kenneth Way, and Dennis Way and will carry flow to a pump station located near the intersection of Bilby Road and Franklin Boulevard. Based on SASD standards, including the required ground cover and pipe slope to achieve cleansing velocity, the invert of the gravity pipe at the pump station would be approximately 25 feet deep. Installation of a pump station would require additional property/easement acquisition, as well as potential environmental considerations at the pump station location.

A force main will carry the flow from the pump station along Bilby Road to the proposed connection manhole at Willard Parkway. Should this alternative be selected, sizing of the pump and force main will be determined during preliminary design.

Alternative 2 – Low Pressure Force Main (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 2 includes a low pressure collection system with individual grinder pumps located at each parcel and low pressure force main to the proposed tie-in manhole near the intersection of Bilby Road and Willard Parkway (258-158-1001).

This alternative will require a new 3-inch low pressure force main on Franklin Boulevard, Hood-Franklin Road, Bilby Road, Kenneth Way, and Dennis Way and will carry flow to the proposed connection manhole at Willard Parkway. Should this alternative be selected, sizing of the grinder pumps and low pressure force main will be determined during preliminary design. It was assumed that only one grinder pump would be placed on each existing parcel.

DECISION TO CHOOSE PROJECT OVER THE ALTERNATIVES

In regards to environmental impacts, Alternative 1 has similar *less than significant* findings for each of the environmental topical areas, as the proposed project. Additional economic and environmental constraints would be associated with the need to acquire additional property and/or easements to construct a pump station, as well as the environmental impacts associated with constructing the pump station itself.

The No Project Alternative would likely not have the potential to affect the environment, as construction would not occur, with water quality being the sole exception. As previously mentioned, failing septic systems have the potential to leak raw sewage into surface and ground waters; therefore, not addressing the issue would be the least favorable alternative.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Franklin is approximately 2.1 square miles in size and consists of 49 parcels that have been considered for potential sewer service. The size of these parcels ranges from approximately 0.10 acres to 10 acres, with most parcels around 0.50 acres. The area elevation is approximately 13 feet above sea level and relatively flat. Franklin Blvd runs through the center of the community with levees and the City of Elk Grove bordering the town's eastern edge. The project site is generally bounded by Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the east, a large SMUD substation facility to the south, Franklin Boulevard and a large vernal pool grassland to the west, and the city of Elk Grove to the north.

The project area consists of privately owned residential, industrial, and commercial properties, the Franklin School and Franklin Cemetery, and Sacramento County rights-of-way. Most of the residential parcels are located in the north-central portion of the study area. Franklin School and Franklin Cemetery are adjacent to each other in the southwest portion of the study area, near the junction of Hood Franklin Road and Franklin Boulevard. Industrial and commercial sites are concentrated along Franklin Boulevard. Businesses within the project footprint include Franklin Ranch Pet Hospital and Hotel, King’s Skate Country, Heavy Duty Towing & Recovery, Centennial Ranch restaurant, and the Hay Tones pool hall.

Because there are no nearby sewer systems, it is assumed that all parcels in this area are on septic systems, although records show only 7 permitted septic systems. Franklin does not have any existing gravity sewer collectors. The closest existing gravity sewer facility is on Bilby Road east of the UPRR railroad track near the Willard Pkwy intersection that ultimately conveys flow to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP).

The majority of the project site is developed, including paved roadways, landscape planters, turf lawns, concrete sidewalks, parking lots, residential homes, warehouses, Franklin School, Franklin Cemetery, shops, and equipment/storage yards. Large expanses of annual grassland are present to the west and south of the project site, small portions of which overlap with the project site.

Aquatic features within the project site are limited to roadside drainage ditches, as well as seasonal marshes where ditches along Franklin Boulevard feed into Franklin Creek. While vernal pools do occur in the grasslands to the west and south of the project site, no vernal pools were observed within the project footprint. Two vernal pools are adjacent to the west of Franklin Boulevard.

Franklin Creek enters the project site from the east, crosses under Franklin Boulevard, and exits the site westward to eventually terminate at North Stone Lake. North Stone Lake connects to the Sacramento River Delta via the Sacramento Drainage Canal.

IMPACTS AND ANALYSIS

The following analyses cover topical areas for which further discussion related to the current Project is warranted. Discussions and mitigation measures have not been included for topics in which any impacts are adequately described in the previously certified EIR. Additionally, 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 or analysis of the previous EIR is warranted.

LAND USE

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

- Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to a general plan, specific plan or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

REGULATORY SETTING

The following General Plan policies are applicable to land use consideration for the proposed project:

LU-1. The County shall not provide urban services beyond the Urban Policy Area, except when the County determines the need for health and safety purposes and the extension provisions as provided in Policy LU-1.1.

LU-73. Sewer and water treatment and delivery systems shall not provide for greater capacity than that authorized by the General Plan.

LU-75. Limited urban services may be provided to the town of Freeport, including marinas and waterside uses, due to extraordinary circumstances including, but

not limited to: the town's historic nature, its immediate adjacency to the USB, and its proximity to encroaching urban development. However, the capacity of such services shall be strictly limited to serve existing urban development and buildout of parcels within the town's boundaries at existing zoned densities, as defined by Figure 7.

The General Plan designates an Urban Policy Area (UPA) and an Urban Services Boundary (USB) for growth management purposes. The Urban Service Boundary (USB) indicates the ultimate boundary of the urban area in the unincorporated County, and also serves as the ultimate boundary for urban service provision. This boundary, which is based upon natural and environmental constraints to urban growth, is intended to be a permanent boundary not subject to modification except under extraordinary circumstances. The USB should be used by urban infrastructure providers for developing very long-range master plans which can be implemented over time as the urbanized area expands.

The Urban Policy Area (UPA) defines the area expected to receive urban levels of public infrastructure and services within the 20-year planning period of the General Plan. Defining the Urban Policy Area is of key importance in the provision of urban services and infrastructure to the unincorporated County, as it provides the geographic basis for infrastructure master plans, particularly for public water and sewerage, which require large capital investment and relatively long lead time for the installation of capital improvements.

PROJECT IMPACTS

GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

Although Franklin abuts urban uses in the City of Elk Grove, it remains outside the UPA and USB and therefore has not been served with public water and sewer infrastructure. In recognition of the extraordinary circumstances faced by this community in relation to the potential for failing septic systems and resultant groundwater contamination, a General Plan amendment is proposed that supports provision of limited urban services to Franklin. The Board of Supervisors recognized the need for urban services in Franklin to prevent further health issues stemming from septic system failure and passed Resolution No. 2007-0142, which served as the catalyst for a General Plan Amendment to allow for the provision of urban services to Franklin, despite its location outside of the USB.

The previously certified EIR discussed at length the health and safety justification for the provision of services outside of the USB and Urban Policy Area (UPA). Pursuant to the proposed Policy LU-75 (see Project Description above), the proposed extension of limited urban services is consistent with land use policy due to the serious health and safety impact that could arise in the town of Franklin. By expanding these services, the health and welfare of the community will be improved. Upon approval of the proposed amendments, the provision of limited sewer service to Franklin would be consistent with the General Plan. Environmentally, this impact is considered ***less than significant***.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Installation of the proposed force main would require spanning existing Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) right-of-way and facilities on Bilby road. Installation across railroad facilities would occur via horizontal directional drilling. There would not be permanent impacts associated with installation of sewer facilities. Temporary construction easements would be required from UPRR prior to construction. Compliance with all conditions associated with the temporary construction easement will ensure impacts to UPRR facilities are ***less than significant***.

POPULATION/HOUSING

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

- 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)?

The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts. Projects that are considered growth-inducing under CEQA include projects that remove obstacles to population growth and projects that encourage and facilitate other activities beyond those proposed as part of the project and that could affect the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2[d]). Potential inducements to population growth include the availability of sewage treatment facilities, the availability of developable land, and local government growth policies contained in general plans and zoning ordinances.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project site is located outside the USB and UPA (see Land Use section above); thus there is the potential for growth inducing impacts. There are no land use designation changes proposed with this project, and the project does not approve any additional development. It has been designed to serve the community of Franklin and provide sewer services to the existing 49 parcels at existing zoned densities. To limit the potential for growth inducement, the proposed policy language to allow services to this area is intentionally worded to be self-limiting and to not allow for development beyond the existing zoning capacity.

Areas surrounding the Franklin community are already provided urban services (incorporate areas to the north, east and southeast of the project site), or have other stipulations in place to limit the likelihood of urban growth. Franklin is bounded to the west by the Stone Lakes Preserve, protected in perpetuity under a conservation easement, and areas beyond Stone Lakes to the west and south west are within the primary and secondary zones of the Delta, which is subject the Delta Protection Plan, under the purview of the Delta Protection Commission, limiting any additional urbanization in these areas. Areas to the south of Franklin are encumbered by a number of constraints, including widespread, federal floodplain designations, and active

Williamson Act contracts, further reducing the likelihood that this area would see urban levels of development in the future.

Service capacity for the town of Franklin is determined by the force main itself, as well as the connecting infrastructure required to convey the sewage flow to the SRWTP. The new infrastructure in Franklin would connect to the existing SASD manhole 260-155- 1002 on Bilby Road in Elk Grove. Modeling efforts have shown that there is existing capacity to accommodate the Franklin community, but there is not excess capacity to serve unplanned growth (see the Public Services section below for additional information regarding system capacity).

CONCLUSION

All properties of urban/suburban level densities are accounted for in the current proposal, regardless of whether or not properties connect at the time of installation or at some point in the future, and the policy to allow services was designed to be self-limiting. While there may be latent capacity in the new pipe, there is limited capacity in the existing system at the point of connection. Therefore, impacts related to growth inducement are ***less than significant***.

PUBLIC SERVICES

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

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

WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY

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

The infrastructure downstream of the connection point to the SASD system for the Franklin community already exists. In such cases, SASD evaluates the impacts on its system to identify what, if any, improvements are needed to accommodate additional connections. Site specific modeling was conducted to identify possible connection location(s) to the existing SASD sewer system for the Franklin septic parcels and to ensure that the SASD system has sufficient capacity for the community to connect to the existing system (Appendix A), with no resulting adverse impacts to exist service levels or rates. The modeling results show minor back-up surcharging from pump station S135(Plate IS-6). The minor backup exists with and without the projected additional flow from the Franklin community. The model also predicts minor throttle surcharging in the 15-inch trunk in Bilby Road immediately downstream of the Franklin community connection point due to the additional flow from the Franklin parcels. When connecting to an existing system, surcharging is allowable as long as modeling does not predict an overflow.

Plate IS-6: Surrounding System Capacity

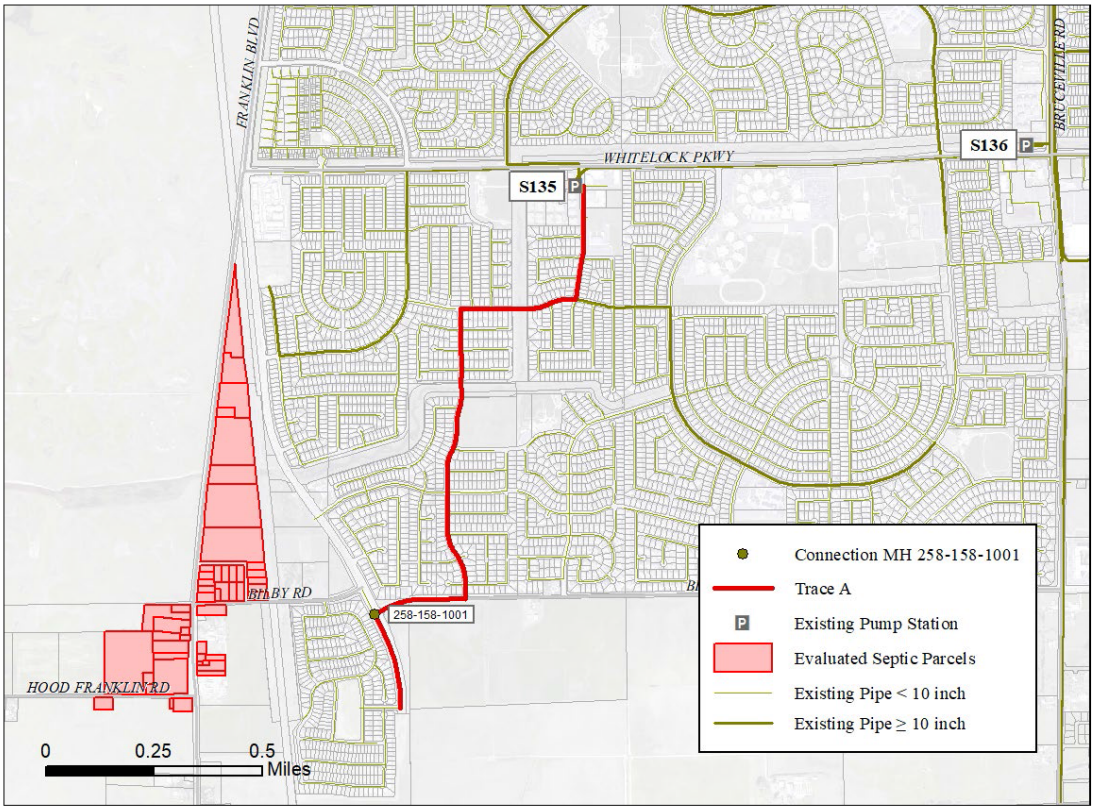


Figure 2: Profile view of Trace A under PWWF buildout conditions without the Franklin septic parcel connection

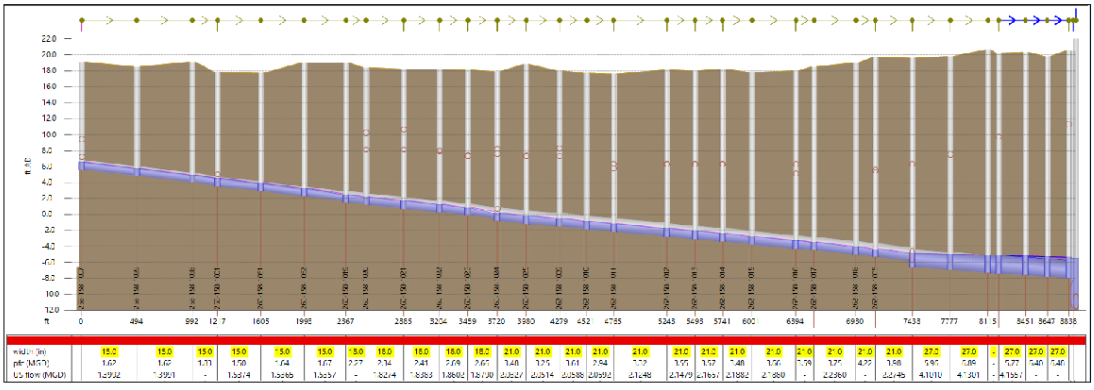
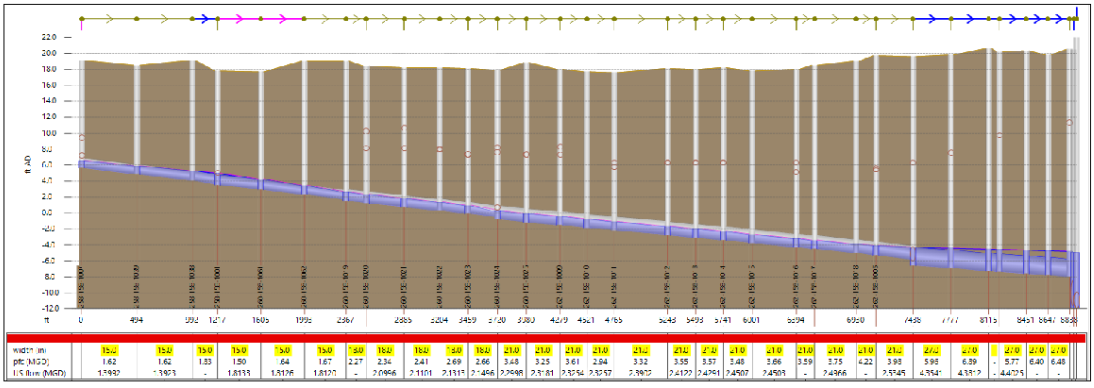


Figure 3: Profile view of Trace A under PWWF buildout conditions with the additional flow from the Franklin septic parcels



The modeling conducted for the Franklin project does not predict an overflow, so no additional capacity is required to accommodate the parcels that are being converted from septic tanks.

SASD has made the determination that the additional wastewater flow from the Franklin septic parcels could be accommodated by the existing, downstream infrastructure. The project would result in a negligible increase of sewage flows to SASD and Regional Sanitation systems. Regional Sanitation and SASD have adequate capacity to receive the additional sewage proposed by the project; impacts are ***less than significant.***

AIR QUALITY

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

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

REGULATORY SETTING

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

Table IS-1: SMAQMD Significance Thresholds

	ROG[1] (lbs/day)	NO_x (lbs/day)	CO ($\mu g/m^3$)	PM_{10} (lbs/day)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lbs/day)
Construction (short-term)	None	85	CAAQS[2]	80[3*]	82[3*]
Operational (long-term)	65	65	CAAQS	80[3*]	82[3*]

1. Reactive Organic Gas

2. California Ambient Air Quality Standards

3*. Only applies to projects for which all feasible best available control technology (BACT) and best management practices (BMPs) have been applied. Projects that fail to apply all feasible BACT/BMPs must meet a significance threshold of 0 lbs/day.

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS/SHORT-TERM IMPACTS

Short-term air quality impacts are mostly due to dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) generated by construction and development activities, and emissions from equipment and vehicle engines (NO_x) operated during these activities. Dust generation is dependent on soil

type and soil moisture, as well as the amount of total acreage actually involved in clearing, grubbing and grading activities. Clearing and earthmoving activities comprise the major source of construction dust generation, but traffic and general disturbance of the soil also contribute to the problem. Sand, lime or other fine particulate materials may be used during construction, and stored on-site. If not stored properly, such materials could become airborne during periods of high winds. The effects of construction activities include increased dust fall and locally elevated levels of suspended particulates. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are considered unhealthy because the particles are small enough to inhale and damage lung tissue, which can lead to respiratory problems.

PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS

The SMAQMD Guide includes screening criteria for construction-related particulate matter. Projects that are 35 acres or less in size will generally not exceed the SMAQMD's construction PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ thresholds of significance provided that the project does not:

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

Some PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions during project construction can be reduced through compliance with institutional requirements for dust abatement and erosion control. These institutional measures include the SMAQMD "District Rule 403-Fugitive Dust" and measures in the Sacramento County Code relating to land grading and erosion control [Title 16, Chapter 16.44, Section 16.44.090(K)].

The SMAQMD Guide includes a list of Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices that should be implemented on all projects, regardless of size. Dust abatement practices are required pursuant to SMAQMD Rule 403 and California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485; the SMAQMD Guide simply lays out the basic practices needed to comply. Since these are already required by existing rules and regulations, it is not necessary to include them as mitigation.

The proposed project involves trenching activities for installation of the sewer collector. Therefore, the project does not meet the screening criteria for PM emissions and further

analysis must be conducted. The SMAQMD Road Emissions Model was used to estimate emissions for the Project (Appendix B). The model utilizes equipment, phasing and timelines to generate daily emissions estimates for linear projects including sewer infrastructure. For modeling purposes, maximum numbers of equipment were used, and it was assumed all equipment could operate simultaneously. This represents a conservative estimate to equipment and timelines that demonstrates a 'worst case scenario' in terms of potential emissions. The results are summarized in Table IS-2 below.

OZONE PRECURSOR EMISSIONS (NO_X)

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

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

The proposed project involves trenching activities for installation of the sewer trunk line. Therefore, the project does not meet the screening criteria for NOx emissions and further analysis must be conducted. The SMAQMD Road Emissions Model was used to estimate emissions for the project. The model utilizes equipment, phasing and timelines to generate daily emissions estimate. For modeling purposes, maximum numbers of equipment were used, and it was assumed all equipment could operate simultaneously. This represents a conservative estimate to equipment and timelines that demonstrates a 'worst case scenario' in terms of potential emissions. The results are summarized in Table IS-2 below.

Table IS-2: Road Emissions Model Results

Construction Year 2021	Constituent in pounds per day			
	ROG	NOx	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Thresholds	n/a	85	80	82
Estimated Emissions	3.02	25.81	21.52	5.48

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONCLUSION

As shown in the above table, the project will not exceed the SMAQMD construction significance thresholds for NOx, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$; therefore, impacts associated with emissions for air quality standards are ***less than significant***.

NOISE

GROUND-BORNE VIBRATION

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) describes ground-borne vibrations as that can cause buildings to shake and rumbling sounds to be heard. In contrast to airborne noise, ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of ground-borne vibration are trains, buses on rough roads, and construction activities such as blasting, pile-driving and operating heavy earth-moving equipment. The effects of ground-borne vibration include feel-able movement of the building floors, rattling of windows, shaking of items on shelves or hanging on walls, and rumbling sounds. In extreme cases, the vibration can cause damage to buildings. Building damage is typically only a factor in the case of blasting and pile-driving during construction. Ground-borne vibration related to potential building damage effects is generally related to the peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches/second (FTA 2018).

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

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The project would involve drilling to install new wastewater infrastructure. If drilling is utilized to install the pipe underneath Franklin Creek, the creek is dry for the majority of the construction season. Therefore, there would be little potential for construction to impact aquatic wildlife.

Vibration levels from typical construction equipment can be found in the FTA's Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (2018). **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.** provides a summary of vibration levels for anticipated construction equipment for the project.

Table IS-3: Vibration Levels for Typical Construction Equipment

Equipment	PPV at 25 ft. (in/sec)	PPV at 26 ft. [illegible][1]
Vibratory Roller	0.210	0.20
Hoe Ram	0.089	0.083
Caisson Drilling	0.089	0.083
Loaded trucks	0.076	0.072
Jackhammer	0.035	0.033
Small bulldozer	0.003	0.003

Notes:

1. Based on the propagation adjustment formula PPV = PPV25 feet x (25/distance from the equipment to the receptor)$^{1.5}$

Source: FTA 2018

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

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

- Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area.

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site.

- Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

Flooding and Floodplain Impacts

The Franklin community is located in a potential flood area as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map. Several parcels within the community lie within flood hazard area Zone AE, which includes areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent annual chance flood event with a base flood elevation of 18 feet. The 1-percent annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Hence, during this flood event, the community's septic systems are vulnerable to flooding and consequently could potentially contaminate the surrounding area and groundwater.

Policies of the General Plan and Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance (Floodplain Ordinance) state that structures should not impede or redirect flow within a 100-year floodplain or expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding. Flooding of the project site would not be impeded by the project because the nature of the construction of the project will not create barriers to impede the inundation of water. The project is not growth-inducing, rather will serve a population that is already existing, and therefore does not expose people to substantial risk or loss of life in the case of a flood event. Structures, as defined by the Floodplain Ordinance are those that have walls and a roof. The project does not propose any new structures as defined in the Floodplain Ordinance, so there is not a substantial risk of loss of structures in a flood event. Therefore, impacts are ***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.

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***.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section focuses on the likelihood of the Project to impact certain species and proposed mitigation to reduce impacts. 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.

- Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees.

- Consistency with the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP)

REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODOLOGY

Regulatory background and detailed species accounts that were included in the prior EIR remain largely valid. Due to the nature of changing levels of protection for various species under the Federal and State Endangered Species Act, new species lists were generated for analysis in this document. Further analysis is contained below for those species that have been determined to be present on the project site, or have a high or moderate probability of occurring on the Project site.

Discussed within this section are species and habitats afforded special recognition by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations.

Special status species include:

- Species that are listed or proposed for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts;
- Species that meet the definitions for rare or endangered under CEQA;
- Animals listed as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW;
- Animal species which are Fully Protected in California;
- Plant taxa listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); and
- Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act.

On June 11, 2020, AECOM conducted a biological survey for Sacramento County to evaluate sensitive biological resources that could be affected by the Project (Appendix C). Before the biological resources survey, AECOM biologists searched the California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory and California Natural Diversity Database for records of special-status species occurring within a nine-quadrangle area containing and surrounding the study area, including Florin, Sacramento East, Carmichael, Elk Grove, Galt, Bruceville, Courtland, Clarksburg, and Sacramento West U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangles. In addition, the biologists reviewed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation project planning tool, USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper, and the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP).

Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources are as follows:

- Franklin Septic Conversion Biological Resources Report- AECOM, July 2020
- Plants – California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).
- Wildlife – United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Threatened and Endangered Species List (Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta area- created) and CNDDB.
- Analysis from the previously certified EIR
- Review of available aerial imagery and GIS data
- Site visits by PER staff to evaluate the potential for habitat occurrence

Table IS-4 and Plate IS-7 show those species with the potential to occur within Sacramento County according to the USFWS and CDFW as identified by the prior EIR and updated as necessary. The table specifies which of the previously identified species have a high probability of occurring in the project vicinity, given the additional details of the current project. The following discussion focuses on those species most likely to be encountered, which are those species which are present or have a high or moderate potential for occurrence on the project site.

Plate IS-7: Special Status Species Occurrences within 3 Miles

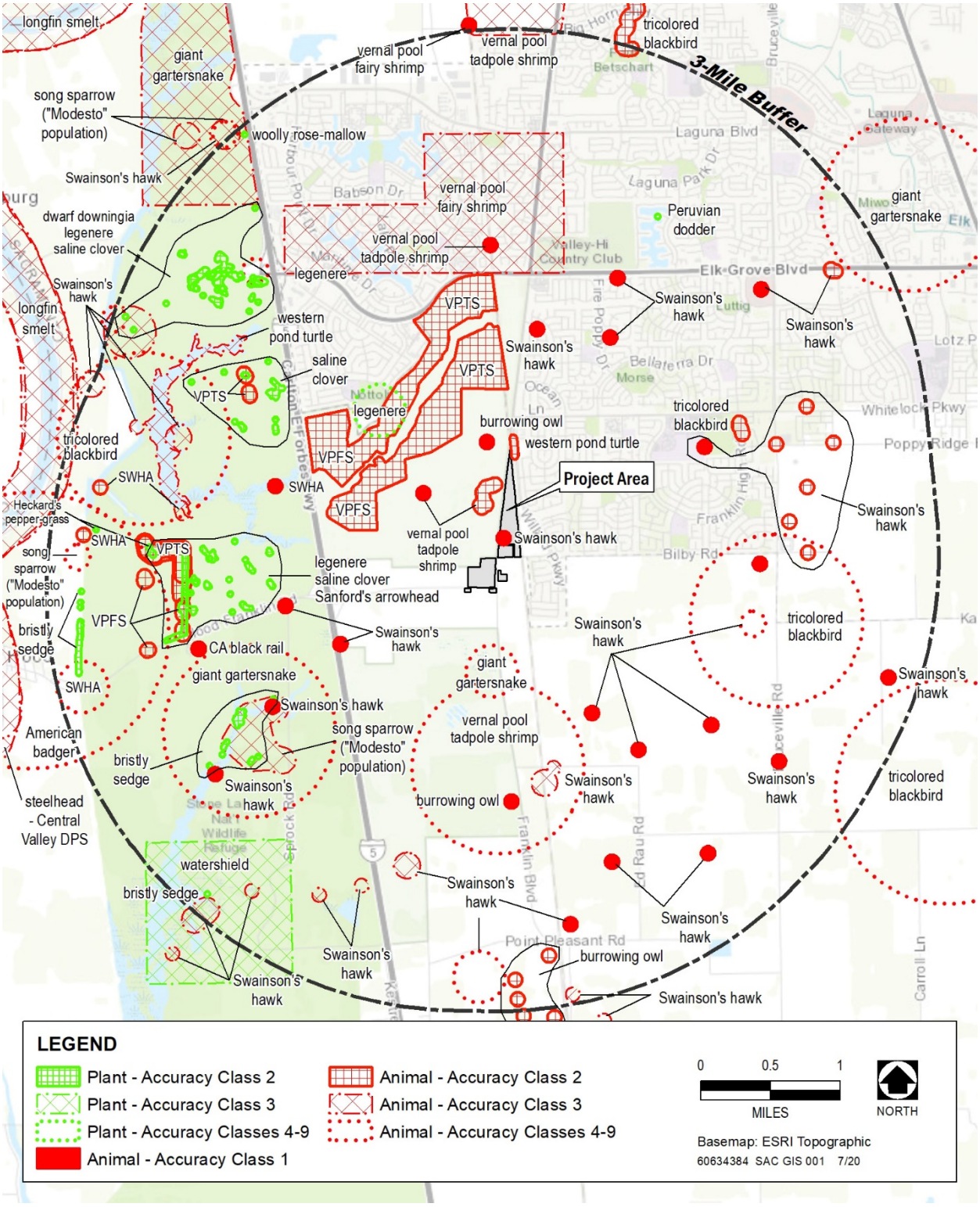


Table IS-4: Potential Species Occurrences in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
BIRDS			
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	SE	Bald eagles both winter and nest along rivers, lakes, or reservoirs that support abundant fish or waterbird prey and that have large trees or snags for perch and roost sites. Nesting is from February through July. Bald eagles are not known to nest in Sacramento County, but have been observed wintering in the County.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting or foraging habitat in the study area, and the project site is outside of the range of this species.
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	Requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean for nesting. Feeds primarily over grassland, shrubland, savannah, and open riparian areas. Primarily listed for destruction of nesting habitat.	No potential to occur; no suitable nesting habitat (banks, cliffs) is present.
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	CSC	Frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Nests and roosts in old burrows of small mammals and rubble piles. Listed for breeding habitat.	High Potential. Suitable burrow habitat and open grasslands present in the project site. There are two records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, both from annual grassland habitat west of Franklin Boulevard
California Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ST	A yearlong resident of saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands, the majority of the species are found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region. The only known occurrence in the County is within the Cosumnes River Preserve.	No potential to occur; no suitable marsh or wet meadow habitat is present.
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	SA	Frequents landscapes with wooded patches and groves, along with woodland edge habitats. Nests in riparian areas. Listed for nesting impacts.	High Potential. Suitable nesting habitat (i.e., valley oak trees) present in the project site
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis*	SA	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Listed for preservation of wintering habitat.	Not likely to occur; marginally suitable habitat (grassland) is highly disturbed and surrounded by development.

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

Progne subis		the species is also known to use nest boxes provided by humans. The species is listed for nesting.	located in weep holes of freeway and street overpasses, which preclude competition from other bird species.
Modesto Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia maxillaris*	CSC	Moderately dense vegetation to supply cover for nest sites, a source of standing or running water, semi-open canopies to allow light, and exposed ground or leaf litter for foraging. Seems to prefer emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails as well as riparian willow thickets	Moderate Potential; The seasonal marshes along Franklin Boulevard and willow scrub in Franklin Creek could provide suitable habitat for this species. There are four records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, all from riparian shrub-scrub and marsh habitats in the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (CDFW 2020
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	High potential; suitable nesting habitat (groves and lines of large trees) present in the study area, and suitable foraging habitat present within 0.5 mile to the south and east. No raptor nests were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ST	The species is listed for breeding habitat. Known to nest near marshes in large (several hundred to several thousand birds) breeding colonies in habitat made up of blackberry thickets, bulrush (*Scrirpus* sp.) or cattails (*Typha* sp.) patches.	Moderate potential. Suitable nesting habitat (Himalayan blackberry thickets) in the project site, with adjacent large expanses of annual grassland foraging habitat. There are five records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, four of which are nesting colonies in blackberry thickets (CDFW 2020).
Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FE (state candidate)	Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut on slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps.	No potential to occur; no suitable riparian nesting habitat is present.
White-Tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*	CFP, SA	Inhabit low-elevation grasslands, wetlands dominated by grasses, oak woodlands, and agricultural and riparian areas. The species is listed for nesting.	High potential; Suitable nesting habitat (dense-topped trees) present in the project site, and suitable foraging habitat present within 0.5 mile to the south and east. One white-tailed kite was observed flying over the project site during the reconnaissance survey, but did not land in the project site, and no raptor nests were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.

Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* (nesting)	FE, SE	Rare, local, summer resident below about 2000 feet in willows and other low, dense, valley foothill riparian habitat and lower portions of canyons. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually in willow, *Baccharis*, and mesquite	Low potential. The project site is outside of the normal range of this species. Only marginally suitable riparian scrub nesting habitat is present in Franklin Creek
Yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	SSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds.	No potential to occur; no suitable wetland (i.e., deep water ponds, lakes) nesting habitat is present.
MAMMALS			
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	CSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, including grasslands and oak woodlands. Requires loose or easily crumbled soils for digging.	No potential to occur; no suitable open habitats present in the study area; all grassland habitat is surrounded by development.
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	CSC	A wide variety of habitats is occupied, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Day roosts are in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings. Maternity colonies form in early April, and may have a dozen to 100 individuals.	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat in the project area.
Western Red Bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	CSC	Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Feeds over a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands. Young are born from May through early July.	No potential to occur; no suitable woodland nesting habitat is present.
Yuma Myotis Bat *Myotis yumanensis*	SA	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed, but it is found in a variety of habitats. The species roosts in buildings, mines, caves, or crevices. Young are born from May to mid-June.	No potential to occur; no suitable woodland nesting habitat is present
REPTILES			
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT, ST	Endemic to valley floors of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to rice agriculture,	Not likely to occur; Franklin Creek is dry for most of the year, and no aquatic or marsh vegetation is present. There are four records of this species within

		drainage channels, and irrigation ditches. Requires permanent water, emergent vegetation, and upland habitat for basking and cover.	3 miles of the project site, one of which is from Elk Grove Creek to the north, and two are from the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge to the west (Stone Lake and Beach Lake) (CDFW 2020). The nearest record is from an irrigation canal/ditch system approximately 0.5 mile south of the project site (CDFW 2020).
Western Pond Turtle *Emys marmorata*	CSC	Occurs in perennial ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams with suitable basking habitat (mud banks, mats of floating vegetation, partially submerged logs) and submerged shelter. Require some slack- or slow-water aquatic habitat. Nests upland, on unshaded south-facing slopes with friable soils that have a high percentage of clay or silt.	Moderate Potential; Suitable habitat for the species is present in Franklin Creek for at least part of the year. There are two records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, with the nearest occurrence adjacent to the northeast corner of the project site in ditch habitat between Franklin Boulevard and railroad tracks; there are no occurrences of the species within the project site (CDFW 2020).
AMPHIBIANS			
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT, ST	Endemic to annual grasslands and valley-foothill habitats in California. Adults spend most time in subterranean refugia, particularly in ground squirrel burrows. Seasonal ponds or vernal pools are required for breeding.	Low Potential. No occurrences of the species have been recorded within or adjacent to the project site, and habitat for the species is marginal, consisting of ditches and seasonal marshes along busy roadways. The nearest extant population is more than 10 miles to the east in vernal pool grasslands in eastern Sacramento County (CDFW 2020).
California Red-Legged Frog *Rana draytonii*	FT, CSC	Adults prefer dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation near deep (at least two feet), still, or slow-moving water. The species aestivate in upland burrows and in leaf litter.	Not Present. The nearest confirmed, documented breeding population is located near Pollock Pines in El Dorado County (CNDDB occurrence 586). There are no occurrences documented in Sacramento County, and the species is considered extirpated in the Central Valley (USFWS, Recovery Plan for the California Red-legged Frog, 2002).
Western Spadefoot Toad *Scaphiopus (Spea) hammondii*	CSC	Occurs primarily in grasslands but occasionally populates valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Almost entirely terrestrial, but requires temporary rain pools that lack predators (fish, bullfrogs, crayfish) for breeding. Also needs burrows for refuge.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
FISH			

Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	ST, FT	Distribution occurs throughout the Sacramento River and through a portion of the American River, but the distribution maps do not include the Cosumnes River as habitat. (NMFS 2009) State listing is for runs in the Sacramento River, specifically. Federal listing is for the Sacramento River and its tributaries.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Central Valley Winter-Run Chinook Salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	SE, FE	Distribution as above for spring-run salmon. Federal listing is for the Sacramento River, specifically. The state-listing application is unspecified.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Central Valley Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	FT	Most of Sacramento County is within the distinct population segment area for this species. Critical habitat has been designated within Sacramento County on the Sacramento River, American River, Mokelumne River, and Dry Creek (both north and south creeks). Spawning has been documented on the Cosumnes River. (NMFS 2009) The listing applies to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT, SE	The delta smelt is a small, slender-bodied fish with a typical adult size of two to three inches that is found only in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary. This species occurs in the Sacramento River as far upstream as the confluence with the American River. Delta smelt may also be found in the Cosumnes River and San Joaquin River.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Green Sturgeon *Acipenser medirostris*	FT	Distribution occurs within the San Francisco Bay System, which includes the Delta. The species enters the Sacramento River to spawn, and has been observed as far north as Red Bluff. Spawning occurs from March to July.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Longfin Smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	ST	Distribution includes the Sacramento River below Rio Vista, and in the middle and lower Delta (below Medford Island).	Not Present. The species occurs in portions of the Sacramento River and the Delta which are not within Sacramento County.

Sacramento Splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	CSC	The species prefers low-salinity, shallow-water habitat. The species is primarily found in the Delta, and are only rarely found in the main Sacramento River channel unless spawning. Spawning may occur in the Sacramento River below the Feather River confluence, and runs from late January through July.	No potential to occur; the project does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
INVERTEBRATES			
California Linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	SA	A fairy shrimp which most often occupies pools that are vegetated and contain clear water. Not uncommon to observe the species in mud-bottomed pools with slightly turbid water.[2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta longiantenna*	FE	Typical habitat has been described as large, deep, turbid, playa-type vernal pools. Requires a somewhat longer inundation period (life cycle may be 46 days). [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Midvalley Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	SA	Inhabit shallow vernal pools, vernal swales, and various artificial ephemeral wetland habitats in the Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Madera, Merced, and Fresno Counties. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Associated with mature elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) trees/shrubs found in riparian forests in the Central Valley (USFWS, 1999).	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (elderberry bushes).
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Inhabit alkaline pools, ephemeral drainages, rock outcrop pools, ditches, stream oxbows, stockponds, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands. Also found in basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Inhabits small to large vernal pools containing clear to highly turbid water. [2]	No potential to occur; the project site does not contain suitable habitat (vernal pools).
Crotch's Bumble Bee	SCE	Wide variety of natural, agricultural, urban, and rural habitats, although species richness tends to peak in	Moderate potential; The project site is within the species' range, and flowering forbs in ruderal areas

Bombus crotchii		flower-rich meadows. Bumble bees are generalist foragers, and colonies depend on floral resources for their nutritional needs.	may provide suitable habitat. There is only one record of this species from within a 9-quadrangle search radius of the project site, consisting of one individual netted on a non-native chicory plant near the Cosumnes River Preserve in 2007 (CDFW 2020).
PLANTS			
Ahart's Dwarf Rush *Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*	List 1B	Valley and foothill grassland/mesic; elevation 100 – 330 ft (blooms Mar. – May)	No potential to occur; the study area is outside of elevation range of this species and no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present.
Antioch Dunes Evening-Primrose *Oenothera deltoides*	FE, SE, List 1B	Inland dune habitat; elevation 0 – 99 ft (blooms Mar. – Sep.)	Not Present. Though included here due to the presence of the species on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife list for Sacramento County, the species is found within the Anticoch dunes system and has not been found naturally occurring elsewhere. There is one instance of the species in the Brannan Island State Recreation Area, but this was planted as part of a restoration project. The CNDDB lists this occurrence as "transplant outside native range".
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	SE, List 1B	Marshes and swamps, vernal pools/clay; elevation 30 – 7,790 ft (blooms Apr. – Aug.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (clay soils) present in the study area.
Delta Mudwort *Limosella subulata*	List 2	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 10 ft (blooms May – Aug.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	No potential to occur; the study area is outside the elevation range of this species and no suitable habitats (marshes, swamps, or riparian scrub) present in the study area.
Delta Tule Pea *Lathyrus jepsonii* var. *jepsonii*	List 1B	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 13 ft (blooms May – Sep.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	Low potential; The species is most closely associated with coastal, estuarine marshes (CNPS 2020a), and the seasonal hydrology of the project site is not likely sufficient to support the hydrological requirements of this species. Of the seven records of this species within a 9-quadrangle radius of the project site, all are associated with riparian banks of sloughs and rivers with perennial hydrology (CDFW 2020).

Dwarf Downingia *Downingia pusilla*	List 2	Vernal pools and mesic areas in valley and foothill grasslands; elevation 3 – 1,460 ft (blooms Mar. – May)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 0 – 2,900 ft (blooms Apr. – Jun.)	Moderate potential; there are three records of this species from within 3 miles of the project site, two of which are from roadside ditches along Hood-Franklin Road and Elk Grove Boulevard (CDFW 2020). The seasonal marsh and drainage ditch habitats present in the project site could provide suitable substrate for this species.
Mason's Lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	List 1B	Marshes, swamps, and riparian scrub; elevation 0 – 33 ft (blooms April – Nov.). In Sacramento County, found only in the Delta.	Low potential; the seasonal hydrology of Franklin Creek streambanks is not likely sufficient to support the hydrological requirements of this species. The two records of this species from within a 9-quadrangle radius of the project site are associated with riparian and levee banks along Snodgrass Slough and the Sacramento Deep Water Channel, both of which are perennially inundated (CDFW 2020).
Pincushion Navarretia *Navarretia myersii*	List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 65 – 1,100 ft (blooms May)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Sacramento Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia viscida*	FE, SE, List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 100 – 330 ft (blooms Apr. – Jul.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.
Sanford's Arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	List 1B	Marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 2,000 ft (blooms May – Oct.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (marsh, swamp, or ditches with standing or slow-moving water) present in the study area.
Side-Flowering Skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*	List 2	Mesic meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps; elevation 0 – 1,640 ft (blooms July – Sep.). Only known occurrences in Sacramento County are in Snodgrass Slough.	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (marsh, swamp, meadow, or seep) present in the study area.
Slender Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	FT, SE List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 115 – 5,775 ft (blooms May – Oct.)	No potential to occur; no suitable habitat (vernal pools) present in the study area.

Succulent Owl's Clover *Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta*	FE, SE, List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 164 – 2,461 ft (blooms April – May)	Not Present. Though included here due to the presence of the species on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife list for Sacramento County, there are no recorded occurrences in Sacramento County despite the many rare plant surveys performed in the County. The majority of occurrences (~70%) are in Merced County. The nearest occurrences are in Fresno County, though both of these may be extirpated.[2]
Tuolumne Button-Celery *Eryngium pinnatisectum*	SE, List 1B	Mesic areas within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forests; elevation 230 – 3,000 ft	Not Present. Habitat type not present within the Project site or within most of Sacramento County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
BIRDS			
Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	Requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean for nesting. Feeds primarily over grassland, shrubland, savannah, and open riparian areas. Primarily listed for destruction of nesting habitat.	Not Present. The Project site does not contain banks or cliffs to adequately support the species
Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	CSC	Frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Nests and roosts in old burrows of small mammals and rubble piles. Listed for breeding habitat.	High Potential. Suitable burrow habitat and open grasslands present in the project site. There are two records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, both from annual grassland habitat west of Franklin Boulevard
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	SA	Frequents landscapes with wooded patches and groves, along with woodland edge habitats. Nests in riparian areas. Listed for nesting impacts.	High Potential. Mature trees in the project vicinity are appropriate for nesting.
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	High Potential. There is one record of the species from within the project site, recorded as a nest in a 60-foot tall sycamore tree at the corner of Franklin Boulevard and Kenneth Way, with two young in the nest in 2003. Suitable nesting habitat (groves and lines of large trees) present throughout the project site, and suitable foraging habitat present to the west and south. There are 36 records of the species from within 3 miles of the project site (CDFW 2020). No raptor nests were found during the biological reconnaissance survey.

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	CSC	The species is listed for breeding habitat. Known to nest near marshes in large (several hundred to several thousand birds) breeding colonies in habitat made up of blackberry thickets, bulrush (*Scrirpus* sp.) or cattails (*Typha* sp.) patches.	Moderate Potential. Suitable nesting habitat (Himalayan blackberry thickets) in the project site, with adjacent large expanses of annual grassland foraging habitat. There are five records of the species within 3 miles of the project site, four of which are nesting colonies in blackberry thickets.
REPTILES			
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT, ST	Endemic to valley floors of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to rice agriculture, drainage channels, and irrigation ditches. Requires permanent water, emergent vegetation, and upland habitat for basking and cover.	Not Present. The Project site does not contain the necessary habitat components to support the species.
AMPHIBIANS			
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT, ST	Endemic to annual grasslands and valley-foothill habitats in California. Adults spend most time in subterranean refugia, particularly in ground squirrel burrows. Seasonal ponds or vernal pools are required for breeding.	Not Present. Seasonal ponds and vernal pools do not occur on the project site.
FISH			
Central Valley Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	FT	Most of Sacramento County is within the distinct population segment area for this species. Critical habitat has been designated within Sacramento County on the Sacramento River, American River, Mokelumne River, and Dry Creek (both north and south creeks). Spawning has been documented on the Cosumnes River. (NMFS 2009) The listing applies to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	Not Present. The Project site does not contain any aquatic habitat.
Longfin Smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	ST	Distribution includes the Sacramento River below Rio Vista, and in the middle and lower Delta (below Medford Island).	Not Present. The species occurs in portions of the Sacramento River and the Delta which are not within Sacramento County.

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
Sacramento Splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	CSC	The species prefers low-salinity, shallow-water habitat. The species is primarily found in the Delta, and are only rarely found in the main Sacramento River channel unless spawning. Spawning may occur in the Sacramento River below the Feather River confluence, and runs from late January through July.	Not Present. The Project site does not contain and aquatic habitat.
INVERTEBRATES			
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta longiantenna*	FE	Typical habitat has been described as large, deep, turbid, playa-type vernal pools. Requires a somewhat longer inundation period (life cycle may be 46 days). [2]	Not Present. Despite numerous surveys for vernal pool invertebrates conducted throughout the County, there are no recorded occurrences of the species in Sacramento County. From this data, it is reasonable to conclude that the species is extirpated from the County.
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Associated with mature elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) trees/shrubs found in riparian forests in the Central Valley (USFWS, 1999).	Not Present. The Project site does not contain mature elderberry shrubs.
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Inhabit alkaline pools, ephemeral drainages, rock outcrop pools, ditches, stream oxbows, stockponds, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands. Also found in basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands. [2]	Not Present. The Project site does not contain vernal pools.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Inhabits small to large vernal pools containing clear to highly turbid water. [2]	Not Present. The Project site does not contain vernal pools.
PLANTS			
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	SE, List 1B	Marshes and swamps, vernal pools/clay; elevation 30 – 7,790 ft (blooms Apr. – Aug.)	Not Present. The Project site does not contain vernal pools.

Species	Status[1]	Habitat[1]	Potential for Occurrence
Northern California Black Walnut *Juglans hindsii*	List 1B	Riparian scrub, riparian woodland; elevation 0 – 1,320 ft (blooms Apr. – May)	Present. The Project site contains Northern California Black Walnut. See the Native Trees section below.
Sacramento Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia viscida*	FE, SE, List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 100 – 330 ft (blooms Apr. – Jul.)	Not Present. The Project site does not contain vernal pools.
Slender Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	FT, SE List 1B	Vernal pools; elevation 115 – 5,775 ft (blooms May – Oct.)	Not Present. The Project site does not contain vernal pools.

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

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

California Species: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html for the general webpage where you can use the links, or use the "search" field in the upper right-hand corner – for instance, enter "American Badger life history" – to obtain life history accounts. Most Bird Accounts are www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/birds.html, most Mammal Accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/bm_research/docs/86_27.pdf and http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/ssc/1998mssc.html, most Fish Accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/info/fish_ssc.pdf, and most reptile and amphibian accounts are http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/publications/docs/herp_ssc.pdf. Last accessed January 17, 2018.

Federal Species: http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/ES_Species/Accounts/Home/es_species.htm Last accessed January 17, 2018.

California Native Plant Society: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/ Last accessed January 17, 2018.

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

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

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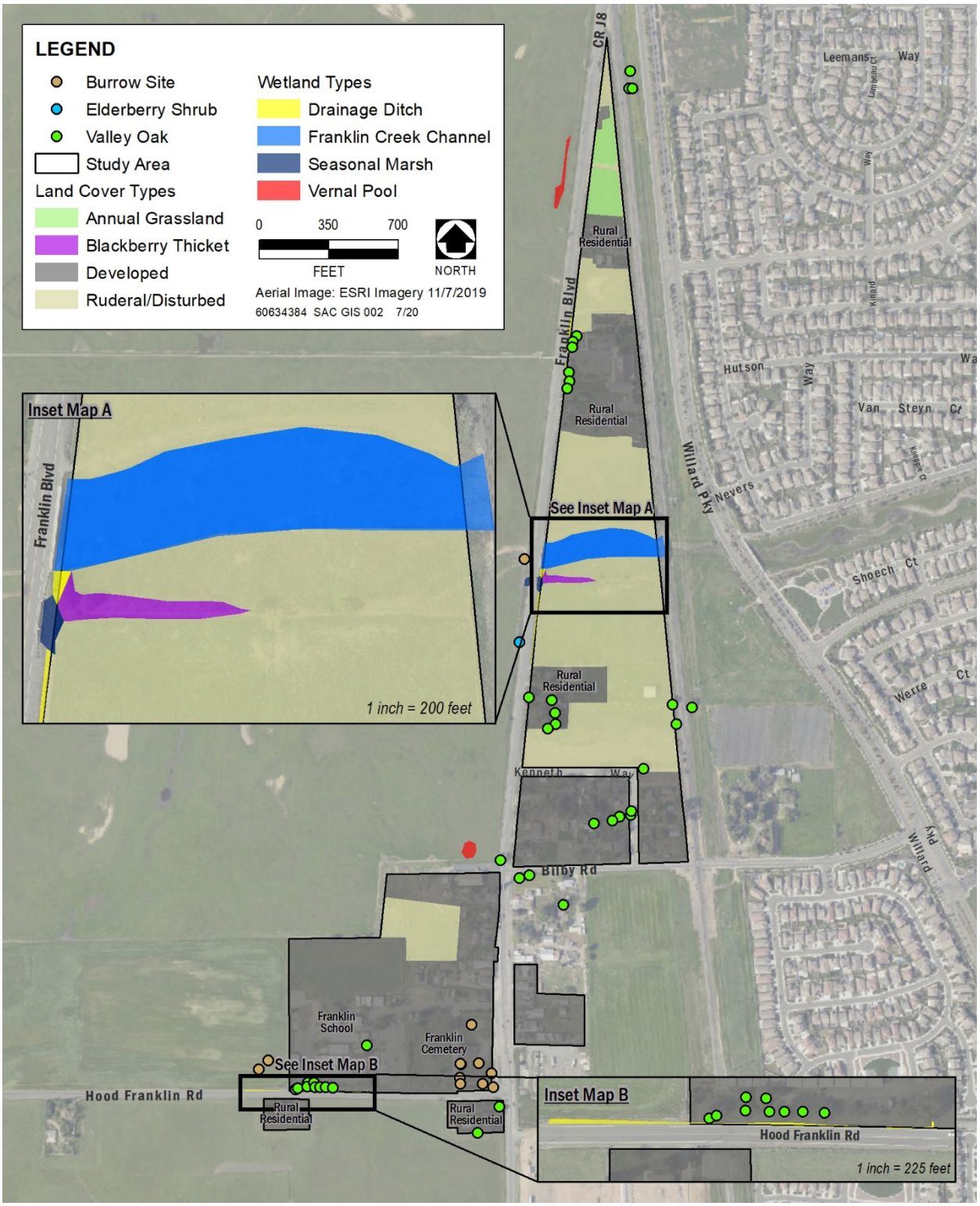
Plate IS-8: Habitat Types



WETLANDS AND WATERS

REGULATORY SETTING

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

Wetlands are regulated by both the Federal and State government, pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 404 (federal) and Section 401 (state). The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) is generally the lead agency for the federal permit process, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) is generally the lead agency for the state permit process. The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Isolated wetlands, that is, those wetlands that are not hydrologically connected to other "navigable" surface waters (or their tributaries), are not considered to be subject to the Clean Water Act.

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

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

Aquatic habitats within the project site are roadside drainage ditches, as well as seasonal marshes where ditches along Franklin Boulevard feed into Franklin Creek.

FRANKLIN CREEK

Based on a review of aerial imagery, Franklin Creek is dry throughout much of the year. In the project area, creek banks to the west of Franklin Boulevard are generally devoid of woody vegetation, with the remainder of the channel to the west dominated by non-native annual grasses.

DRAINAGE DITCHES

Culverted roadside ditches are present along all roadways in the project area, amounting to approximately 0.1 acre. These ditches are generally lacking in vegetation or contain only ruderal species and were dry at the time of the survey. However, two small drainage ditches in the project site appear to receive intermittent hydrology throughout the year as a result of runoff from adjacent landscape irrigation, and as a result, exhibit a higher percentage of wetland vegetation, such as tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*) and dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*). One of these ditches flows along the north side of Hood-Franklin Road adjacent to the Franklin School, and the other is between Franklin Boulevard and the Franklin Ranch Pet Hospital. All the ditches observed at the time of the survey appear to function to convey runoff from roads and nearby properties.

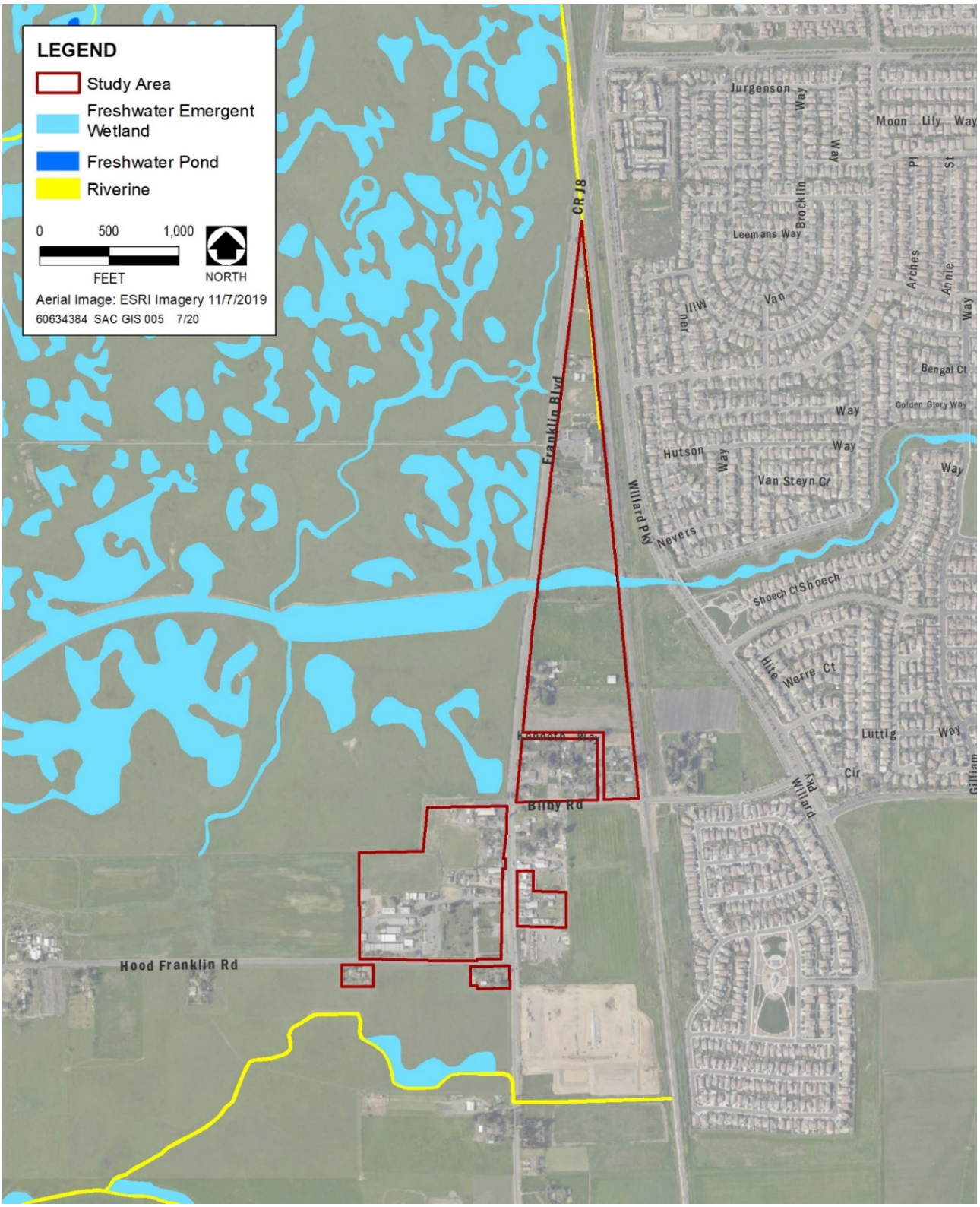
SEASONAL MARSH

Approximately 0.01 acre of seasonal marsh habitat exists in the project site where a roadside drainage ditch connects with Franklin Creek, adjacent to the Franklin Boulevard overcrossing. This vegetation community fits the cattail marsh *Typha (angustifolia, domingensis, latifolia*) Herbaceous Alliance as described in the Manual of California Vegetation, in which cattail is dominant in the herbaceous layer. This habitat was completely dry at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey, indicating that there is not a permanent source of hydrology but rather that these wetlands are supported by seasonal runoff.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project will not result in any permanent impacts to onsite waters. The forcemain will span Franklin Creek. Installation options include either jack and bore construction and installing the pipeline underneath the creek, or installing the pipeline on the existing bridge and spanning the width of the creek. A verified wetland delineation from the USACE will confirm the boundary location of all potentially jurisdictional waters onsite. There will not be permanent impacts associated with either construction method. Because design level plans have not yet been finalized, it is not known at this point what level of state and federal permits from USACE, RWQCB, USFWS and CDFW may be required. Any work within the riparian area of Franklin Creek could be subject to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. If there is an temporary work

Plate IS-9: Wetlands and Waters



required within the creek channel, then permits under the Clean Water Act Section 401 and 404 would be required. Mitigation has been included to ensure that the project complies with all applicable state and federal regulations related to protected waters. Impacts are ***less than significant***.

Riparian Habitat

Riparian habitat is defined in the context of Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. According to guidance provided in *A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements: Section 1600 Fish and Game Code*, the outer edge of riparian vegetation is a reasonable and identifiable boundary for the lateral extent of a stream, the protection of which should result in preserving the fish and wildlife at risk in a stream or drainage, and therefore may constitute the limits of CDFW jurisdiction along waterways. CDFW takes jurisdiction over riparian habitat pursuant to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. In the project area, small pockets of riparian scrub are present along the banks of the Franklin Creek channel. This habitat type is best described as the *Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance, where arroyo willow is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with other riparian shrubs, with emergent trees present at low cover. In the project site, arroyo willow is co-dominant in the shrub layer with Himalayan blackberry, and small emergent Oregon ash and Fremont cottonwood trees are also present at low relative cover.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project will not result in any permanent impacts to riparian habitat. The forcemain will span Franklin Creek. Installation options include either jack and bore construction and installing the pipeline underneath the creek, or installing the pipeline on the existing bridge and spanning the width of the creek. Because design level plans have not yet been finalized, it is not known at this point what level of state and federal permits from USACE, RWQCB, USFWS and CDFW may be required. Any work within the riparian area of Franklin Creek could be subject to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. Mitigation has been included to ensure that the project complies with all applicable state and federal regulations related to protected waters. Impacts are ***less than significant.***

Special Status Species

SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

The database searches resulted in 23 special-status plant species being evaluated for their potential to occur in the project site or vicinity. Based on the results of the biological reconnaissance survey and database searches, there are two special-status plant species with potential to occur in the study area; all other plants were ruled out due to a lack of suitable habitat or the site is outside the known elevation range of the species. Most special-status plants occurring in the vicinity depend upon alkaline soils, vernal pools, or perennial wetland habitats that do not exist in the project site. No special-status plant species were observed in the study area during the reconnaissance survey.

BRISTLY SEDGE

Bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*) is designated as a CRPR 2B.1 species; however, it is not listed under the ESA or the CESA. This species is a perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in marshes and swamps that occur in association with coastal prairie and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Bristly sedge blooms from May through September and is known to occur at elevations ranging from sea level to 2,050 feet. Bristly sedge is widespread in California and found in many other states. There are three records of this species within 3 miles of the proposed project from ditch, riparian and marsh habitats.

LEGENERE

Legenere (*Legenere limosa*) is designated as a CRPR 1B.1 species; however, it is not listed under the ESA or the CESA. This species is an herbaceous annual that occurs in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, wetland swales, marshes, artificial ponds, and intermittent drainages. Legenere blooms from April through June, and is known to occur at elevations ranging from 3 to 2,887 feet. Legenere is endemic to California; the current range of this species includes Alameda, Lake, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, and Yuba counties. There are three records of this species within 3 miles of the proposed project from vernal pool and ditch habitats surrounded by annual grassland habitat.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Bristly sedge and Legenere were determined to have potential to occur on the project site, in seasonal marsh and intermittent drainage ditch habitats that occur along the edges of Franklin Boulevard and Hood-Franklin Road. If present, construction activities could impact populations within these areas, although there would be no permanent impacts to habitat. Mitigation has been included in the form of preconstruction surveys to determine whether or not the plant is present on the project site. If the plant is present, then the project proponent would coordinate with CDFW for appropriate next steps. Impacts to special status plants are ***less than significant***.

SPECIAL STATUS ANIMALS

CROTCH BUMBLE BEE

The Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is state-listed as threatened, with populations disappearing rapidly from most of the bee's historic range. The flight season for queens is generally from early March to late May, with workers and males emerging in mid-April and persisting through early September. Crotch bumble bees inhabit open grassland and scrub habitats, and forage on a wide variety of flowering plants. Queens most likely overwinter in small cavities just below or on the ground surface, including rodent burrows. Threats to the long-term health of Crotch bumble bee populations include monoculture crops, grazing, mowing, and weed control. The ruderal and grassland habitats within the project site, as well as developed areas in residential yards, where there is an abundance of flowering plants and soft sites/burrows for nesting and overwintering, could provide suitable habitat for Crotch bumble bees. The nearest record of Crotch bumble bee to the project site is from the Cosumnes River Preserve,

approximately 8 miles to the southeast of the project site, where it was netted on a non-native chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) plant in an open, semi-natural area between riparian and agricultural lands in 2007.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for Crotch bumble bee exists in the project site, particularly in ungrazed ruderal areas and residential yards with flowering plants. Ground disturbance associated with the project will occur primarily within the existing county road right of way, within paved areas where no habitat is present. Lateral connections are designed to avoid trees and landscaping within private properties, and all impacts associated with construction are temporary; impacts are ***less than significant.***

BIRDS

SWAINSON'S HAWK

For determining impacts to and establishing mitigation for nesting Swainson's hawks in Sacramento County, CDFW recommends utilizing the methodology set forth in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk TAC 2000). The document recommends that surveys be conducted for the two survey periods immediately prior to the **start of construction**. The five survey periods are defined by the timing of migration, courtship, and nesting in a typical year (refer to Table IS-5). Surveys should extend a ½-mile radius around all project activities, and if active nesting is identified, CDFW should be contacted.

Table IS-5: Recommended Survey Periods for Swainson's Hawk (TAC 2000)

Period #	Timeframe	# of surveys required	Notes
I.	Jan. 1 – Mar. 20	1	Optional, but recommended
II.	Mar. 20 – Apr. 5	3	
III.	Apr. 5 – Apr. 20	3	
IV.	Apr. 21 – June 10	N/A	Initiating surveys is not recommended during this period
V.	June 10 – July 30	3	

For example, if a project is scheduled to begin on June 20, three surveys should be completed in Period III and three surveys in Period V, as surveys should not be initiated

in Period IV. It is always recommended that surveys be completed in Periods II, III and V.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Several large and/or densely topped trees in the study area could provide nesting substrate for Swainson's hawk (State-listed as threatened) and/or white-tailed kite (a CDFW fully protected species). There is one record of nesting Swainson's hawk from within the project site, noted as being in a large sycamore tree at the corner of Franklin Boulevard and Kenneth Way. This tree is actually a London plane (*Platanus* x*hispanica*) that was located during the biological reconnaissance survey in June 2020 and investigated for raptor use; no Swainson's hawk nests were found in this tree or any trees in the project site during the survey, and overall raptor activity in the project site was low, consisting only of flyovers of white-tailed kite and red-tailed hawk. Nevertheless, Swainson's hawk are common in the region, with the CNDDB listing 36 occurrences of nesting Swainson's hawk within 3 miles of the study area, with nests in a variety of large trees, including willow, cottonwood, and sycamore. These nests all are within 0.5 mile of patches of open annual grassland foraging habitat. The nearest record of a white-tailed kite nest is approxmiately 6 miles to the north of the project site, recorded in a tall pine tree in the backyard of a residence, adjacent to the Union House Creek drainage and a large expanse of annual grassland.

The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate nesting hawks, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If Swainson's hawk nests are found, the project proponent is required to contact California Department of 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. the mitigation described above will ensure that impacts to nesting Swainson's hawk will be ***less than significant.***

WHITE-TAILED KITE (ELANUS LEUCURUS)

White-tailed kite is a state "fully protected" raptor and is also protected under the MBTA. White-tailed kites inhabit rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. It breeds between February and October and feeds on rodents, small reptiles, and large insects in fresh emergent wetlands, annual grasslands, pastures, and ruderal vegetation. The grassland habitat in the Project area provides nesting and foraging habitat for this species. White tailed kite were observed soaring overhead during the biological survey.

COOPER'S HAWK (ACCIPITER COOPERII)

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

available. The nearest record of nesting Cooper's hawk is approximately 4 miles to the north of the project, along Franklin Boulevard, in an olive tree between a residential area and open grasslands.

FERRUGINOUS HAWK (BUTEO REGALIS)

According to the CDFW Life History Account for the ferruginous hawk, the species is an uncommon winter resident and migrant at lower elevations and open grasslands in the Central Valley. The species requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats with elevated structures for nesting. The species is migratory, and generally arrives in California in September and departs by mid-April. The species does not nest in Sacramento County; therefore, impacts to foraging habitat are the primary concern. There is no published regulatory guidance on mitigation of foraging habitat for this species. There are no known occurrences within 3 miles of the project site.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS)

Loggerhead shrike is a year-round resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California. This species is associated with open country with short vegetation and scattered trees, shrubs, fences, utility lines and/or other perches. Although they are songbirds, shrikes are predatory and forage on a variety of invertebrates and small vertebrates. Captured prey items are often impaled for storage purposes on suitable substrates, including thorns or spikes on vegetation, and barbed wire fences. The species nests in trees and large shrubs; nests are usually placed 3 - 10 feet off the ground. There are no documented occurrences of species in the immediate project vicinity, but the project site contains suitable habitat for the species.

NORTHERN HARRIER (CIRCUS CYANEUS)

According to the CDFW Life History Account for the northern harrier the species occurs in a wide range of habitat types and elevations, from grasslands in the Central Valley to alpine meadows as high as 10,000 feet. The species forages in areas where rodents are abundant, generally agricultural and grassland areas. The species is a widespread winter resident and migrant, though an uncommon nesting season resident in the Central Valley. The population has declined in California, largely due to destruction of breeding habitat. The species is mostly found in flat or hummocky open areas of tall, dense grasses, moist or dry shrubs, with edges for nesting, cover, and feeding. It is also known to nest and forage in agricultural areas as well. There are no documented occurrences in the immediate project vicinity, but the project site contains suitable habitat for the species.

SPECIAL STATUS RAPTOR PROJECT IMPACTS

Raptors and their active nests are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which states: It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey, or raptors) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Section 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Causing a

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

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

To avoid impacts to nesting raptors, mitigation involves pre-construction nesting surveys to identify any active nests and to implement avoidance measures if nests are found – if construction will occur during the nesting season of March 1 to September 15. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate or harm nesting raptors, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If nests are found, the 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. Mitigation will ensure that impacts to nesting raptors will be ***less than significant***.

BURROWING OWL

Burrowing owl, a CDFW species of special concern, typically inhabit open, dry grassland habitats, and levees adjacent to agricultural areas. Primary habitat components include burrows for roosting and nesting, and relatively short vegetation with sparse shrubs and taller vegetation. Burrowing owls most commonly use ground squirrel burrows, but they may also use badger, coyote, and fox holes or dens; or human-made structures such as culverts, piles of concrete rubble, pipes, and nest boxes. This species thrives in highly altered human landscapes. In agricultural areas, burrowing owls nest along roadsides, under water conveyance structures, and near and under runways and similar structures. In urban areas, burrowing owls persist in low numbers in highly developed parcels, busy urban parks, and adjacent to roads with heavy traffic. Burrowing owls are a semi-colonial species that breed in California from March through August, although breeding can begin as early as February and extend into December. Burrowing owls typically feed on a broad range of insects, small rodents, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and carrion, with foraging usually occurring close to their burrow.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The mowed turf grass of the Franklin Cemetery, which is dotted with ground squirrel burrows, provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for burrowing owl. In addition, the annual grassland, hay fields, and ruderal pastures in and adjacent to the project site may also provide suitable burrowing owl habitat. There are two records of this species

within 3 miles of the project area, both recorded to the west of Franklin Boulevard in grazed annual grassland habitat. Although Project impacts are temporary, construction activities have the potential to disrupt resident birds. Mitigation has been included to appropriately survey the Project site for evidence of burrowing owl prior to ground disturbing activities. This results in impacts that 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."

The numerous shrubs, trees, ruderal areas, and structures in the project and staging areas could provide suitable nesting substrate for migratory birds, including raptors, covered by the MBTA. 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. This reduces impacts to ***less than significant.***

MODESTO SONG SPARROW

The song sparrow (a CDFW species of special concern) nests and forages primarily in emergent marsh, riparian scrub, and early successional riparian forest habitats. There are four records of song sparrow 'Modesto' population within 3 miles of the project area in riparian shrub-scrub and marsh habitats.

Suitable nesting (i.e., blackberry thickets, riparian scrub, and cattail marsh) and foraging (i.e., riparian scrub and annual grassland) habitats occurs in and adjacent to the project site in riparian scrub and seasonal marsh habitats in and surrounding the Franklin Creek channel. Mitigation for the Modesto Song Sparrow has been captured in the preconstruction surveys for migratory birds. To avoid take of nesting 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. This ensures impacts are ***less than significant.***

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD

The tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) is protected under the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503 and 3800). In March of 2019 tricolored blackbird was listed as a State threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act. Reasons for decline of tri-colored blackbird populations include loss of nesting and foraging habitat. According to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Life History Account for the tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), the species is mostly a resident in California, and common locally throughout the Central Valley. The species is a colonial nester which breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs.

Nesting colonies usually support a minimum of 50 pairs. The species feeds in grassland and cropland habitats. The usual breeding season is mid-April into late July.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The riparian scrub and seasonal marsh habitats in and surrounding the Franklin Creek channel could provide suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird (a state-endangered species under the CESA). Breeding colonies of tricolored blackbird require a nearby source of water, suitable nesting substrate (such as marshes, riparian scrub, and other areas that support cattails or dense thickets of shrubs or herbs), and natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland in which to forage. Although no records of either species have been documented within the project area, suitable nesting (i.e., blackberry thickets, riparian scrub, and cattail marsh) and foraging (i.e., riparian scrub and annual grassland) habitats occurs in and adjacent to the project site. There are five records of tricolored blackbird within 3 miles of the project area in blackberry thickets.

In order to reduce potential impacts to nesting tricolored blackbirds, mitigation measures have been included. Equipment operation and noise associated with construction activities may disturb nesting birds. If construction activities are proposed during the breeding season (March 1 through July 31) pre-construction surveys shall be conducted where suitable nesting habitat is present within 300 feet of the Project site. If tricolored blackbirds are found nesting within 300 feet of the survey area, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be contacted and appropriate avoidance and impact minimization measures shall be implemented. This may include establishing a buffer or postponing construction until fledging of all nestlings (about July 31). Specific measures cannot be outlined at this time, because the extent and type of measures required are highly situational, depending on distance to the nest, the number of nesting individuals, the type of nesting substrate, and other factors. If no tricolored blackbirds are found during the pre-construction survey, no further mitigation would be required. Impacts are ***less than significant***.

WESTERN POND TURTLE

Western pond turtle (*Emys [Actinemys] marmorata*) is a CDFW species of special concern. The range of western pond turtle includes north of the San Francisco Bay Area plus populations from the Central Valley north into Oregon and Washington. Western pond turtles are found from sea level to approximately 6,696 feet in elevation. They are found in rivers, streams, creeks, ponds, marshes, irrigation ditches, damp woodland and forest, and grassland. The turtles require logs, rocks, vegetation mats, or exposed banks to bask in the sun. Mating occurs in April and May, and females lay their eggs between April and August in upland habitat, usually along stream or pond margins. Their diet consists of aquatic plants, invertebrates, worms, frog and salamander eggs and larvae, crayfish, carrion, and occasionally frogs and fish.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Suitable aquatic habitat for western pond turtle occurs in the Franklin Creek channel for at least part of the year when seasonal flows are present. The nearest record of the species is adjacent to the northeast corner of the project area, from a ditch between

Franklin Boulevard and the Union Pacific Railroad. The species is also known to occur in the Stone Lakes Wildlife Refuge, approximately 3 miles to the west of the project site.

The California Fish and Wildlife has not published mitigation or other regulatory guidance for the treatment of impacts to this species. As a result, mitigation is focused on preventing construction activities from resulting in direct mortality of a western pond turtle. The developer will be required to perform surveys 24-hours prior to ground-disturbing activity to ensure that there are no western pond turtles within or near the construction area. Mitigation will ensure that no turtles are impacted during project construction. Impacts to western pond turtle are ***less than significant.***

Native Trees

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

> CO-138. Protect and preserve non-oak native trees along riparian areas if used by Swainson's Hawk, as well as landmark and native oak trees measuring a minimum of 6 inches in diameter or 10 inches aggregate for multi-trunk trees at 4.5 feet above ground.
>
> CO-139. Native trees other than oaks, which cannot be protected through development, shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed.

Native trees other than oaks include Fremont cottonwood (Populus fremontii), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*, which is also a List 1B plant), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis),* gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), California white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*), Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), shining willow (*Salix lucida*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), and dusky willow (*Salix melanopsis*).

The Project site contains a number of native and non-native trees along the right-of-way and on properties within the project boundary. Predominant native, protected species are Valley Oak; tree locations are illustrated in Plate IS-8. No tree removal is proposed as part of the project, but installation of the force main has the potential to impact native trees either through encroachment within the dripline. Root systems of mature, established trees have that extend under the pavement of public roadways have the potential to be impacted during force main installation.

At this time, project design has not been finalized to a level of determining if, or which, trees may be impacted either through encroachment during construction. Impacts from encroachment can be limited using best management practices that have been included as mitigation. In some cases, encroachment during construction is significant enough that tree removal may be warranted and/or full mitigation for the tree would be required. The Project is designed to limit the impact to trees, and the need for removal. Should removal or encroachment of native trees be necessary, mitigation has been included below to address potential impacts. Impacts to native trees are ***less than significant.***

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCES SETTING

A cultural records search was conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC), of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sacramento on June 11, 2020 (File No. SAC-20-86). The search included the project site and a 0.25-mile radius in the Florin, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle. The results were used to determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded at or adjacent to the project site, and to assess the cultural sensitivity of the area.

The records search revealed four resources within the project boundary. One resource is located at the Franklin Cemetery, and would not be impacted by any of the proposed construction activities. Three other historic-age buildings are located within the project boundary.

PEDESTRIAN SURVEYS

On June 11, 2020, AECOM Archaeologist Diana Ewing conducted a cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project Study Area from public County street ROWs. The majority of the project area is covered with built environment including sidewalks, buildings, paved roads, and fenced private property. No previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic age archaeological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Based on the survey of the historic-age built environment in the project area, none of the individual buildings appear to have historic significance under any NRHP criteria and many lack sufficient historic integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the concentration of buildings in the community of Franklin lack cohesion and historic integrity to any potential period of significance as a potential historic district. Therefore, there are no built environment historic properties in the project area that would be adversely affected by the undertaking.

Additionally, the project is being completed within existing county right of way, and all infrastructure improvements would be subsurface and not visible upon completion. Construction associated with the built environment would consist of physically connecting the structure to the sewer tie in and not impact the existing character of the built environment.

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074.

AB-52 CONSULTATION

Pursuant to Public Resources Code 21090.3.1(b)(1), tribal notifications were sent out to participating tribes on July 30, 2020. Correspondence sent to the tribes included a project description, non-confidential letter with from the California Historical Resources Information System's Northern Central Information Center indicating that the project area is not sensitive with respect to cultural resources, and supporting map graphics.

The Office of Planning and Environmental Review (PER) received written correspondence from Wilton Rancheria on August 4, 2020 requesting consultation on the project. Via email exchange, Wilton Rancheria reviewed the draft Cultural Resources Report and indicated that their records revealed sensitive sites in the project proximity. Similar to archaeological resources, there is potential for subsurface, inadvertent discoveries upon project implementation. Therefore, mitigation has been included to address the potential to encounter inadvertent discoveries. Additionally, Wilton Rancheria has requested a tribal monitor be present to visually inspect ground disturbance during placement of the forcemain, given the higher probability for inadvertent discoveries in this area. Mitigation has been included to develop a cultural resources treatment plan, and to have a tribal monitor on site if open trenching is utilized for pipeline installation. With the recommended mitigation, potential impacts to cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

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

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Sacramento County is responsible for enforcing the state regulations, both in the City of Sacramento and the County, governing hazardous waste generators, hazardous waste storage, and underground storage tanks (including inspections, enforcement and removals). The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) regulates the use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials in Sacramento County by issuing permits, monitoring regulatory compliance, investigating complaints, and other enforcement activities. The EMD oversees remediation of certain contaminated sites resulting from leaking underground storage tanks.

DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS

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

Discharges and pollutants such as leaking vehicles, deposit of heavy metals by vehicles, and polluting of waterways with fertilizers are all considered toxic materials. As mentioned in the Water Quality & Biological Resources sections above, the contractor will determine applicable BMPs for the project based upon the specific site. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, placement of construction fencing (placed at designated buffer areas), stabilized construction entrances, tackified mulch, 3-step hydroseeding, spray-on soil stabilizers or anchored blankets, use of staked weighted straw wattles/fiber rolls or silt fencing, fueling of vehicles on paved surfaces where spills can be easily contained, inspection of vehicles for leaks, and dry-sweeping of paved surfaces. The contractor will be required to prepare an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan and SWPPP prior to construction, both of which are subject to review by DWR. Additionally, a spill prevention and containment plan will be required as mitigation in order to ensure that potential spills are readily and easily contained.

The plan would not allow any discharge resulting from construction of the project to enter adjacent lands or waterways. In the event of accidental discharge, the contractor would be responsible for containment and the immediate cleanup and disposal of all contaminated materials, in accordance with the requirements of the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department.

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

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

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

GREENHOUSE GAS 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]

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION-GENERATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 9.0.0, was used to model emissions for the Project and can be found in Appendix A. The GHG emissions associated with construction of the Project were measured in metric tons per year of CO_2e are outlined in Table IS-6. The estimated emissions are compared against the Sacramento Air Quality Management District's threshold of 1,100 metric tons per year of CO_2e for GHG emissions.

Table IS-6: Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)

Emissions Source	CO_2e
Year One (2022)	280.87
SMAQMD Construction Threshold	1,100
Exceed Threshold?	No

The Project construction would result in the generation of approximately 280.87 metric tons of CO_2e during the nine months of construction. Annual construction emissions generated by the project would not exceed the SMAQMD construction-related, numeric threshold of 1,100 metric tons of CO_2e, therefore impacts associated with GHG emissions are ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures PS-1, TC-1, TC-2, TC-3, CR-2 and A-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.

The following Mitigation Measures from the previous EIR are applicable to the current project with no modifications:

[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.

MITIGATION MEASURE PS-1: PUBLIC SERVICES

All future infrastructure construction projects implemented as a result of the proposed General Plan amendment shall notify local emergency response agencies of the proposed construction routes and timing and limit the disruption of traffic flow before beginning construction. A plan for alternative travel routes should be circulated to law enforcement, fire protection, and other emergency service providers before beginning construction. The construction plan should leave at least one or two lanes available at all times for the passage of emergency vehicles. Construction that would result in complete road closures should be limited to off-peak traffic hours.

MITIGATION MEASURE TC-1: TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

The project applicant shall maintain a pathway to allow continued pedestrian and bicycle access through recreational areas and bicycle paths during construction, if feasible from a public safety standpoint. This measure shall be made a condition of the construction contract.

MITIGATION MEASURE TC-2: TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

The project applicant (in coordination with the County of Sacramento Department of Transportation, the California Highway Patrol, *Caltrans* and local emergency services) shall develop and implement a traffic control plan for the construction project to reduce the effects of construction on the roadway system throughout the construction period. Proposed lane closures during the a.m. and p.m. commuting hours shall be coordinated with the appropriate jurisdiction. Lane closures shall be limited to the immediate vicinity of the open trench, and the length of trenches shall be kept as short as possible. Construction site(s) shall be secured to prevent pedestrians and bicyclists from entering the work site. One traffic lane shall remain open along major streets.

MITIGATION MEASURE TC-3: TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

The project applicant shall implement the following measures (a) repair any roadway damage to its original conditions immediately after construction has been completed; (b) coordinate with the local jurisdiction to determine appropriate routes for truck travel before beginning construction; (c) coordinate with the local jurisdiction regarding planned improvements near the infrastructure to limit interference with the implementation of roadway improvements or trenching in newly completed facilities before beginning construction.

MITIGATION MEASURE CR-2: PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Should any paleontological resources (such as fossilized bones, fossilized fauna/flora or remnants of such [imprints]) be encountered during any development activities, work shall be suspended in the area and the Department of Planning and Environmental Review (PER) shall be immediately notified at (916) 874-6141. At that time, PER will coordinate any necessary investigation of the find with appropriate specialists. The

project applicant shall be required to implement any mitigation deemed necessary for the protection of the paleontological resource.

A program may be required that shall include the following steps from Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Nonrenewable Paleontologic Resources Standard Guidelines (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 1995):

- A survey of the area prior to continuation of construction
- Monitoring and salvage during excavation of the resource
- Preparation, including screen washing to recover small specimens (if applicable) and specimen preparation to a point of stabilization and identification
- A final report of the finds and their significance, after all operations are complete.

All phases of mitigation shall be supervised by a professional paleontologist who maintains the necessary paleontological collecting permits and repository agreements.

The following mitigation measures have been updated from the previously adopted EIR, or have been identified as a new mitigation measure in this document.

MITIGATION MEASURE A: SPILL PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT PLAN

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

MITIGATION MEASURE B: SWAINSON'S HAWK

If construction, grading, or project-related improvements are to commence between February 1 and September 15, focused surveys for Swainson's hawk nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within a ½-mile radius of project activities, in accordance with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk TAC 2000). To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys should be completed for the two survey periods immediately prior to commencement of construction activities in accordance with the 2000 TAC recommendations. If active nests are found, CDFW shall be contacted to determine appropriate protective measures, and these measures shall be implemented prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further mitigation will be required.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: BURROWING OWL

Prior to the commencement of construction activities (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) within 500 feet of suitable burrow habitat, a survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey shall occur within 30 days of the date

that construction will encroach within 500 feet of suitable habitat. Surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

1. A survey for-burrows and owls should be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire project site and in areas within 150 meters (~500 feet) of the project impact zone.
2. Pedestrian survey transects should be spaced to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. The distance between transect center lines should be no more than 30 meters (~100 feet), and should be reduced to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and ground surface visibility. To efficiently survey projects larger than 100 acres, it is recommended that two or more surveyors conduct concurrent surveys. Surveyors should maintain a minimum distance of 50 meters (~160 feet) from any owls or occupied burrows. It is important to minimize disturbance near occupied burrows during all seasons.
3. If no occupied burrows or burrowing owls are found in the survey area, a letter report documenting survey methods and findings shall be submitted to the Environmental Coordinator and no further mitigation is necessary.
4. If occupied burrows or burrowing owls are found, then a complete burrowing owl survey is required. This consists of a minimum of four site visits conducted on four separate days, which must also be consistent with the Survey Method, Weather Conditions, and Time of Day sections of Appendix D of the California Fish and Wildlife "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation" (March 2012). Submit a survey report to the Environmental Coordinator which is consistent with the Survey Report section of Appendix D of the California Fish and Wildlife "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation" (March 2012).
5. If occupied burrows or burrowing owls are found the applicant shall contact the Environmental Coordinator and consult with California Fish and Wildlife prior to construction, and will be required to submit a Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan (subject to the approval of the Environmental Coordinator and in consultation with California Fish and Wildlife). This plan must document all proposed measures, including avoidance, minimization, exclusion, relocation, or other measures, and include a plan to monitor mitigation success. The California Fish and Wildlife "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation" (March 2012) should be used in the development of the mitigation plan.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: SURVEYS FOR NESTING TRICOLORED BLACKBIRDS

If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence within 300 feet of suitable nesting habitat between March 1 and July 31, a survey for nesting tricolored blackbirds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey shall cover all potential nesting habitat on-site and off-site up to a distance of 300 feet from the project boundary. The survey shall occur within 30 days of the date that construction will encroach within 300 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 tricolored blackbird were found during the pre-construction survey, no further

mitigation would be required. If an active tricolored blackbird colony is found on-site or within 300 feet of the project site the project proponent shall do the following:

1. Consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine if project activity will impact the tricolored blackbird colony(s). Provide the Environmental Coordinator with written evidence of the consultation or a contact name and number from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Implement all protective measures recommended by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

2. With the California Department of Fish and Wildlife permission, the applicant may avoid impacts to tricolored blackbird by establishing a 300-foot temporary setback, with fencing that prevents any project activity within 300 feet of the colony. A qualified biologist shall verify that setbacks and fencing are adequate and will determine when the colonies are no longer dependent on the nesting habitat (i.e. nestling have fledged and are no longer using habitat). The breeding season typically ends in July.

3. If tricolored blackbird habitat is permanently destroyed follow the California Department of Fish and Wildlife procedure to mitigate for habitat loss, and submit documentation of the mitigation to the Environmental Coordinator.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: PLANTS

If construction activities occur within 250 feet of the seasonal marsh and intermittent drainage ditch habitats along the edges of Franklin Boulevard and Hood-Franklin Road, pre-construction surveys will be conducted for bristly sedge (Carex comosa) and legenere (Legenere limosa). Surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist and will follow the CDFW rare plant survey protocols (CDFW 2018) or the most recent CDFW rare plant survey protocols. A qualified biologist will conduct the field surveys and will identify and map plant species occurrences according to the protocols.

MITIGATION MEASURE F: WETLAND COMPENSATION

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

A. Where a Section 404 Permit has been issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, or an application has been made to obtain a Section 404 Permit, the Mitigation and Management Plan required by that permit or proposed to satisfy the requirements of the Corps for granting a permit may be submitted for purposes of achieving a no net-loss of wetlands. The required Plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Environmental Coordinator, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for approval prior to its implementation.

B. If regulatory permitting processes result in less than a 1:1 compensation ratio for loss of wetlands, the Project applicant shall demonstrate that the wetlands which went unmitigated/uncompensated as a result of permitting have been mitigated through other means. Acceptable methods include payment into a mitigation bank or protection of off-site wetlands through the establishment of a permanent conservation easement, subject to the approval of the Environmental Coordinator.

MITIGATION MEASURE G: NATIVE TREE REMOVAL

If the removal and/or severe encroachment of any native trees is necessary (as identified in Table IS-4 of the Initial Study document), then the number of inches dbh of native trees removed shall be compensated for by planting in-kind native trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, based on the ratios listed below, at locations that are authorized by the Environmental Coordinator. On-site preservation of native trees that are less than 6 inches (<6 inches) dbh, may also be used to meet this compensation requirement. Native trees include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*, which is also a List 1B plant).

Replacement tree planting shall be completed prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, whichever comes first.

Equivalent compensation based on the following ratio is required:

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

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

1. Species, size and locations of all replacement plantings and < 6-inch dbh trees to be preserved
2. Method of irrigation
3. If planting in soils with a hardpan/duripan or claypan layer, include the Sacramento County Standard Tree Planting Detail L-1, including the 10-foot deep boring hole to provide for adequate drainage
4. Planting, irrigation, and maintenance schedules;
5. Identification of the maintenance entity and a written agreement with that entity to provide care and irrigation of the trees for a 3-year establishment period, and to replace any of the replacement trees which do not survive during that period.

6. Designation of 20-foot root zone radius and landscaping to occur within the radius of trees < 6 inches dbh to be preserved on-site.

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

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

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

MITIGATION MEASURE H: NATIVE TREE CONSTRUCTION PROTECTION

For the purpose of this mitigation measure, a native tree is defined as a valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*, 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 C, above, all native trees identified on the project site (as identified in Table IS-4 of the Initial Study), 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, and backfill specifications.
6. All underground utilities shall be routed outside the driplines of native trees. If utility or irrigation lines must encroach upon the dripline, the work shall be conducted 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. Tree pruning that may be required for clearance during construction must be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) “Tree Pruning Guidelines”.

MITIGATION MEASURE I: TRIBAL MONITORING

Prior to construction, Wilton Rancheria shall be contacted and allowed to provide a tribal monitor, reimbursable by the project proponent, during ground disturbing activities where open trench construction is utilized. If an excavation area is too large for one monitor to effectively observe the soil removal, one or more additional monitors may be retained to observe the area.

MITIGATION MEASURE J: CULTURAL RESOURCE TREATMENT PLAN

Prior to construction, a cultural resource treatment plan shall be developed, subject to review by PER and Wilton Rancheria representatives. The treatment plan shall address the protocol in case of an inadvertent cultural resource discovery, including when to halt work, proper handling and notification procedures, significance evaluation, and procedures for reinitiating ground-disturbing activities.

MITIGATION MEASURE K: CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING

Prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and during all periods of ground disturbance, a qualified person approved by PER, will provide cultural resources training to all new employees within their first week of employment on the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources are uncovered during project excavations. Employees working in ground-disturbing activities will not begin job-related tasks until they have received this training. Employee education will focus on the following issues:

- The rationale for cultural resources monitoring
- Regulatory policies and laws protecting resources and penalties for violations
- Basic identification of cultural resources
- The procedures to follow in case of a discovery of such resources

MITIGATION MEASURE L: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, unusual amounts of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains be encountered during any development activities, work shall be suspended to allow for review by the archaeological and tribal monitors. The Office of Planning and Environmental Review (PER) shall be immediately notified at (916) 874-6141.

The project applicant shall be required to implement any mitigation deemed necessary for the protection of the cultural resources per the treatment plan, as outlined in Mitigation Measure H. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.97 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, all work is to stop and the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

MITIGATION MEASURE M: HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

A. As necessary, and as required by federal and state regulations, plans such as a health and safety plan, BMPs, and/or an injury and illness prevention plan will be prepared and implemented by the County to address worker safety when working with potentially hazardous materials, including potential asbestos containing materials, lead base paint, lead or chromium in traffic stripes, ADL, and other construction-related materials within the ROW during any soil-disturbing activity.
B. Develop a contingency plan in the event that construction activities uncover unforeseen contamination.

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

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

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

1 Potentially Significant indicates there is substantial evidence that an effect MAY be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant" entries an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. Further research of a potentially significant impact may reveal that the impact is actually less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.

2 Less than Significant with Mitigation applies where an impact could be significant but specific mitigation has been identified that reduces the impact to a less than significant level.

3 Less than Significant or No Impact indicates that either a project will have an impact but the impact is considered minor or that a project does not impact the particular resource.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
1. **LAND USE** - Would the project:					
a. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		The project is consistent with environmental policies of the Sacramento County General Plan and Sacramento County Zoning Code.
b. Physically disrupt or divide an established community?			X		The project will not create physical barriers that substantially limit movement within or through the community.
2. **POPULATION/HOUSING -** Would the project:					
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of infrastructure)?			X		The proposed infrastructure project is intended to service existing or planned development and will not induce substantial unplanned population growth. Refer to the population and housing section.
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		Though in an area where agricultural uses occur, the project will not substantially interfere with agricultural operations because it does not introduce new uses.

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

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
6. **PUBLIC SERVICES -** Would the project:					
a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project?				X	The project will not result in increased demand for water supply.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?			X		The project is a wastewater facility. See the Public Services section above.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X		The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?			X		The project is a wastewater facility. Potential physical impacts have been captured in other topical areas of this documents. See the Public Services section above.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?			X		Project construction would not require the addition of new stormwater drainage facilities.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		The project will not require electric or natural gas service.
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?				X	The project would not require emergency services.
h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services?				X	The project will not require the use of public school services.
i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services?				X	The project will not require park and recreation services.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
7. **TRANSPORTATION** - Would the project:					
a. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?				X	The proposed transportation project have no impacts on vehicle miles traveled and is presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact.
b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project.
c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project; therefore no impacts to public safety on area roadways will result.
d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X	The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.
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		Compliance with existing dust abatement rules and standard construction mitigation for vehicle particulates will ensure that construction air quality impacts are less than significant. The Road Construction Emissions Model v. 9.0 was used to analyze ozone precursor emissions; the project will not result in emissions that exceed standards.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?			X		See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X		The project will not generate objectionable odors.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
9. **NOISE -** Would the project:					
a. Result in 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. Refer to the noise section
10. **HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY** - Would the project:					
a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge?			X		The project will not substantially increase water demand over the existing use.
b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X		The project does not involve any modifications that would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern and or/increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would lead to flooding.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?			X		The project is within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map. The Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards require that the project be located outside or above the floodplain, and will ensure that impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?			X		Although the project is within a 100-year floodplain, all infrastructure would be placed underground and would not impede or redirect flood flows.
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		The project does not propose any physical changes that would affect runoff from the site..
h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?			X		Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

	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		The project is a public sewer system.
e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource?				X	The project is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X		No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location.

	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 special status birds, special status plants, and western pond turtle. 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			The project site contains riparian habitat in the vicinity of Franklin Creek. Mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
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			Franklin Creek crosses the project site, but no construction activities are proposed within the stream area. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above..
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?		X			Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected.
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			Native trees occur on the project site and may be affected by 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.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, state or federal plan for the conservation of habitat?			X		The project is located with the boundary of the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan, but is outside of the Urban Development Area and is not a covered activity. The project would results in temporary impacts and not conflict with the provisions of the SSHCP.
13. **CULTURAL RESOURCES -** Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?			X		Historical resources have been identified on the project site, but the project would not result in adverse impacts to historical resources. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?			X		An archaeological survey was conducted on the project site. Refer to the Initial Study.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X		No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation.
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 routine transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X		The project does not involve the use or handling of hazardous material.
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment?			X		The project is not located on a known hazardous materials site.
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan?			X		The project would not interfere with any known emergency response or evacuation plan.
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas?			X		The project is an infrastructure project that will serve the existing development. The installation of sewer service would not result in exposure to risk of 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		The project in an infrastructure project utilizing standard construction equipment that would not result in the wasteful or unnecessary energy consumption during construction or operation.
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 Road Construction Emissions Model v 9.0 was used to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project. Based on the results, the established threshold of 1,100 annual metric tons of CO2e for construction emissions would not be exceeded. The project would not result in operational emissions.

	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 or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	**Current Land Use Designation**	**Consistent**	**Not Consistent**	**Comments**
General Plan	Ag-Res, Low Density Residential, Commercial/Office	X		With project approval
Community Plan				
Land Use Zone	R-1-A, C-2, A-1	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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