Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9, Coalinga, Fresno County, California

SEPTEMBER 2021

PREPARED FOR

City of Coalinga
Planning Department

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE CITY OF COALINGA TRAILS MASTER PLAN SEGMENTS 3, 4, AND 9, COALINGA, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

City of Coalinga
Planning Department
155 West Durian Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210
Attn: Sean Brewer, Assistant City Manager

Prepared by

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SWCA Project No. 61050

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CONTENTS

Appendices

Figures

Tables

1 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION FORM

1. Project Title:

City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

City of Coalinga
Planning Department
155 West Durian Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210

3. Contact Person and Phone Number

Sean Brewer
Assistant City Manager
City of Coalinga
(559) 935-1533 Ext. 143

4. Project Location:

The project includes three proposed trail segments located in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California. Segment 3 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Walnut Avenue and East Cherry Lane, Segment 4 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Cherry Lane and South First Street, and Segment 9 would be located within an undeveloped property, connecting the intersection of Elm and Lucille Avenues to the west and the intersection of Pacific and Forest Streets to the east in the city of Coalinga.

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

City of Coalinga
Planning Department
155 West Durian Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210

6. General Plan Land Use/Zoning Designations:

Residential Single Family, Residential Medium Density, Residential High Density, Service Commercial, Residential Traditional Neighborhood, and Light Manufacturing/Business.

7. Project Description Summary:

The City of Coalinga (City) is proposing the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments—Segments 3, 4, and 9—of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's Trails Master Plan (TMP) using Active Transportation Program (ATP) funding (proposed project). The project would develop approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California. Segment 3 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Walnut Avenue and East Cherry Lane, Segment 4 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Cherry Lane and South

First Street, and Segment 9 would be located within an undeveloped property, connecting the intersection of Elm and Lucille Avenues to the west and the intersection of Pacific and Forest Streets to the east.

The trails would be comprised of 10-foot-wide paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders. Trail segments would be constructed in north Coalinga from the City's Sports Complex east to a former rail line terminating downtown at First Street and between Elm and Forest Avenues (south). The project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers, such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease.

8. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

Segments 3 and 4 are located in a former railroad corridor in the northeast portion of the city and are surrounded by single-family residential development to the west and undeveloped land, unpaved roads, and agricultural land uses to the north and east; Segment 9 is located in a vacant lot in the southern portion of the city and is surrounded by residential land uses to the north, the Mid Valley Disposal facility to the south, undeveloped agricultural land to the east and southwest, and light manufacturing/business land uses to the west.

9. Discretionary Actions:

Implementation of the proposed project would require the following discretionary action by the City:

- Approval of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared for this project.

10. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

Only one tribe—the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe—has requested consultation notification from the City pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The City sent notification of a consultation opportunity to the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe regarding this project on July 14, 2021. Pursuant to AB 52, the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe had 30 days to respond in writing to request consultation. The City received a request for consultation pursuant to AB 52 for this project from Samantha McCarty of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 16, 2021. The City had a follow-up conversation with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 31, 2021, and incorporated additional information and mitigation requirements in this document following that conversation to address comments received.

1.1 Project Description

The City is proposing the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's TMP using ATP funding (proposed project). The project would develop portions of Segments 3, 4, and 9, totaling approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile), of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian

trail system in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California (Figure 1). Each of the proposed segments are described in detail below:

- **Segment 3 (portion):** Consists of approximately 1,100 feet of the 2,600-foot segment identified in the City's TMP in the northeastern portion of the city. This segment runs along a former railroad corridor and would provide a direct connection between residents on the northeast side of the city and downtown. According to available data, the rail corridor is now privately owned and no longer active. An easement may be needed for this segment. Segment 3 is surrounded by Residential Single-Family and Residential Medium Density land use designations (Figure 2).
- **Segment 4:** Consists of approximately 1,800 feet in northeastern Coalinga (the complete segment identified in the City's TMP), extending southwest from the southernmost portion of Segment 3. This segment continues along the former railroad corridor and completes the connection from the northeast side of the city to downtown and provides non-motorized access to destinations such as the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the library, City Hall, retail, high- and medium-density housing, traditional neighborhoods, restaurants, and West Hills College via Cherry Lane. An easement may be needed for this segment. Segment 4 is surrounded by Residential Single-Family, Residential Medium Density, Residential High Density, Residential Traditional Neighborhood, and Service Commercial land use designations (see Figure 2).
- **Segment 9 (portion):** Consists of approximately 1,700 feet of the 4,200-foot segment identified in the City's TMP in the southern portion of the city. This segment is between the intersection of Pacific and Forest Streets and the intersection of State Route (SR) 198 and Lucille Avenue. This segment would link residents living on the south side of Coalinga with Warthan Creek via an unofficial, unpaved path that would eventually be developed as the eastern portion of Segment 9. Segment 9 would also provide connectivity to future Segments 10, 11 (Keck Park), 12, 13, and 14; nearby undeveloped parcels zoned for high-density residential; and open space south of this segment owned by Chevron USA, who would be a major stakeholder in the development of this segment. Segment 9 is surrounded by Residential Single-Family and Light Manufacturing/Business land use designations (see Figure 2).

The proposed trails would be comprised of 10-foot-wide, paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders, consistent with the Caltrans preferred specifications for a Class 1 Bikeway. The paths would be positioned away from the nearest roadways but with connectivity at key intersections to existing sidewalks and Class II and III bicycle routes on existing roads near the perimeter trail. The project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease.

1.1.1 *Construction*

Construction of the proposed trail segments is expected to require rough grading and excavation to create the paths. The anticipated excavation depth would be 1 to 3 feet, ranging from 6 to 12 inches for multi-trail grading and construction, and ranging up to 3 feet for various traffic signage and barrier foundations. After the trail segments are excavated, finish grading of the path would occur, followed by path surfacing, consisting of decomposed granite and/or paved asphalt. The project would also include the installation of three bike and pedestrian counters (EcoCounters) to tally actual use on the new trail system.

The final major stage would include landscaping and erosion protection. Landscaping is expected to primarily include hydroseeding of a native drought-tolerant seed mix. Other final details include fencing, signage, and striping. The existing deteriorating barb-wire fencing located within Segment 9 would be

replaced with split-rail fence to protect trail users and deter all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) from using the trail. Signage would be installed to alert trail users to places where the trail will interface with existing roads and destinations.

Construction of the proposed project is estimated to require 18 months and is expected to occur between February 1, 2023, and July 25, 2024.

1.1.2 *Drainage*

The proposed trail segments are not located within the 100-year flood hazard area and would not be located within or adjacent to any surface water resources.

To minimize maintenance and to protect the project, the proposed trails would be cradled by a 4-foot crushed stone walking/jogging path on one side and a 2-foot-wide drainage section on the opposite side. This design would enable safe passage, provide a variety of trail surfaces that appeal to the greatest variety of users, and hold up in wet and dry conditions.

1.1.3 *Right-of-Way*

The project would require right-of-way and/or partial acquisitions from private landowners, including the following nine private Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): APN 072-222-02ST, 071-020-54S, 071-020-66S, 071-020-16S, 071-020-23S, 083-020-56ST, 083-020-58ST, and 083-020-59ST (Figure 3). The proposed project is not expected to require any utility relocations or result in other impacts to existing utilities.

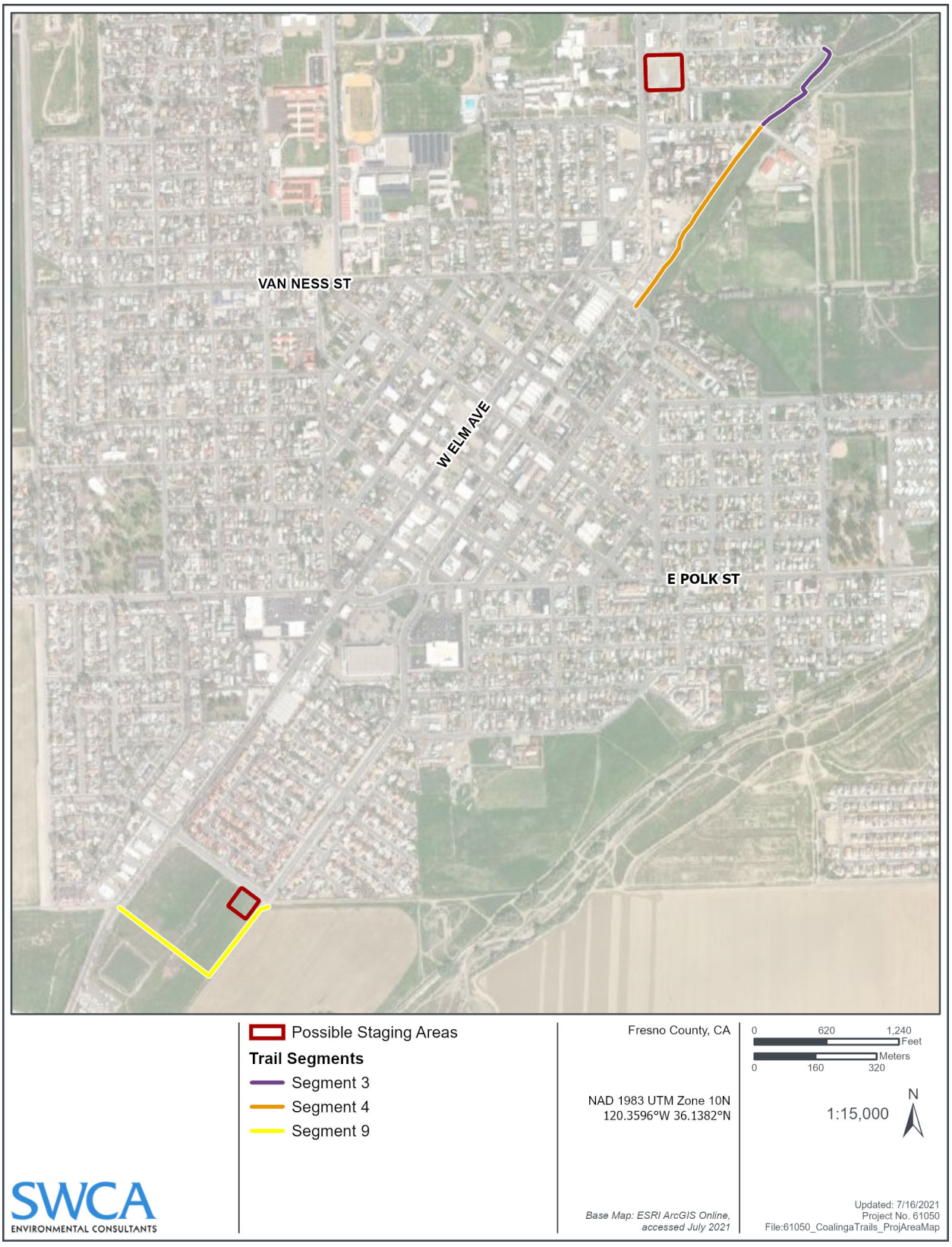

Figure 1. Project location map.

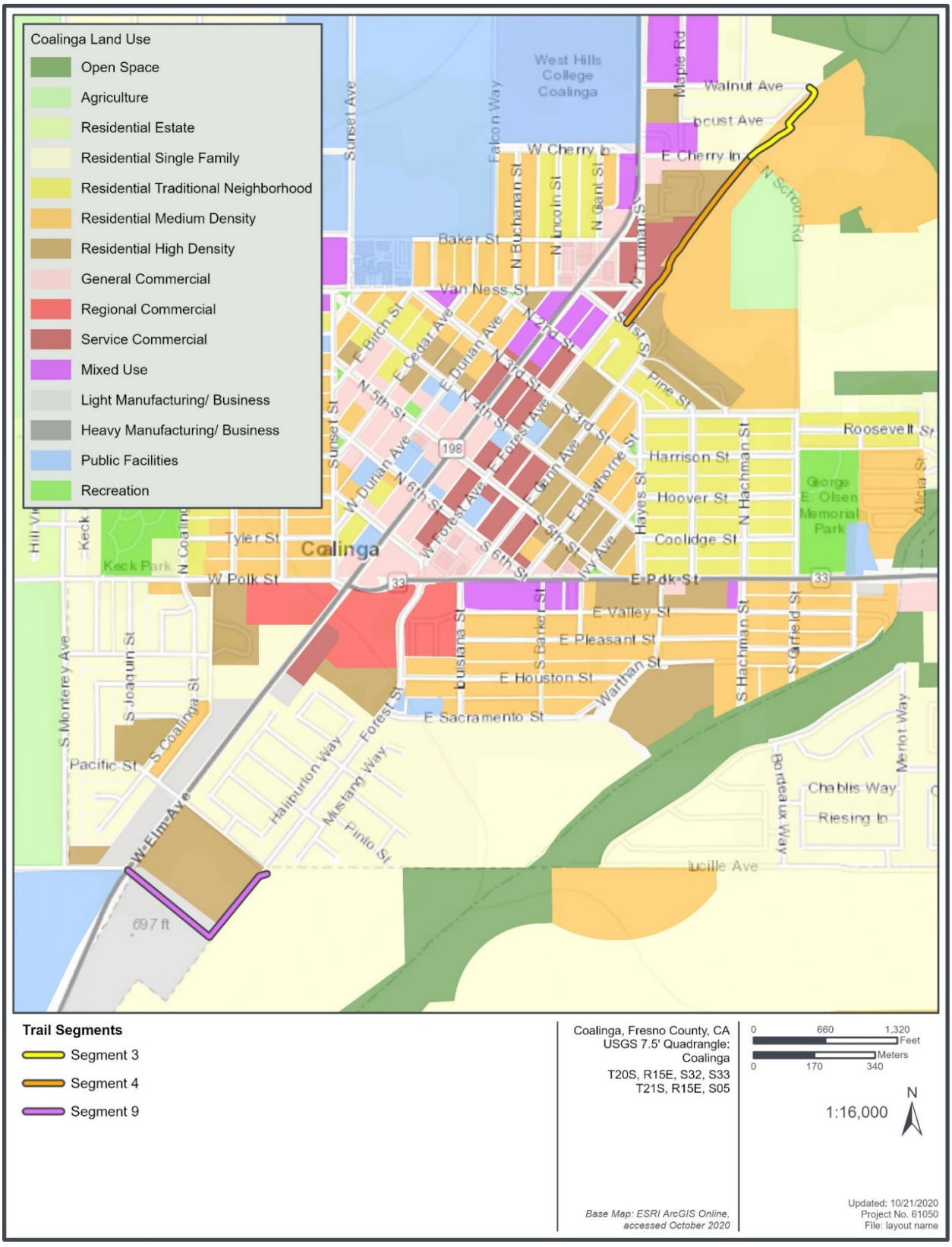

Figure 2. General Plan designation map.

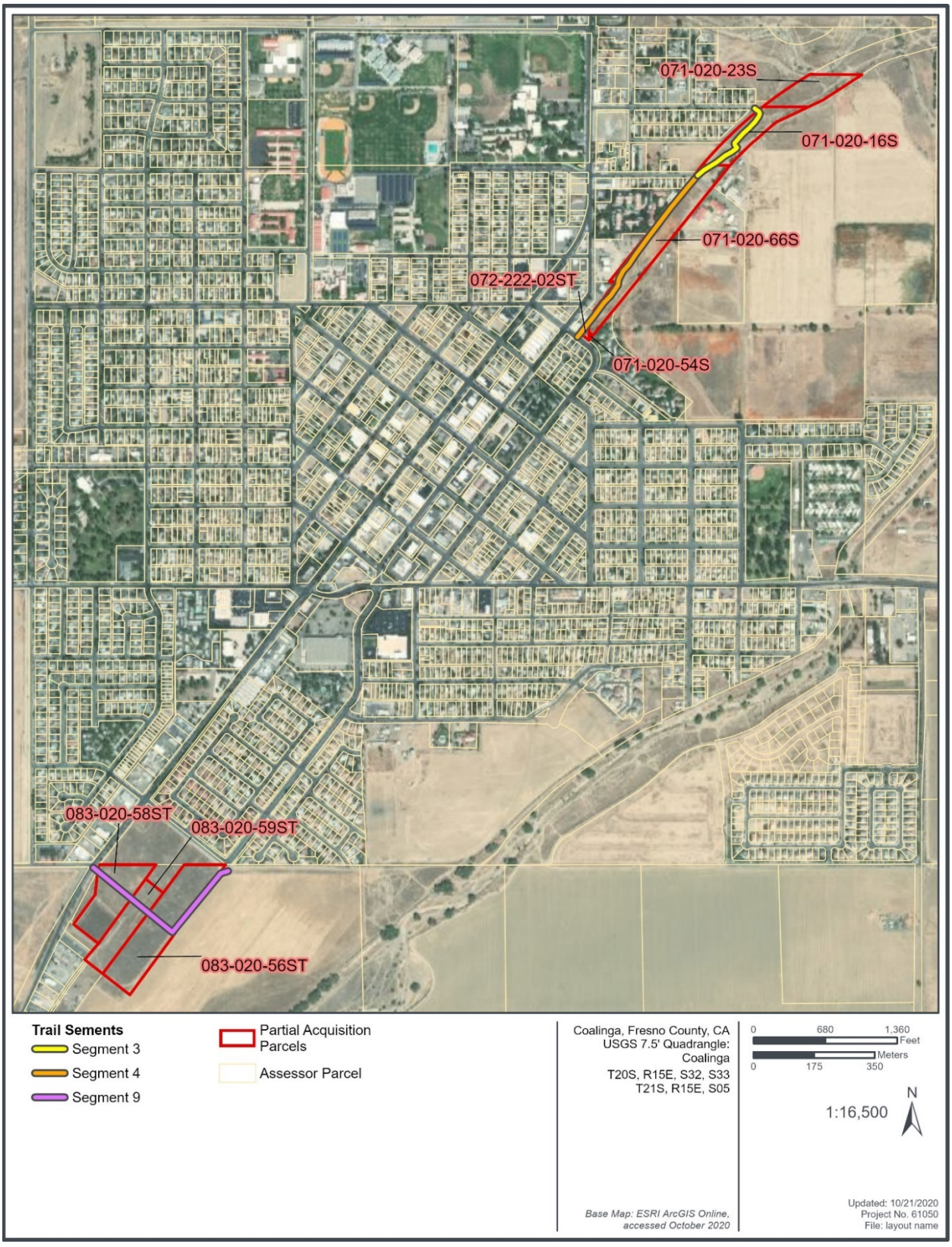

Figure 3. Right-of-way acquisition map.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The proposed project could have a "Potentially Significant Impact" for environmental factors checked below. Please refer to the attached pages for discussion on mitigation measures or project revisions to either reduce these impacts to less than significant levels or require further study.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Public Services
☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☒ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☒ Recreation
☒ Air Quality	☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Transportation
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Land Use and Planning	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Utilities and Service Systems
☐ Energy	☒ Noise	☐ Wildfire
☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Population and Housing	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measure based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Date: 9/8/2021 **Signed:** 

I. Aesthetics

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
(a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The city of Coalinga is located on the eastern side of the coastal mountain range, along the western edge of California's Central Valley. The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025* characterizes the visual setting of the city as being a wide, flat valley floor bounded by rolling foothills to the west and south (City of Coalinga 2009a). The city is generally surrounded by rural open space with agriculture, oil production, scattered ranches, and residences making up the visual landscape. The landscape surrounding the city generally consists of tilled or grazed grassland, agricultural crops, sparse trees, and scattered riparian corridors. As viewed from most parts of the city, the rolling hills to the west provide scenic and topographic features in the visual backdrop (City of Coalinga 2009a).

The *City of Coalinga Community-Wide Design Guidelines* serve as a discretionary tool to guide a range of development types and projects within the city and are intended to reduce a project's impact on the community (City of Coalinga 2015a). The objective of these guidelines is to preserve the small-town character of Coalinga in future single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, and mixed-use development through implementation of applicable implementation measures of the City's General Plan (City of Coalinga 2009a), detailed below:

- **LU1-1.3:** New infill development shall demonstrate consistency with the density, scale, appearance, and rural community character of Coalinga's existing neighborhoods during project review.
- **LU1-1.5:** Establish city-wide architectural design guidelines that preserve the small-town, rural character of Coalinga. These guidelines should promote urban design features that provide artful integration of building sites with the environment emphasizing earth-tone colors, desert architecture, historic building façades, exterior building materials, monumental signs, large building setbacks, appropriate landscaping, berms, and other features that hide or reduce the visibility of negative urban features such as parking lots.
- **LU1-1.6:** Adopt specific design standards for entry signs, landscaping, and other appropriate amenities in the Gateway Overlay areas.

- **LU1-1.10:** New development proposals shall be located within or adjacent to the City limits in accordance with the proposed phases to provide for orderly expansion of the City.
- **LU1-1.11:** The City shall develop guidelines for the preparation of lighting plans. In order to minimize light trespass and greater overall light levels in the city, new development and projects making significant parking lot improvements or proposing new lighting shall be required to prepare a lighting plan for review by City planning staff.

The project site is comprised of three segments: Segments 3 and 4 are located in a former railroad corridor in the northeast portion of the city and are surrounded by single-family residential development to the west, and undeveloped land, unpaved roads, and agricultural land uses to the north and east; Segment 9 is located in a vacant lot in the southern portion of the city and is surrounded by residential land uses to the north, the Mid Valley Disposal facility to the south, undeveloped agricultural land to the east and southwest, and light manufacturing/business land uses to the west.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The City's General Plan does not identify any designated scenic vistas within or in the vicinity of the project segments. The project includes the construction of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with associated fencing, signage, and striping. The project would not result in the construction of any new structures that would result in a substantial visible change in the project area or surrounding areas. The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

b) Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The City's General Plan identifies SR 198 and SR 33 as major public viewing corridors for the nearby rolling hills, natural landscape, and agricultural areas surrounding the city. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has designated the portion of SR 198 between Interstate (I-) 5 and the western Fresno County line as an Eligible State Scenic Highway (Caltrans 2020). The project area is currently comprised of vacant, undeveloped, relatively flat, ruderal (disturbed) areas, developed areas, ornamental landscaping, and non-native annual grassland and does not support any visually significant trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, or other scenic resources. The project includes the construction of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with associated fencing, signage, and striping, and would not result in the construction of any new structures that would result in a substantial visible change of the project site or surrounding area as seen by viewers traveling along SR 198 or SR 33. The project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The project is located within the city of Coalinga, with Segments 3 and 4 located on the northeast side of the city and Segment 9 located on the southwest side of the city. The project area is currently comprised of vacant, undeveloped, relatively flat, ruderal (disturbed) areas, developed areas, ornamental landscaping, and non-native annual grassland.

Construction of the new multi-use path would result in temporary visual impacts associated with the operation of construction equipment and vehicles. However, these visual impacts would be typical of general construction activities and would be short-term in nature and limited to localized, temporary impacts during the construction period. Upon completion of project construction activities, the project would result in the establishment of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with associated fencing, signage, and striping and would not result in any new structures that would substantially change the visual character of the project site or surrounding area. The project would include landscaping along the new multi-use path that would primarily include hydroseeding of a native seed mix, which would contribute to the new pathway's visual appeal. The project would be generally consistent with the city's rural character and would not conflict with any policies or guidelines established in the City-Wide Design Guidelines or General Plan. The project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The project does not propose the use or installation of highly reflective materials that would create a substantial source of glare or permanent lighting fixtures. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area and potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The project is not located within view of a scenic vista and would not result in a substantial change to scenic resources in the area. The project would be consistent with existing policies and standards in the Coalinga City-Wide Design Guidelines and General Plan related to the protection of scenic resources and community visual character. Potential impacts to aesthetic resources would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
(a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

The California Department of Conservation (CDOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and current land use. For environmental review purposes under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the FMMP categories of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, and Grazing Land are considered "agricultural land." Other non-agricultural designations include Urban and Built-up Land, Other Land, and Water. Based on the FMMP, soils at the project site are within the following FMMP designations (Figure 4; CDOC 2020):

- Urban and Built-Up Land;
- Grazing Land;
- Farmland of Local Importance; and
- Vacant or Disturbed Land.

Farmland of Local Importance is land of importance to the local economy, as defined by each county's local advisory committee and adopted by its Board of Supervisors. In Fresno County, Farmland of Local Importance is defined as all farmable lands within Fresno County that do not meet the definitions of Prime, Statewide, or Unique. This includes land that is or has been used for irrigated pasture, dryland farming, confined livestock and dairy, poultry facilities, aquaculture, and grazing land (CDOC 2016).

The project site is underlain by two soil types (Figures 5 and 6; U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2006):

- **445. Excelsior sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.** This level to nearly level soil is well drained and has moderate permeability. This soil has negligible surface runoff and is typically used for irrigated crops and homesite development. This soil is designated as Prime Farmland if Irrigated by the NRCS.
- **447. Excelsior sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes.** This level to nearly level soil is well drained and has moderate permeability. This soil has negligible surface runoff and is typically used for irrigated crops and homesite development. This soil is designated as Prime Farmland if Irrigated by the NRCS.

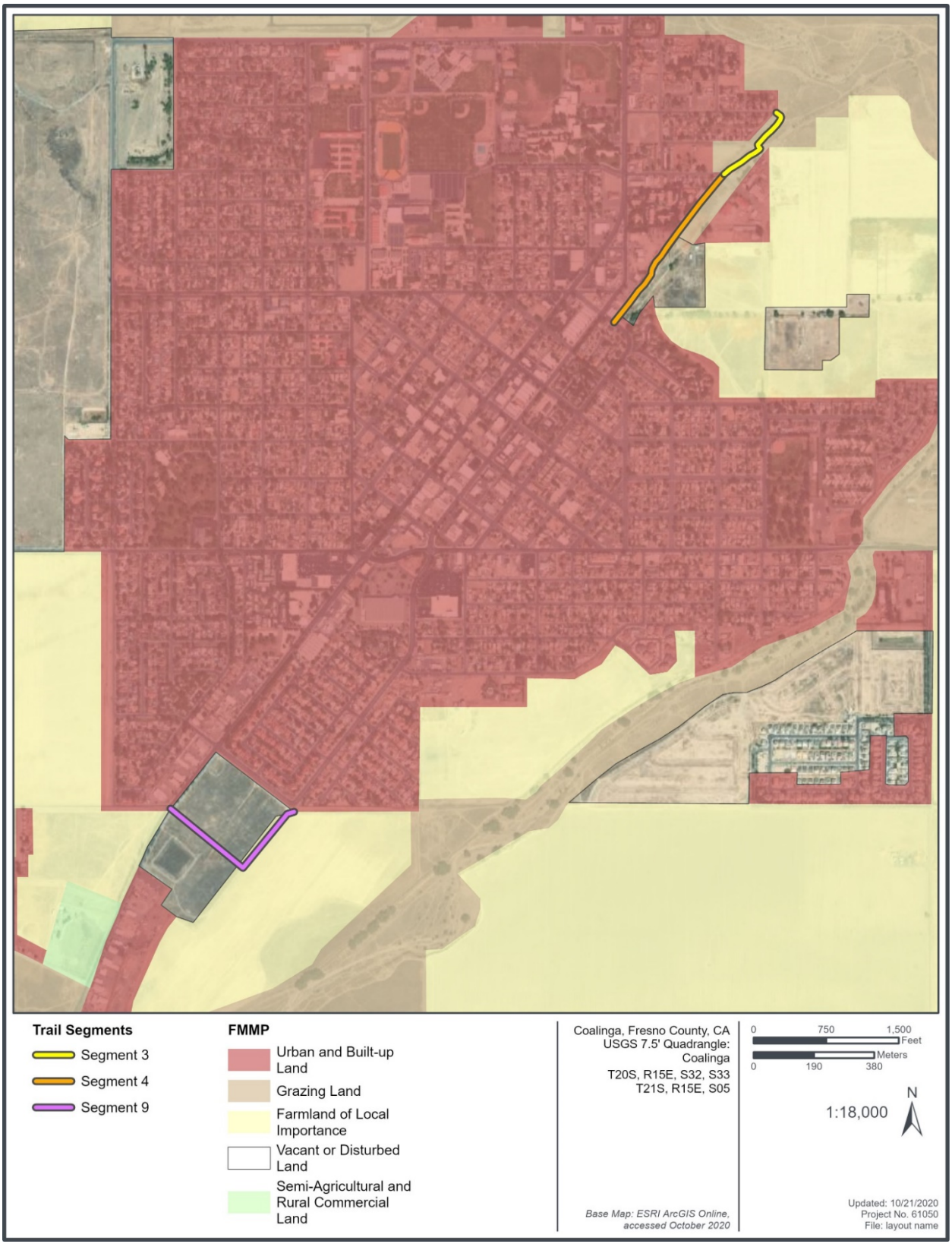

Figure 4. California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program map.

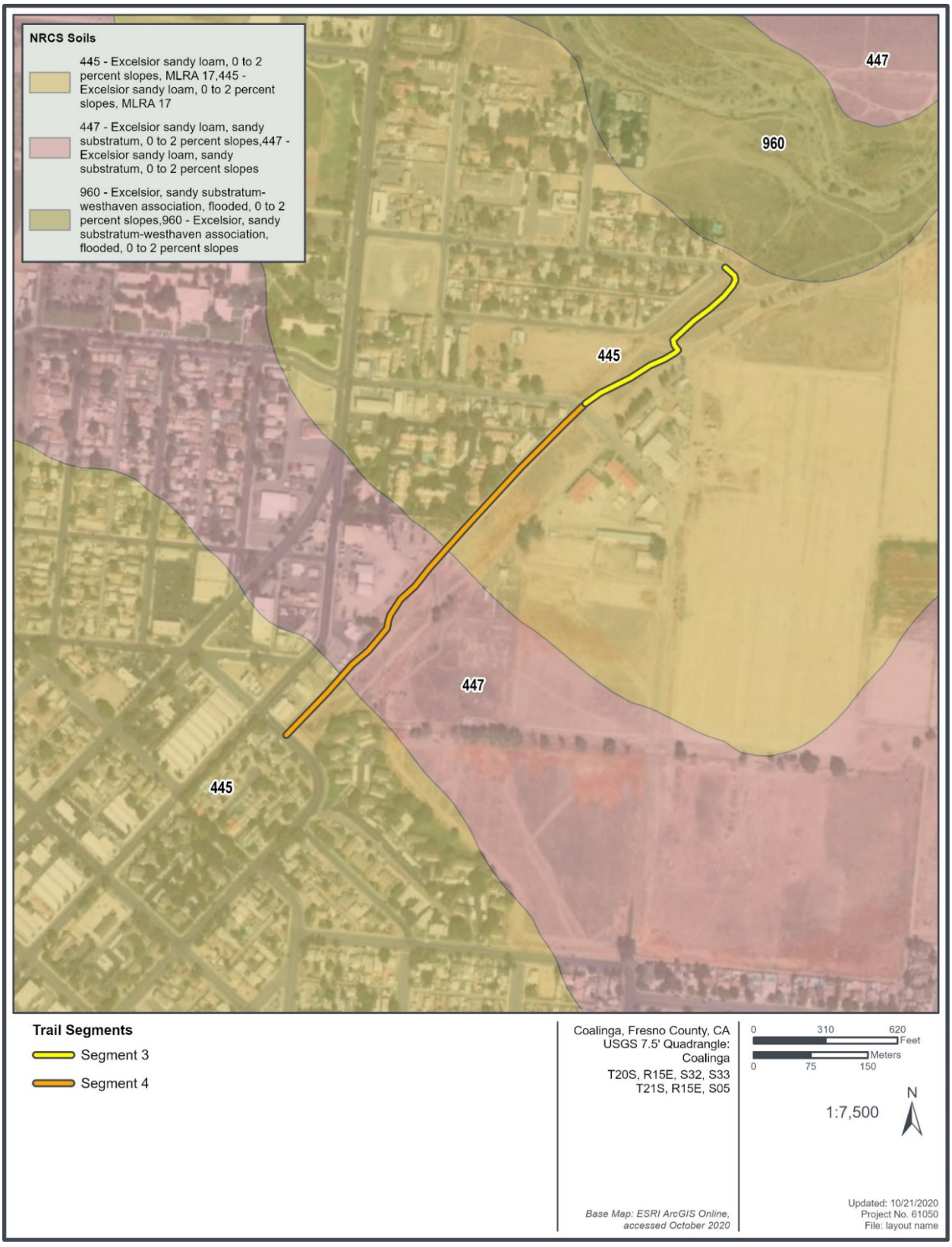

Figure 5. Trails Master Plan Segments 3 and 4 soils map.

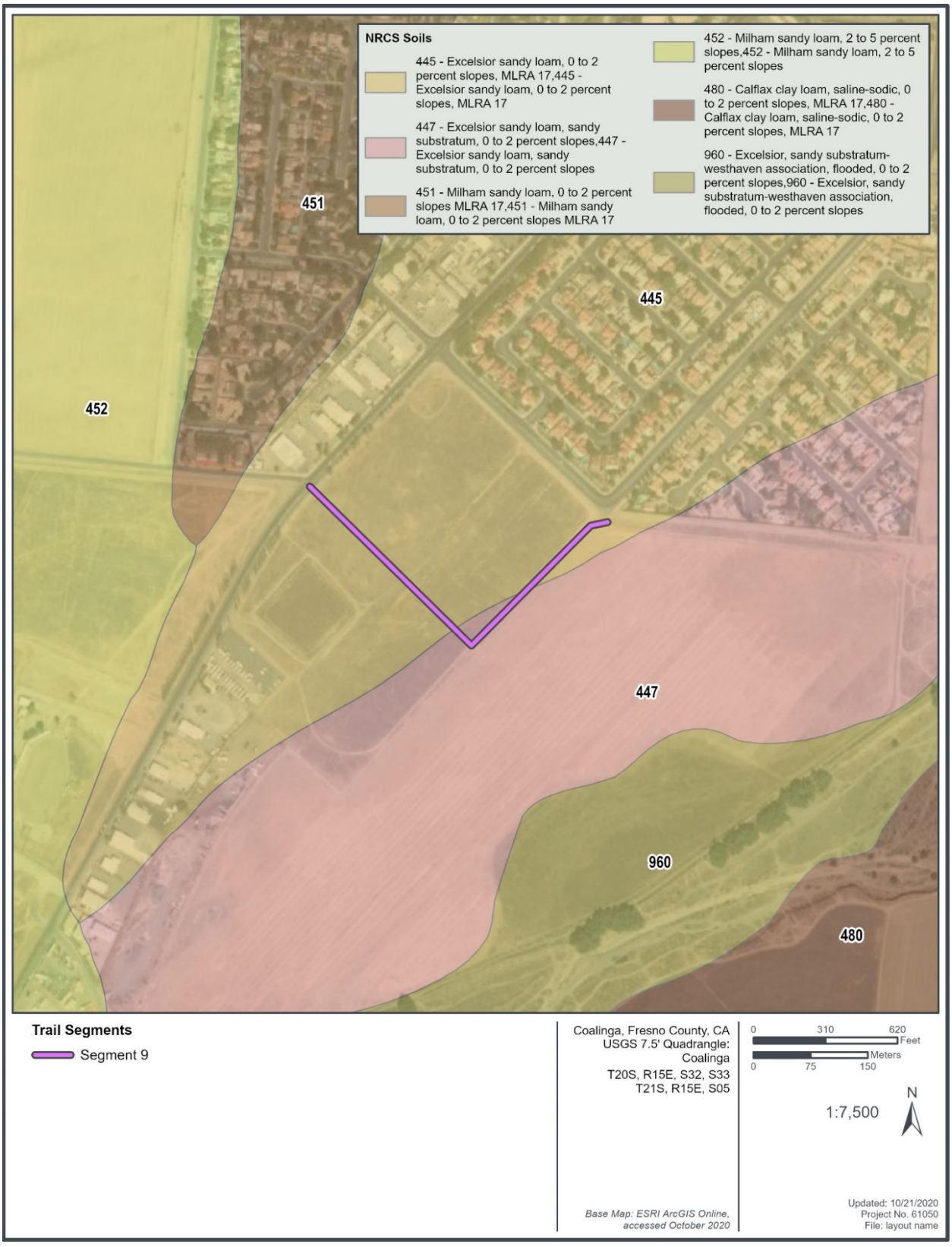

Figure 6. Trails Master Plan Segment 9 soils map.

The Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agriculture or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments that are much lower than normal because they are based on farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. Based on the *Final Master Environmental Impact Report for the City of Coalinga 2025 General Plan Update* (General Plan FEIR), the project site is not located on or adjacent to lands subject to a Williamson Act contract (City of Coalinga 2009b).

According to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 12220(g), forest land is defined as land that can support 10% native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. Timberland is defined as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. The project site does not support any land that meets the definition of forest land or timberland.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

As discussed above, the proposed project segments are located on land designated as Farmland of Local Importance, Urban and Built-up Land, Grazing Land, and Vacant or Disturbed Land. Farmland of Local Importance does not meet the definitions of prime, statewide, or unique farmland. The portion of the project site that would be located on Farmland of Local Importance is associated with Segment 9 and would result in conversion of a relatively small portion of the overall area of Farmland of Local Importance and would be located along the edge of the area. No current active agricultural activities occur at this location of the project site, and conversion of this area to a multi-use pathway would not preclude agricultural activities from occurring on the remaining areas of the property. The proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The project is located on land with the following zoning designations: Residential Single Family, Residential Medium Density, Residential High Density, Service Commercial, Residential Traditional Neighborhood, and Light Manufacturing/Business (City of Coalinga 2015b). No zoning for agricultural use or land under a Williamson Act contract is located within or directly adjacent to the project site; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

The project site is located on land with the following zoning designations: Residential Single Family, Residential Medium Density, Residential High Density, Service Commercial, Residential Traditional Neighborhood, and Light Manufacturing/Business (City of Coalinga 2015b). No zoning for forest land,

timberland, or timberland production is located within or directly to the project site; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The project area is currently comprised of vacant, undeveloped, relatively flat, ruderal (disturbed) areas, developed areas, ornamental landscaping, and non-native annual grassland. The project would not result in the removal of any existing trees and the project site does not meet the criteria to be considered forest land. The project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

As discussed above, the project area does not include active agriculture; Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as designated by the FMMP; land under active Williamson Act contract; or land designated or zoned for agricultural use, forest land, or timberland. The project area does not support agricultural uses in the surrounding area and would not directly or indirectly adversely affect agricultural support services in the vicinity; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

The project would not result in potentially significant impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources and mitigation measures are not required.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

III. Air Quality

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
(a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☒	☒	☐

Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment, and also set deadlines for their attainment. The USEPA has established NAAQS for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), particulate matter 10 micrometers and smaller in diameter (PM_{10}), particulate matter 2.5 micrometers and smaller in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

The California Department of Public Health established California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) in 1962 to define the maximum amount of a pollutant (averaged over a specified period of time) that can be present without any harmful effects on people or the environment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted the CAAQS developed by the Department of Public Health in 1969, which had established CAAQS for 10 criteria pollutants: particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), ozone, NO_2, sulfate (SO_4), CO, SO_2, visibility reducing particles, lead (Pb), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), and vinyl chloride.

The city of Coalinga is located in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The SJVAB is under the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), which regulates air quality in the southern portion of the Central Valley. The SJVAB area is currently designated as a non-attainment area for federal (8-hour) and state ozone (1-hour and 8-hour) standards, federal and state $PM_{2.5}$ standards, and state PM_{10} standards.

On July 18, 2016, the USEPA published in the *Federal Register* a final action determining that the San Joaquin Valley has attained the 1-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard. On October 1, 2015, the USEPA revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone, lowering the primary and secondary ozone 8-hour standard levels to 70 parts per billion (ppb). The SJVAB is classified as an "extreme" nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone standard (SJVAPCD 2020a).

In compliance with regulations, due to the non-attainment designations of the area, the SJVAPCD periodically prepares and updates air quality plans that provide emission reduction strategies to achieve attainment of the NAAQS, including control strategies to reduce air pollutant emissions through regulations, incentive programs, public education, and partnerships with other agencies. The most recent ozone plan is the *2016 Ozone Plan for 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard* (2016 Ozone Plan) (SJVAPCD 2016). The 2016 Ozone Plan was adopted by the SJVAPCD on June 16, 2016, and CARB subsequently conducted a public meeting to consider approval of the plan and approved the plan on July 21, 2016. The most recent federal attainment plan for particulate matter is the *2018 Plan for the 1997, 2006, and 2012 PM2.5 Standards* (2018 Plan) (SJVAPCD 2018).

The SJVAPCD has established thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions, which are based on New Source Review (NSR) offset requirements for stationary sources. The SJVAPCD's current adopted thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions are provided in Table 1, below.

Table 1. SJVAPCD Criteria Pollutants Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant/Precursor	Construction Emissions (tons per year [tpy])	Operational Permitted Equipment and Activities Emissions (tpy)
Carbon monoxide (CO)	100	100
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	10	10
Reactive organic gases (ROG)	10	10
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	27	27
Particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less (PM_{10})	15	15
Particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less ($PM_{2.5}$)	15	15

Source: SJVAPCD 2015

Asbestos is surface mined in large quantities approximately 20 miles northwest of Coalinga. The serpentine host rock in which it is found covers approximately 2,000 square miles, and as much as 50% of this rock could be asbestos. Total reserves are not known, but the deposit has been estimated to contain more than 100 million tons of ore. This area is one of the nation's principal producers of asbestos and contains one of the world's largest deposits of short-fiber asbestos (City of Coalinga 2009a). Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) has been identified as a toxic air contaminant by the CARB. Any ground disturbance proposed in an area identified as having the potential to contain NOA must comply with the CARB Airborne Toxics Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (17 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 93105).

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element* (General Plan Chapter 5; City of Coalinga 2009a) identifies several goals, policies, and implementation measures associated with new development projects and air quality, including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Goal AQ1:** Effective communication, cooperation and coordination in developing and operating community and regional air quality programs.
    - **Policy AQ1-1:** Air quality impacts associated with new development projects must be considered during the development review process.
- **Goal AQ2:** Reduction of motor vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled.
    - **Policy AQ2-1:** Encourage and support development projects that propose alternatives to standard vehicle trips.
    - **Policy AQ2-2:** Support upgrades and improvements to the transportation system that benefit bicycle, pedestrian, and other non-vehicular forms of circulation.
- **Goal AQ3:** Minimize exposure of the public to toxic air pollutant emissions and noxious odors from industrial, manufacturing and processing facilities.
    - **Policy AQ3-1:** Mitigate impacts from toxic air pollutant emissions and noxious odors from industrial, manufacturing, and processing facilities.
- **Goal AQ4:** A reduction in particulate, fugitive dust, and other emissions.
    - **Policy AQ4-1:** Implement measures that effectively reduce particulate, dust and other emissions.
        - **Implementation Measure AQ4-1.1:** Require new development to reduce short-term emissions during construction by implementing conditions on major new development projects in accordance with Table 5-8, presented on the following page.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The project includes the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's ATP. The project would not result in a significant amount of criteria air pollutants (see threshold *b*, below, for further analysis) and would not conflict with the attainment strategies set forth in the SJVAPCD's 2016 Ozone Plan, 2018 Plan, or the *2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation* (SJVAPCD 2007).

The City's Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element sets forth policies to reduce air quality pollutant emissions. Implementation Measure AQ4-1.1 states that the City shall require new development to reduce short-term emissions during construction by implementing conditions on major new development projects in accordance with Table 5-8 of the General Plan. Mitigation Measure AQ-1 has been identified to ensure project construction activities implement these measures in order to minimize construction equipment and dust emissions. Therefore, potential impacts associated with a conflict with an applicable air quality plan would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

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

The SJVAB region is currently designated as a non-attainment area for federal (8-hour) and state ozone (1-hour and 8-hour) standards, federal and state $PM_{2.5}$ standards, and state PM_{10} standards.

Project construction and operational air pollutant emissions were estimated using the most recent version of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod 2016.3.2). Based on estimated construction phase length, grading volumes, and other factors, estimated construction-related emissions and operational emissions that would result from the project were calculated and compared to applicable SJVAPCD thresholds in Tables 2 and 3. The CalEEMod results are included in Appendix A.

Table 2. Proposed Project Estimated Construction Emissions.

Pollutant/Precursor	Maximum Project Construction Emissions (tpy)	SJVAPCD Emissions Threshold (tpy)	Exceeds Threshold?
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0.72	100	No
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	1.28	10	No
Reactive organic gases (ROG)	0.12	10	No
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	0.01	27	No
Particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less (PM_{10})	0.62	15	No
Particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.36	15	No

Table 3. Proposed Project Operational Emissions.

Pollutant/Precursor	Total Project Operational Emissions (tpy)	SJVAPCD Emissions Threshold (tpy)	Exceeds Threshold?
Carbon monoxide (CO)	0.00	100	No
Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)	0.00	10	No
Reactive organic gases (ROG)	0.21	10	No
Sulfur oxides (SO_x)	0.00	27	No
Particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less (PM_{10})	0.00	15	No
Particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or less ($PM_{2.5}$)	0.00	15	No

Based on the analysis provided above, the project would not result in emissions of criteria pollutants that would exceed construction-related or operational thresholds established by the SJVAPCD. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is in non-attainment, and impacts would be *less than significant.*

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The project site is located within close proximity to existing residential uses. The western portion of Segment 9 would occur as close as 150 feet to existing single-family residences located along Pacific and Forest Streets. The nearest sensitive receptor locations to Segment 4 include single-family residences on South First Street approximately 100 feet to the south, multi-family residences on East Glenn Avenue approximately 100 feet to the east, and multi-family residences located approximately 100 feet to the west.

Because construction equipment on-site would not operate for long periods of time and would be used at varying locations within the site, construction equipment and fugitive dust emissions would not occur at the same location for long periods of time. Due to the temporary nature of proposed construction activities and the relatively short duration of potential exposure to associated emissions, sensitive receptors in the area would not be exposed to pollutants for a permanent or extended period of time. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not be expected to expose nearby sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Construction activities have the potential to emit odors from diesel equipment, paints, solvents, fugitive dust, and adhesives. Odors from construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, and generally would not extend beyond the construction area. Upon completion of the construction phase, the proposed project does not specifically include any components or operational activities expected to generate substantial odor. Therefore, odors generated by the project would be short-term, intermittent, and undetectable.

The project segments are located in an area that has been identified as having a potential for NOA. Mitigation Measure AQ-3 has been identified to require a geologic evaluation be conducted prior to project ground disturbance to determine whether NOA is present on-site and to implement an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan per the City's and SJVAPCD's review and approval, if necessary. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, potential impacts associated with exposure

of sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

Conclusion

The project would not result in a conflict with current regional clean air plans and, with implementation of mitigation, the project would not conflict with the City's Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to criteria pollutant emissions or expose nearby sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant emissions. With implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, residual impacts associated with air quality would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

AQ-1 The following measures shall be implemented and shown on grading and building plans to minimize construction-generated emissions:

a. All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, using a chemical stabilizer/suppressant, or covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover;

b. All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or SJVAPCD-approved chemical stabilizer/suppressant;

c. All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking;

d. When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least 6 inches of freeboard space from the tip of the container shall be maintained;

e. All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions. Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden;

f. Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant;

g. Within urban areas, track out shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday;

h. Any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day shall prevent carryout and track out;

i. Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph);

j. Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than 1 percent;

k. Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off all trucks and equipment leaving the site;

l. Install wind breaks at windward side(s) of construction areas;

m. Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds exceed 20 mph; and

n. Limit area subject to excavation, grading, and other construction activity at any one time.

AQ-2 The following measures shall be implemented and shown on grading and building plans to minimize construction equipment-generated emissions:

a. Substitute alternative fueled or catalyst equipped diesel construction equipment, when available;

b. Minimize idling time to not exceed 10 minutes;

c. Minimize the hours of operation of heavy-duty equipment and/or the amount of equipment in use to the greatest extent feasible;

d. Replace fossil-fueled equipment with electrically driven equivalents (provided they are not run through a portable generator set) when available;

e. Curtail construction during periods of high ambient pollutant concentrations if feasible; this may include ceasing of construction activity during the peak-hour of vehicular traffic on adjacent roadways; and

f. Implement activity management (e.g., reschedule activities to reduce short-term impacts).

AQ-3 Prior to any grading activities a geologic evaluation shall be conducted to determine if NOA is present within the area that will be disturbed. If NOA is not present, an exemption request must be filed with the SJVAPCD. If NOA is found at the site, the applicant must comply with all requirements outlined in the Asbestos ATCM. These requirements may include but are not limited to:

a. Development of an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan, which must be approved by the SJVAPCD before operations begin; and

b. Development and approval of an Asbestos Health and Safety Program (required for some projects).

If NOA is not present, an exemption request must be filed with the SJVAPCD.

IV. Biological Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

The information in this section is based on the *Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) for the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9* (NES-MI) (Appendix B; SWCA Environmental Consultants [SWCA] 2021b). The project area encompasses approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of proposed trail segments within the city of Coalinga. Proposed Segments 3 and 4 would be located within a former railroad corridor in the northeastern portion of the city. The railroad corridor is currently undeveloped. Proposed Segment 9 would be located in an undeveloped property within the southern portion of the city.

Based on biological reconnaissance surveys conducted by SWCA biologists, the project area consists of four different land cover types, including 29.26 acres of non-native annual grassland, 3.67 acres of ruderal/disturbed land, 0.35 acre of developed land, and 0.77 acre of ornamental landscaping (Figures 7 and 8). Field surveys did not identify any drainages or riparian features within the project area (SWCA 2021b). Warthan Creek is located approximately 0.6 mile east of proposed Segments 3 and 4 and approximately 0.3 mile east of proposed Segment 9. There is no critical habitat located within the project area.

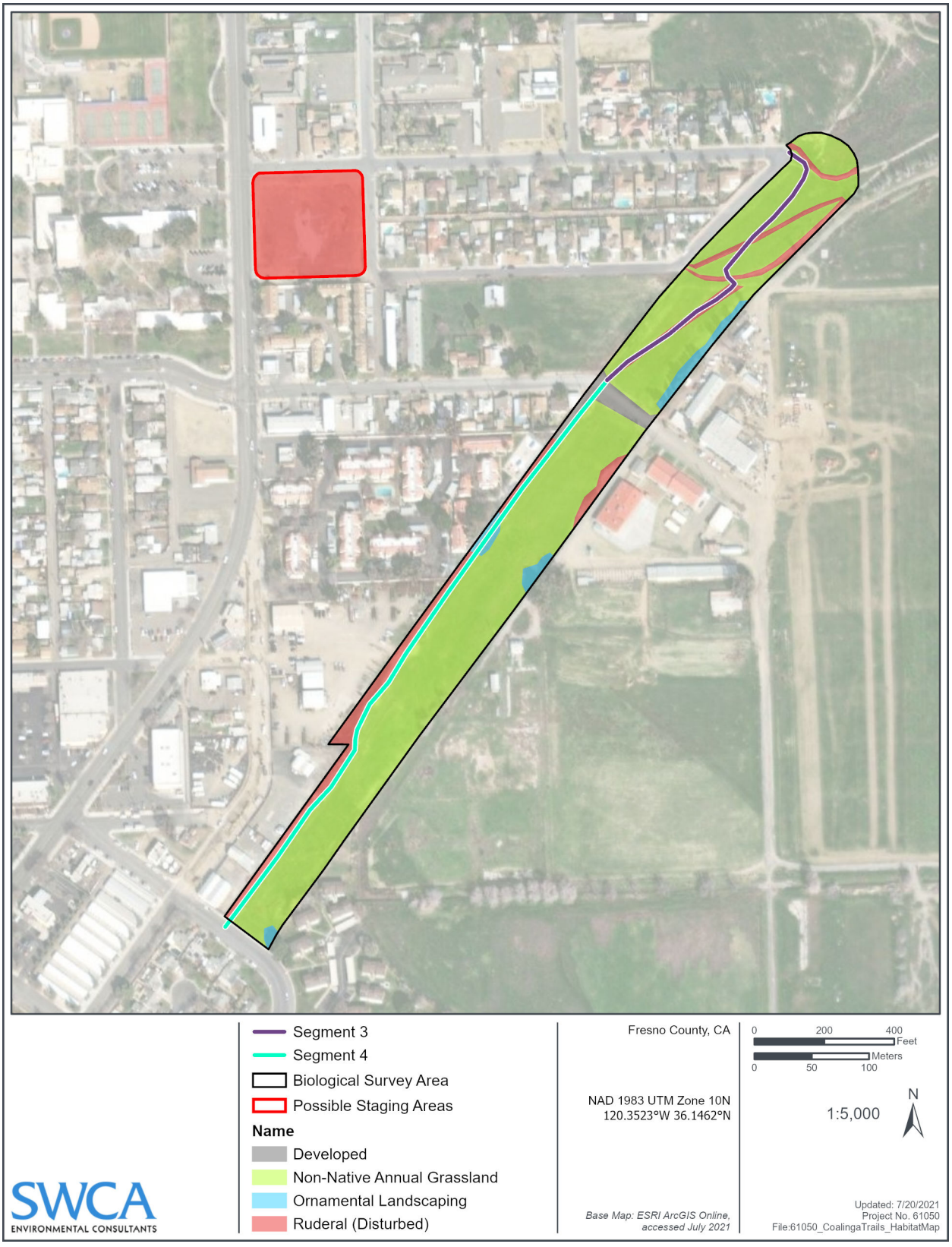

Figure 7. Trails Master Plan Segments 3 and 4 habitat map.

Figure 8. Trails Master Plan Segment 9 habitat map.

Desktop-level review conducted for the project included queries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (SWCA 2021b). The queries identified 32 special-status plant species and 39 special-status wildlife species that have the potential to occur in the project area. Appropriately timed botanical and reconnaissance-level biological surveys were conducted by SWCA on April 27 and July 24, 2021. Based on conditions observed during field surveys, no special-status plant species are considered to have the potential to occur within the project area due to the absence of suitable habitat, extent of invasive species, and lack of observation during botanical surveys conducted during the appropriate blooming period. The following special-status wildlife species are considered to have the potential to occur within the project area based on observed site conditions and/or documented occurrences of these species in the project vicinity: Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), Hopping's blister beetle (*Lytta hoppingi*), Morrison's blister beetle (*Lytta morrisoni*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), San Joaquin coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), nesting migratory birds, San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The project area does not support any natural communities. The project area consists of four land cover types, including non-native annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed land, developed land, and ornamental landscaping. Impacts to land cover types/habitats within the project area have been quantified based on ground disturbance and vegetation disturbance/removal. Estimated impacts to land cover types/habitats are quantified in Table 4.

Table 4. Impacts to Habitats/Natural Communities

Habitats/Natural Communities and Potential Jurisdictional Waters	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Temporary Impacts (acres)
Non-native Annual Grassland	2.28	0.77
Ruderal/Disturbed	1.31	2.25
Developed	0.13	--
Ornamental Landscaping	0.10	--

The botanical surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any habitats or natural communities of concern.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Appropriately timed botanical surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not result in observations of any special-status plant species within the project area (SWCA 2021b). Based on the existing site conditions (the extent of previous disturbance and lack of native vegetation), absence of suitable habitat, and lack of observations during appropriately timed botanical surveys within the project area, special-status plant species are not considered to have potential to occur within the project area. Therefore, impacts related to special-status plants would be *less than significant*.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Based on the reconnaissance-level biological surveys, suitable habitat is considered to be present within the project area for the following special-status wildlife species: Crotch bumble bee, Hopping's blister beetle, Morrison's blister beetle, California glossy snake, San Joaquin coachwhip, burrowing owl, Swainson's hawk, other nesting migratory birds, western mastiff bat, short-nosed kangaroo rat, San Joaquin pocket mouse, Nelson's antelope squirrel, San Joaquin kit fox, and American badger. The following species descriptions are included in the NES-MI (SWCA 2021b).

Insects

Crotch bumble bee is a State Candidate Endangered species. This species inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats and nests underground. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or aboveground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. Bumble bees collect both nectar and pollen of the plants that they pollinate. In general, bumble bees forage from a diversity of plants, although individual species can vary greatly in their plant preferences, largely due to differences in tongue length. This species is classified as a short-tongued species, whose food plants include *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia,* and *Salvia*. This species was historically common in the Central Valley but now appears to be absent from much of its historic range, especially in the central part of its range. There are several documented CNDDB occurrences (Occs. 16, 58, and 59) of this species within 5 miles of the project area. However, there is limited suitable habitat within the project area due to the absence of food plants and the extent of disturbance. This species was not observed during field surveys but is considered to have the potential to occur.

Hopping's blister beetle is considered a Special Animal (SA) by CDFW. California Hopping's blister beetle inhabits the foothills at the southern end of the Central Valley. There is no published information on habitat or floral visitation records for this species, but they have been observed on alfalfa. There is a documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the project area (Occ. 1). This occurrence is not dated and presumed extant. Given the lack of knowledge of habitat requirements for this species and the documented occurrence overlapping the project area, this species is considered to have the potential to occur. This species was not observed during field surveys.

Morrison's blister beetle is considered an SA by CDFW. Morrison's blister beetle inhabits the southern Central Valley of California and is typically found on flowering plants near nesting sites of bees. There is one documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the project area (Occ. 1). There is suitable habitat within the project area, based on the presence of flowering plants. However, this species was not observed during field surveys; therefore, there is moderate potential for this species to occur within the project area.

Potential project impacts to these species could include direct impacts associated with the destruction of buried nests, if present, from the use, movement, and staging of construction equipment. Indirect project impacts may include modification of potentially suitable habitat through the movement of soil and minor vegetation removal activities. Additionally, noise and dust generated by construction activities have the potential to indirectly affect these species, if present. Implementation of identified mitigation would reduce the potential for these impacts to occur.

Reptiles

Coast horned lizard is recognized by CDFW as a SSC. This flat-bodied lizard has a wide oval-shaped body, scattered enlarged pointed scales on the upper body and tail, and a large crown of horns or spines on the head. Coast horned lizards were historically distributed along the Pacific coast extending from the border of Baja California west of the deserts and the Sierra Nevada, north to the Bay Area, and inland as

far north as Shasta Reservoir, and south into Baja California. This historical range has been severely fragmented due to land alteration and loss of habitat. Coast horned lizards inhabit open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in a variety of habitat types including valleys, foothills, semiarid mountains, grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral with open areas and patches of loose soil. They are frequently found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and long dirt roads. Coast horned lizards are generally active aboveground when weather conditions are appropriate, i.e., when they are not exposed to extreme heat or cold temperatures. They primarily prey upon ants, but can also consume other small insects such as spiders, beetles, termites, flies, honeybees, moth larvae, and grasshoppers. There is suitable sandy wash habitat adjacent to the project area; however, there are no documented occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the project area. This species was not observed during field surveys; however, this species has potential to occur due to the proximity of potentially suitable habitat.

California glossy snake is recognized by CDFW as a Species of Special Concern (SSC). California glossy snake is patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, south to Baja California. The species generally inhabits a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. There are four documented CNDDB occurrences within 1–4 miles north, east, and southeast of the project area (Occs. 32, 33, 34, and 35). The project area may provide moderately suitable habitat for this species in sparsely vegetated grassland areas; however, due to the extent of disturbance within the project area, this species has a low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys.

San Joaquin coachwhip is recognized by CDFW as an SSC. Whipsnakes are common to uncommon species found in arid regions below 6,000 feet in California. The known range of this California endemic species extends from 8 miles west of the community of Arbuckle in Colusa County in the Sacramento Valley, southward to the Grapevine in the Kern County portion of the San Joaquin Valley, and westward into the inner South Coast Ranges. They occur in open, dry, vegetative associations with little or no tree cover. In the western San Joaquin Valley, the San Joaquin whipsnake occurs in valley grassland and saltbush scrub associations and is known to climb bushes such as *Atriplex* for viewing prey and potential predators. They use mammal burrows for refuge and possibly for oviposition sites. Whipsnakes occur in open terrain and are most abundant in grass, desert scrub, chaparral, and pasture habitats. Whipsnakes seek cover in rodent burrows, bushes, trees, and rock piles. They hibernate in soil or sand approximately 1 foot below the surface, sometimes at the bases of plants. Their diet consists of rodents, lizards and eggs, snakes (including rattlesnakes), birds and eggs, young turtles, insects, and carrion. Whipsnakes actively search for prey, with their heads elevated. They poke their heads in burrows, or climb trees, using both vision and olfaction to detect prey, which is consumed alive and whole. San Joaquin whipsnakes mate in April and May, they lay their eggs in June and July, and the first young appear in late August or early September. Their clutch size ranges from four to 16 eggs with a mean of eight to 10. There are two documented CNDDB occurrences approximately 1.5 miles southwest and 2 miles northwest of the project area. There is moderately suitable grassland habitat within the project area; however, based to the extent of existing disturbance, there is low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys.

Potential impacts to these species include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic within the non-native grassland habitat within the project area. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration may cause these species, if present, to temporarily abandon habitat adjacent to work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for predation if these species abandon burrow shelter sites. Indirect impacts of erosion could also impact these species through destruction of burrow sites and degradation of suitable habitat. Implementation of identified mitigation provided for the special-status insect species (Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2) would reduce the potential for impacts to these species to occur.

Birds

Burrowing owls are recognized by CDFW as an SSC. Burrowing owls prefer annual and perennial grasslands, typically with sparse or nonexistent tree or shrub canopies. In California, they are found in close association with California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, which provide them with year-round shelter and seasonal nesting habitat. Burrowing owls also use human-made structures, such as culverts, debris piles, or openings beneath pavement, as shelter and nesting habitat. Burrowing owl populations have been on the decline due to diminishing habitat and burrowing mammal control. Burrowing owls exhibit a high degree of nest site fidelity and, as habitat becomes increasingly fragmented and isolated by development, these sites become increasingly inhospitable for breeding burrowing owls. There is marginally suitable grassland habitat within the project area and there are three documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project area (Occs. 1242, 2046, and 829). This species was not observed during field surveys.

Potential impacts to burrowing owl include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic within the non-native grassland habitat within the project area. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause burrowing owls, if present, to temporarily abandon burrows adjacent to work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct impacts such as injury or mortality associated with the movement of construction equipment if they abandon burrow shelter sites. Indirect impacts of erosion could also impact these species through destruction of burrow sites and degradation of suitable habitat. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-3 would reduce the potential for these impacts to burrowing owl to occur.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)-protected bird species have the potential to nest within the project area and are protected during their nesting period under the provisions of the federal MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3503. Birds may nest on utility poles, scrub areas, and ruderal habitats.

The reconnaissance-level biological surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any Swainson's hawks or Swainson's hawk nests. Four MBTA-protected bird species were observed flying in the vicinity of the project area during biological reconnaissance surveys: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*); however, no nests were observed within the project area. The project area supports suitable foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk within the non-native grassland habitat and suitable foraging and nesting habitat for other MBTA-protected marginally suitable habitat within non-native grassland, ornamental landscaping, and on nearby structures within developed areas.

Potential impacts to Swainson's hawk and other MBTA-protected birds include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, and vegetation removal within the project area, if these species are nesting (Swainson's hawk and other MBTA protected birds) or foraging on the ground within work areas. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause temporary disturbance to these species, if present. Indirect impacts of erosion could also affect these species through degradation of potentially suitable habitat within non-native grassland. Implementation of identified mitigation would reduce the potential for impacts to Swainson's hawk and other MBTA protected birds to occur.

Mammals

San Joaquin kit fox is a Federally Endangered and State Threatened species. Development of suitable kit fox habitat for intensive agricultural, oil production, and urban land uses has contributed to the decline of this species. San Joaquin kit fox occurs primarily in the San Joaquin Valley, with satellite populations

occurring in the southern Salinas Valley and possibly the eastern Pajaro River Valley. It inhabits valley and foothill grasslands, sparsely vegetated shrubby habitats, and some agricultural and urban areas. Adult foxes are usually solitary during the late summer and fall. By September and October, adult females have begun to excavate and enlarge natal dens. Adult males join the vixens in October or November and mating probably occurs near the first of the year. Pups typically are born in late February or early March, begin foraging for themselves at about 4–5 months, and disperse shortly thereafter.

San Joaquin kit fox uses complex dens for shelter and protection. Most dens are located in flat terrain or the lower slopes of hills. Common locations for dens include washes, drainages, and roadside berms. San Joaquin kit fox is reputed to be poor diggers and are usually found in areas with loose-textured, friable soils. Some studies have suggested that where hardpan layers predominate, kit foxes create dens by enlarging the burrows of California ground squirrel or American badger. They also commonly den in human-made structures such as small-diameter culverts. A diet of small rodents, such as kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* spp.) and California ground squirrels, is common for San Joaquin kit fox.

The reconnaissance-level biological surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any San Joaquin kit fox or evidence of the species within the project area. There is marginally suitable grassland habitat for this species present within the project area. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project area (Occs. 51, 437, 443, 81, 859, 858, and 519). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the project area.

Although San Joaquin kit fox was not observed during reconnaissance surveys of the project area, it still has the potential to occur due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat within the project area. If present, construction activities within the project area have the potential to impact these species.

Potential project impacts to San Joaquin kit fox include direct effects associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic. Indirect effects of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause disturbance to these species and may cause them to leave burrows and migrate to adjacent work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct effects associated with construction activities if they abandon shelter sites. The indirect effects of erosion and sedimentation could also impact San Joaquin kit foxes through destruction of burrows. The mitigation measures provided below would reduce the potential for these impacts to occur.

American badger has a flat body with short legs and a triangular face with a long, pointed, tipped-up nose. It has long brown or black fur with white stripes on its cheeks and one stripe running from its nose to the back of its head. American badger live in open areas like plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods. Small burrowing mammals like ground squirrel, rats, gophers and mice make up most of the badger's diet. It digs prey out of the ground with its strong, sharp claws. Dens and burrows are a very important part of the badger's life. A badger usually has lots of different dens and burrows. It uses them for sleeping, hunting, storing food, and giving birth. The American badger is solitary, except during the breeding season. The American badger mates between July and August, but the embryos do not really start to grow until December or February.

The reconnaissance-level biological surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify American badger or evidence of the species within the project area. There is suitable grassland habitat present within the project area. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the project area (Occs. 345, 274, 123, 261). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the project area.

Although American badger was not observed during reconnaissance surveys of the project area, it still has the potential to occur due to the presence of potentially suitable grassland habitat within the project area. If present, construction activities within the project area have the potential to impact these species. Potential project impacts to American badger include direct effects associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic. Indirect effects of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause disturbance to these species and may cause them to leave burrows and migrate to adjacent work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct effects associated with construction activities if they abandon shelter sites. The indirect effects of erosion and sedimentation could also impact American badger through destruction of burrows. The mitigation measures provided below would reduce the potential for these impacts to occur.

SUMMARY

Based on the literature review, seasonally-timed botanical surveys, and the reconnaissance-level biological surveys, no special-status plants are considered to have the potential to occur and the following special-status animal species are considered to have the potential to occur in the project area: Crotch bumble bee, Hopping's blister beetle, Morrison's blister beetle, coast horned lizard, California glossy snake, San Joaquin coachwhip, burrowing owl, nesting migratory birds, San Joaquin kit fox, and American badger. Mitigation has been included to require pre-construction surveys, employee awareness training, avoidance measures, and other measures intended to avoid indirect and direct impacts to these species. Therefore, potential impacts to these species would be l*ess than significant with mitigation*.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

The project area does not include any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. The nearest riparian habitat is associated with Warthan Creek and is located approximately 0.6 mile east of proposed Segments 3 and 4 and approximately 0.3 mile east of proposed Segment 9. Minor vegetation removal and grading activities are not anticipated to result in adverse impacts to riparian habitat. Additionally, the project would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would be required to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure that proposed construction activities do not result in erosion or other runoff that could adversely affect riparian habitat in the vicinity of the project; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) surface waters and wetlands mapper, there is a potential drainage feature that runs through proposed Segment 4 (USFWS 2021). However, reconnaissance-level surveys did not identify any aquatic features within the project area. Based on the results of reconnaissance-level surveys, there are no wetland, marsh, vernal pool, or other surface water habitats within the project area (SWCA 2021b). The nearest aquatic resource is Warthan Creek, located approximately 0.6 mile east of proposed Segments 3 and 4 and approximately 0.3 mile east of proposed Segment 9. The project would result in approximately 82,800 square feet (1.9 acres) of new impervious surface area and would be linear and distributed over 0.87 mile. The project requires minor vegetation removal and grading for site preparation activities. As previously described, a SWPPP would be required for the project to ensure that potential impacts to off-site water resources resulting from construction

activities do not occur. Based on the absence of wetland and surface water resources within the project area, minimal earthwork required for the project, and compliance with a SWPPP, the project is not anticipated to result in direct or indirect adverse effects to any wetland or other aquatic features within the vicinity of the project; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The project area does not support migratory fish habitat and the project would not result in adverse impacts to nearby aquatic resources, including Warthan Creek. There is potential for migratory birds to use the project area for nesting or foraging. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 has been identified to require nesting bird surveys prior to the commencement of construction activities in order to protect any migratory bird species that may be present within the project area. Therefore, the project would not interfere with the movement of migratory wildlife species and impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Open Space and Conservation Element* (General Plan Chapter 3; City of Coalinga 2009a) identifies goals and policies for the protection of biological resources within the city, including special-status wildlife species, special-status plant species, riparian corridors, and other sensitive habitats. As previously mentioned, the project would not result in adverse impacts to biological resources protected in the City's Open Space and Conservation Element. Implementation of identified mitigation measures would protect migratory bird and roosting bat species within the project area. Therefore, the project would be consistent the local policies and impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The City authorized the preparation of the Coalinga Habitat Conservation Plan (CHCP) on March 20, 1997, which has yet to be adopted. The project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project area does not support special-status plant species or aquatic resources. The project site supports marginally suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species; however, implementation of identified mitigation would avoid or reduce impacts to special-status wildlife. The project would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP with BMPs to ensure that proposed construction activities do not result in erosion or other runoff that could adversely affect nearby riparian or aquatic habitats. Further, protection of special-status wildlife and other biological resources would be consistent with the City's Open Space and Conservation Element and 2005 Draft CHCP. Implementation of the mitigation measures identified below would ensure the proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to biological resources and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 Within 30 days prior to any ground disturbance, pre-construction survey shall be conducted by the qualified biologist for special-status species that have the potential to occur within the BSA. A letter report documenting the results of the pre-construction surveys shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Coalinga Planning Department for review and approval. If special-status species are identified during preconstruction surveys, project activities shall be modified (if necessary) and implemented in a manner that avoids all direct and indirect effects to these species. The City of Coalinga may coordinate with the California Department of Transportation and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, if necessary, to identify appropriate methods for avoiding all direct and indirect effects to special-status species within the BSA.

BIO-2 Prior to initiation of any site preparation/construction activities, the City of Coalinga will prepare and supply a PowerPoint presentation and sign-up sheets for all construction personnel. All individuals who will be involved in site preparation or construction activities will be required to review the PowerPoint presentation and acknowledge they reviewed the materials via the sign-up sheets. At a minimum, the presentation will include a description of the natural history of the species with the potential to be affected by the proposed project and their habitats, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve these species as they relate to the proposed project, the penalties for non-compliance, and the boundaries of the work area within which the project must be accomplished. To ensure that employees and contractors understand their roles and responsibilities, training may have to be conducted in languages other than English. The sign-up sheets will be returned to the City of Coalinga Planning Department.

BIO-3 Prior to initiation of any site preparation and/or construction activities, the City of Coalinga will retain a qualified on-call biological monitor to provide oversight over ground-disturbing construction activities and implementation of avoidance and minimization efforts. The monitor will coordinate with the City of Coalinga Resident Engineer and the California Department of Transportation Local Assistance regarding any special-status species detections or requests to stop construction activities.

BIO-4 Prior to any site preparation and/or construction activities associated with the proposed project, the City of Coalinga will implement the following measures to prevent impacts to burrowing owl:

a. A preconstruction survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the presence of burrowing owl nesting sites within the Biological Study Area. The survey shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to any construction activities for each construction area. This will ensure that burrowing owl has not moved onto, and is not inhabiting, the project site. All potential burrows located within the construction and work areas will be monitored for 3 consecutive nights using tracking medium at the burrow entrance to determine the current use. If no owl activity is observed during this period, the burrow will be destroyed immediately to preclude subsequent use.

b. If active burrowing owl nest sites are found within the Biological Study Area, the City of Coalinga shall comply with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's 1994 *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation Guidelines*.

BIO-5 If construction activities are conducted during the typical nesting bird season (February 15 through September 1), preconstruction surveys will be conducted by a qualified

biologist prior to any construction activity to identify potential nesting bird activity. The survey area will include a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding the Biological Study Area. If no active nests are found within the study area, no further mitigation is required. If nesting activity is identified during the preconstruction survey process, the following measures will be implemented:

a. If active nest sites of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code are observed within the Biological Study Area, then the project will be modified and/or delayed as necessary to avoid direct take of the identified nests, eggs, and/or young;

b. If active nest sites of raptors and/or bird species of special concern are observed within the vicinity of the project site, then the appropriate buffer around the nest site (typically 250 feet for passerines and 300 feet for raptors, not including Swainson's hawk) will be established. Construction activities in the buffer zone will be prohibited until the qualified biological monitor has determined that the young have fledged the nest and achieved independence; and,

c. Active nests should be documented by a qualified biologist, and a letter report will be submitted to the City of Coalinga documenting project compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code.

BIO-6 Within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife-approved biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for known or potential sensitive species, including San Joaquin kit fox dens, and submit a letter to the City of Coalinga Planning Department reporting the date the survey was conducted, the survey methodology, survey results, and what measures were necessary (and completed), as applicable, to address any San Joaquin kit fox activity within the project limits.

BIO-7 Prior to and during any site preparation and/or construction activities associated with the proposed project, the City of Coalinga and/or the project contractor will implement the following conservation measures:

a. Project employees will be directed to exercise caution when commuting within unpaved project areas. A 20-mile-per-hour speed limit will be enforced on unpaved roads.

b. Project employees will be provided with written guidance governing vehicle use, speed limits on unpaved roads, fire prevention, and other hazards.

c. A litter control program shall be instituted at the project site. All workers shall ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash from the project area are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers shall be removed from the project area at the end of each working day.

d. No canine or feline pets or firearms (except for federal, state, or local law enforcement officers and security personnel) shall be permitted on construction sites to avoid harassment, killing, or injuring of listed species.

    i. At the end of each working day, maintenance and construction excavations greater than 2 feet deep shall be covered, filled-in, or equipped with earthen escape ramps no greater than 200 feet apart to prevent entrapment of listed species.

e. All construction activities shall be confined within the project construction area, which may include temporary access roads, haul roads, and staging areas

specifically designated and marked for these purposes. At no time shall equipment or personnel be allowed outside the project construction area without authorization from the City of Coalinga and/or biological monitor.

f. Environmentally Sensitive Areas within the Project Impact Area, such as active burrows and trees to be preserved, shall be delineated with high visibility temporary fencing at least 4 feet in height, flagging, or other barrier to prevent encroachment of construction personnel and equipment onto any sensitive areas during project work activities. Such fencing shall be inspected and maintained daily until completion of the project. The fencing will be removed only when all construction equipment is removed from the site.

g. If necessary, tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes at the project site to ensure that special-status species do not get trapped. This limitation will be communicated to the contractor through use of Special Provisions included in the bid solicitation package.

h. Use of rodenticides and herbicides at the project site shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of special-status species and depletion of prey populations on which they depend. In the event that the use of herbicides is necessary for invasive species control, all uses of such compounds shall observe labels and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and other appropriate federal and state regulations, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

BIO-8 Prior to or during project activities, if any observations are made of San Joaquin kit fox, or any known or potential San Joaquin kit fox dens are discovered within the project limits, the qualified biologist will notify the City of Coalinga, and the City of Coalinga will contact the California Department of Transportation who, in turn, will contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss ways to proceed with the project and avoid take. All work will stop until such time that the California Department of Transportation determines that it is appropriate to resume work.

V. Cultural Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

The city of Coalinga and surrounding areas are located within the ethnographic territory of the Southern Yokuts people. The city of Coalinga is a traditional Tachi village. The Tachi were one of the largest of the Yokut Tribes. The Tachi lived along the northern and western shores of Tulare Lake, the west side of the Central Valley, and throughout the Diablo Mountain Range. Coalinga is the village of Chah'kiu, the place of asphaltum. After the invasions by Spain and the Americans, the Tachi hid around Coalinga until oil was found and they were forced to move to the current Rancheria.

The Southern Yokuts' homeland was centered near water sources including the Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes and connecting sloughs and rivers. Archaeological investigations and surveys in the immediate Coalinga area have identified archaeological sites to the west and southwest along Los Gatos and Warthan Creeks. In areas where extensive agriculture has occurred, the potential for finding significant archaeological resources is considered very remote.

In 1983, an earthquake caused severe damages and destroyed most of the city's historically significant buildings. However, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) lists two sites of historical significance in the Coalinga area: the Birdwell Rock Petroglyph Site and the Coalinga Polk Street School. Resources considered to be of local significance include the RC Baker Memorial Museum and the Wooden Walking Beam (City of Coalinga 2009b).

The *Archaeological Survey Report for the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan, Segments 3, 4, and 9, City of Coalinga, Fresno County, California* (ASR) (SWCA 2021a) was prepared based on desktop-level review and intensive field surveys of the project area. Desktop-level review consists of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC). The records search includes coordination with the NRHP, California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Inventory of Historic Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory and Determinations of Eligibility. The SSJVIC records search identified six previously conducted cultural resource studies within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area and two studies within the project area. One historic resource was identified within the project area but does not overlap the proposed work or staging areas. An intensive field survey was conducted by SWCA on December 23, 2020. The field survey did not identify any additional resources within the project area.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

The project would result in the construction of three trail segments—Segments 3, 4, and 9—of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail. Segments 3 and 4 of the proposed trail are located within the former Southern Pacific Railroad corridor and yards in Coalinga; Segment 9 transects the former corridor. No original or replacement tracks remain within the project area, although elements of the graded rail bed are present in Segments 3 and 4. The former rail corridor is associated with the defunct branch line that ran from Goshen Junction in Tulare County southwest across the San Joaquin Valley into the foothills of the Coast Range as far as Alcalde Station, approximately 3 miles west of Coalinga. The development of this line in the 1880s was in part due to the 1876 land grant made to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company by the federal government (Southern Pacific Railroad 1876), but more particularly to the development of coal mines in the vicinity of Coalinga. The longevity of the line depended upon its profitability. By 1937 Southern Pacific Railroad's Goshen line extended no farther than Coalinga, where the company continued to benefit from freight shipments associated with local oil production, stock raising, and agricultural

crops. Though the operation of the line was initially important to the local communities it served, the rise of alternative modes of transport, aging rail infrastructure, and declines in certain sectors of the local economy made the Coalinga line increasingly obsolete. The City eventually acquired the rail corridor right-of-way after the Southern Pacific Railroad abandoned the line within city limits (U.S. Congress 1985); tracks were pulled up along the entire branch by the 1990s. Portions of the former railyards were abandoned, altered, or repurposed. The loss of integrity of the remaining historic-period resources in the project area renders them ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Similarly, they do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR or otherwise constitute historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Therefore, the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource and *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

The SSJVIC records search indicates that one previously recorded cultural resource (P-10-003930) is located within the APE. One additional resource (SPHI-FRE-003) was located within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE (Table 5).

Table 5. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25-Mile of the Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	NRHP Eligibility Status	Recorded by and Year	Proximity to APE
P-10-003930	CA-FRE-3109H	Historic: Southern Pacific Railroad	Unknown/ Not Evaluated	W.L. Norton (1998)	Within
N/A	SPHI-FRE-003	Point of Historical Interest: Coaling Station A	Unknown/ Not Evaluated	Unknown (1966)	Outside APE (within 0.25-mile buffer)

Historic archaeological resource P-10-003930 consists of multiple segments of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a portion of which intersects with Segment 9 and runs parallel to Segments 3 and 4 of the City's TMP. When the railroad grade was surveyed by SWCA, no evidence of P-10-003930 was identified on the surface. Much of the field in which Segment 9 is located has been heavily disturbed from past agricultural practices as well as vehicle and foot traffic. Similarly, the railroad grade corridor that is located parallel to Segments 3 and 4 has been subjected to vehicle and foot traffic as well as residential and commercial development. As discussed previously, these resources do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR or otherwise constitute historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. No additional resources were identified within the APE as a result of the records search, literature review, tribal consultation, or the intensive pedestrian survey.

Although no previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the project area, it is possible that ground-disturbing construction activities have the potential to result in inadvertent impacts to buried archaeological resources, if present within the proposed work areas. The uppermost 2–3 feet within the road prism of developed areas have largely been disturbed by excavation from the placement of utilities and associated infrastructure; however, it is possible that intact native soils remain capped at greater depth or within undeveloped areas. Where excavations for the proposed improvements occur in unpaved areas or exceed 2–3 feet in paved areas, there is increased potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits. Mitigation is provided to ensure impacts to any unknown resources that may be encountered during project development would be minimized. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

No human remains are known to exist within the project site; however, the discovery of unknown human remains is possible during ground-disturbing activities. Protocol for properly responding to the inadvertent discovery of human remains is identified in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and would be required to be printed on all building and grading plans per Mitigation Measure CR-3. Potential impacts related to disturbance of human remains would be less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure CR-3. Therefore, impacts related to disturbance of human remains would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

Conclusion

The project does not require removal of any buildings or structures that could be listed or eligible for listing as a historical resource. There are no known previously unrecorded historic or prehistoric archaeological resources within the project area. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 would ensure the project does not result in inadvertent impacts to unknown cultural resources or human remains. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse change to historical or archaeological resources and would not disturb any human remains. With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, impacts related to cultural resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

CR-1 Prior to construction activities, a City-qualified archaeologist shall coordinate with representatives from the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe to conduct cultural resource awareness training for all construction personnel including the following:

a. Review the types of archaeological artifacts that may be uncovered;

b. Provide examples of common archaeological artifacts to examine;

c. Review what makes an archaeological resource significant to archaeologists and local Native Americans;

d. Describe procedures for notifying involved or interested parties in case of a new discovery;

e. Describe reporting requirements and responsibilities of construction personnel;

f. Review procedures that shall be used to record, evaluate, and mitigate new discoveries; and

g. Describe procedures that would be followed in the case of discovery of disturbed as well as intact human burials and burial-associated artifacts.

CR-2 If cultural resources are encountered during subsurface earthwork activities, all ground-disturbing activities within a 25-foot radius of the find shall cease and the City shall be notified immediately. Work shall not continue until a City-qualified archaeologist assesses the find and determines the need for further study. If the find includes Native American-affiliated materials, a local Native American tribal representative will be contacted to work in conjunction with the City-approved archaeologist to determine the need for further study. A standard inadvertent discovery clause shall be included in every grading and construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. Any previously unidentified resources found during construction shall be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria by a qualified archaeologist.

If the resource is determined significant under CEQA, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a research design and archaeological data recovery plan, in conjunction with locally affiliated Native American representative(s) as necessary, that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant. The archaeologist shall also perform appropriate technical analysis, prepare a comprehensive report, and file it with the SSJVIC, located at the California State University, Bakersfield, and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered materials.

CR-3 In the event that human remains are exposed during ground-disturbing activities associated with the project, an immediate halt work order shall be issued, and the City Assistant Manager and locally affiliated Native American representative(s) (as necessary) shall be notified. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. These requirements shall be printed on all building and grading plans.

VI. Energy

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is the primary electricity provider for the city. Of PG&E's electricity mix, 100% is sourced from greenhouse gas (GHG)-free sources, with 29% being sourced from renewable sources (PG&E 2019). The City is one of only three local jurisdictions in California that owns and operates a natural gas distribution system. The City purchases natural gas from PG&E at a large meter station and it is then distributed to households through City's distribution infrastructure.

The California Building Code (CBC) contains standards that regulate the method of use, properties, performance, or types of materials used in the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or rehabilitation of a building or other improvement to real property. The CBC includes mandatory green building standards for residential and nonresidential structures, the most recent version of which are referred to as the *2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards*. These standards focus on four key areas: smart residential photovoltaic systems, updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to the exterior and vice versa), residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements, and non-residential lighting requirements.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025* identifies several policies and implementation measures related to fuel use, energy conservation, and energy efficiency, including, but not limited to, the following:

- **Policy AQ2-2:** Support upgrades and improvements to the transportation systems that benefit bicycle, pedestrian, and other non-vehicular forms of circulation.
    - **Implementation Measure AQ2.2-4:** Within two years of adoption of the General Plan, prepare a Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan to provide a comprehensive system of bikeways and pedestrian paths.
- **Policy AQ5-1:** Actively seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the Planning Area.
    - **Implementation Measure AQ5-1.4:** All City-funded projects that involve the disturbance of more than one acre shall use construction equipment that utilizes fuels, such as biodiesel, which reduce GHG emissions by 10% compared to typical fuels.
- **Policy AQ5-2:** Identify opportunities for creating energy conservation and efficiency programs for application in all City facilities, schools, and local businesses.
    - **Implementation Measure AQ5-2.1:** City buildings and facilities will be operated in the most energy-efficient manner without endangering public health and safety and without reducing public safety or service levels.
- **Policy C1-6:** Encourage the use of transportation alternatives that reduce the use of personal vehicles.
- **Policy C2-1:** Promote non-motorized bike and pedestrian circulation facilities to serve all areas of the City and link regional systems, with priority coordination with school, park, transit, and other major facilities.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Project implementation would require minimal consumption of energy resources. During construction, fossil fuels and electricity would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. The energy consumed during construction would be temporary and would not represent a significant or wasteful demand on available resources.

Upon completion of construction activities, energy consumption of the project would be negligible. The proposed multi-use pathway would be primarily used by local residents and would not result in significant new vehicle miles traveled (VMT) based on the size and nature of the amenity. The project does not include the installation of any new light fixtures, and the only component of the project that would require any energy would be the installation of three bike and pedestrian counters (EcoCounters) to tally actual use on the new trail system. There are no unique project characteristics that would result in a significant increase in energy usage, or an inefficient, wasteful use, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. In addition, the provision of a new pedestrian and bicycle path may replace a portion of current vehicle trips and lead to an overall decrease in vehicle trips made within the city. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Implementation of the project would not result in a significant new energy demand and there are no project components or operations that would conflict with the City's General Plan goals, policies, or implementation measures, or any other state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Construction of the project would be required to comply with state laws and regulations, including the most recent CBC requirements and construction vehicle queuing restrictions. Upon completion of the construction phase of the project, the new multi-use pathway and associated features would use a marginal amount of energy and would not conflict with applicable state or local regulations associated with renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

The project would not result in a significant energy demand during short-term construction or long-term operations and would not conflict with state or local renewable energy or energy efficiency plans. Therefore, potential impacts related to energy would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

VII. Geology and Soils

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
(i) 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(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, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e)	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) is a California state law that was developed to regulate development near active faults and mitigate the surface fault rupture potential and other hazards. The Alquist-Priolo Act identifies active earthquake fault zones and restricts the construction of habitable structures over known active or potentially active faults. An active fault, as defined by state law, is a fault that has been proven by direct geologic evidence to indicate movement within the last 11,000 years.

The city of Coalinga is located within a region of California that is historically and currently seismically active. Numerous mapped faults in the area could produce significant ground shaking, including the San Andreas, Pond-Poso Creek, and White Wolf faults located west and south of the city. Active faults surrounding the San Andreas Fault produced large earthquakes in the twentieth century and are expected to produce similar large earthquakes in the future (City of Coalinga 2009b).

The two principal seismic hazards to property in the Coalinga area are: (1) damage to structures and foundations due to strong ground shaking, and (2) surface rupture of earth materials along fault traces. To protect structures from the hazards of surface ground rupture, the CDOC Division of Mines and Geology, under the state-mandated Alquist Priolo Special Studies Zone Act of 1972, delineated special study zones along active or potentially active faults. The Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act zoned the area located along the Nunez Fault for special studies. The Nunez Fault is located approximately 6 miles northwest of Coalinga (City of Coalinga 2009b).

Ground shaking refers to the motion that occurs in response to local and regional earthquakes. Seismic ground shaking is influenced by the proximity of the site to an earthquake fault, the intensity of the seismic event, and the underlying soil composition. Ground shaking can endanger life and safety due to damage or collapse of structures or lifeline facilities. The CBC includes requirements that structures be designed to resist a certain minimum seismic force resulting from ground motion.

Liquefaction is the sudden loss of soil strength due to a rapid increase in soil pore water pressures resulting from ground shaking during an earthquake. Liquefaction potential increases with earthquake magnitude and ground shaking duration. Low-lying areas adjacent to creeks, rivers, beaches, and estuaries underlain by unconsolidated alluvial soil are most likely to be vulnerable to liquefaction. The CBC requires the assessment of liquefaction in the design of all structures.

Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of ancient environments, including fossilized bone, shell, and plant parts; impressions of plant, insect, or animal parts preserved in stone; and preserved tracks of insects and animals. Paleontological resources are considered nonrenewable resources under federal and

state law. Paleontological sensitivity is defined as the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils, as determined by rock type, past history of the rock unit in producing fossil materials, and fossil sites that have been recorded in the unit.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a-i) 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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Based on the CDOC Fault Activity Map of California, the project site is not located within a mapped Alquist-Priolo earthquake hazard zone and the nearest mapped fault is located approximately 4.5 miles from any portion of the project site (CDOC 2015). Therefore, the project would not have the potential to result in substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault and impacts would be *less than significant.*

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

As described in the setting above, the project site is located within a historically and currently seismically active area. The project includes construction of new segments of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with fencing, signage, and landscaping. The project does not include new structures, such as bridges, or other unique components, that would be particularly sensitive to seismic ground shaking or result in an increased risk of injury or damage as a result of ground shaking. Implementation of the project would not expose people or structures to significant increased risks associated with seismic ground shaking; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant.*

a-iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction occurs in an earthquake-prone area underlain by alluvium and where the ground water table is less than 50 feet below the surface. Given the depth of the groundwater table in the Coalinga area (300–400 feet) the potential for liquefaction is considered very low (City of Coalinga 2009a). The project includes construction of new segments of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with fencing, signage, and landscaping. The project does not include new structures or other unique components that would be particularly sensitive to seismic-related ground failure or result in an increased risk of injury for damage as a result from seismic-related ground failure; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

a-iv) Landslides?

Landslides and slope instability can occur as a result of wet weather, weak soils, improper grading, improper drainage, steep slopes, adverse geologic structure, earthquakes, or a combination of these factors. Each of the proposed trail segments would be located on nearly level to gently sloping land and would not be located adjacent to steep slopes with the potential for landslides (TopoQuest 2016). Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides, and potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The project would include minor grading and vegetation removal activities to prepare each of the trail segment locations for construction of the proposed multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path. Ground-

disturbing construction activities may result in wind- and water-driven soil erosion and loss of topsoil if soil is stockpiled or exposed.

Project construction activities would be required to comply with a SWPPP and associated BMPs to ensure that potential water quality impacts during construction from soil erosion would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. In the long-term, pavement and new landscaping, including tree installation, would reinforce soil stability.

Compliance with all applicable state and local regulations related to erosion control, as well as preparation and compliance with the BMPs included in the project SWPPP, would ensure potential impacts related to soil erosion and the loss of topsoil would be reduced to l*ess than significant.*

c) Would the project 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, liquefaction or collapse?

The project includes construction of new segments of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with fencing, signage, and landscaping. Each of the proposed trail segments would be located on nearly level to gently sloping land and would not be located on or adjacent to steep slopes with the potential for landslides (TopoQuest 2016). Based on current mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the project is not located in an area with known current or historical subsidence (USGS 2018). The project does not include substantial amounts of grading, new structures, or other unique components that would result in unstable earth conditions or increased risk of landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Shrink/swell potential is the extent to which the soil shrinks as it dries out or swells when it gets wet. The extent of shrinking and swelling is influenced by the amount and type of clay in the soil. Shrinking and swelling of soils can cause damage to building foundations, roads and other structures. A high shrink/swell potential indicates a hazard to maintenance of structures built in, on, or with material having this rating. Moderate and low ratings lessen the hazard accordingly.

Based on the NRCS Web Soil Survey, soils located within the project site have very low shrink/swell potential (NRCS 2021). Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

The project does not include construction of new restroom facilities or other structures that would require installation of an on-site sewer system or septic tank. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

The project would include excavation and grading ranging from 1 to 3 feet in depth, including 6 to 12 inches for multi-trail grading and construction and up to 3 feet for various traffic signage and barrier foundations. According to the General Plan FEIR, the City's soil and bedrock conditions are not likely to contain paleontological resources (City of Coalinga 2009b). The project site is underlain by Holocene-age surficial sediments composed of alluvial gravel, sand, and clay of valley areas (Diblee 2007). This unit is

commonly found alongside stream channels and, due to its young age, is unlikely to preserve fossils (SWCA 2017). In addition, the project would not result in deep cuts into a hillside or deep excavations on-site that could disturb the underlying geologic unit. Therefore, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The project would not be located in an area with high potential for fault rupture, liquefaction, landslides, or subsidence, and would not result in an increased risk of life or property from these geologic hazards. While the project is located in a seismically active area and may be subject to ground shaking during the life of the project, the project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects from strong seismic ground shaking. Potential impacts associated with expansive soils, soil septic tank capability, and paleontological resources would be less than significant. Therefore, potential impacts associated with geology and soils would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

GHGs are any gases that absorb infrared radiation in the atmosphere, and are different from the criteria pollutants discussed in Section III, Air Quality, above. The primary GHGs that are emitted into the atmosphere as a result of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. These are most commonly emitted through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), agricultural practices, decay of organic waste in landfills, and a variety of other chemical reactions and industrial processes (e.g., the manufacturing of cement).

Carbon dioxide is the most abundant GHG and is estimated to represent approximately 80–90% of the principal GHGs that are currently affecting the earth's climate. According to the CARB, transportation (vehicle exhaust) and electricity generation are the main sources of GHGs in the state.

Statewide legislation, rules, and regulations have been adopted to reduce GHG emissions from significant sources. Senate Bill (SB) 32 and Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 extended the state's GHG reduction goals and required the CARB to regulate sources of GHGs to meet a state goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Other

statewide policies adopted to reduce GHG emissions include AB 32, SB 375, SB 97, Clean Car Standards, Low Carbon Fuel Standard, Renewable Portfolio Standard, CBC, and the California Solar Initiative.

Plans, policies, and guidelines have also been established at the regional and local levels to address GHG emissions and climate change effects within the city. On December 17, 2009, the SJVAPCD adopted *Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA* (SJVAPCD 2009b) and the *District Policy: Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for Stationary Source Projects Under CEQA When Serving as the Lead Agency* (SJVAPCD 2009a). The guidance and policy rely on the use of performance-based standards, otherwise known as Best Performance Standards (BPS), to assess significance of project-specific GHG emissions on global climate change during the environmental review process, as required by CEQA. Projects implementing BPS would be determined to have a less than cumulatively significant impact. Alternatively, demonstration of a 29% reduction in GHG emissions, from business-as-usual, is required to determine that a project would have a less than cumulatively significant impact.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element* (General Plan Chapter 5; City of Coalinga 2009a) includes a policy and two implementation measures that address GHG emissions:

- **Policy AQ5-1:** Actively seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the Planning Area.
    - **Implementation Measure AQ5-1.1:** The City shall implement regulations issued by the California Air Resources Board to reduce the amount of GHG emissions that could potentially occur as a result of implementation of the proposed General Plan. The City may alter implementation of these regulations as new information becomes available from the State regarding GHG emissions and thresholds to determine the significance of these emissions. This implementation program shall not be construed as to prohibit the City of Coalinga from adopting more stringent regulations to reduce GHG emissions, should the City deem them appropriate.
    - **Implementation Measure AQ5-1.2:** The City should support the development and implementation of a Community Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan). At a minimum, this Plan should incorporate and implement feasible GHG mitigation measures to achieve the following:
        (a) Reduce net emissions of GHG emissions from Coalinga
        (b) Reduce the net impacts of energy production
        (c) Reduce the costs of energy to the City and its residents reduce the City's vulnerability to changes in energy availability and price
        (d) Increase public awareness of energy issues and potential impacts
        (e) Monitor the cost and effectiveness of the City's methods to reduce GHG emissions so that the City may learn by and improve on them
        (f) Any additional impacts identified as relevant and current by the City of Coalinga.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Based on the SJVAPCD's *Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA*, GHG emissions from development projects primarily occur through

energy consumption and VMT. Projects implementing BPS would be determined to have a less-than-cumulatively-significant impact. Alternatively, demonstration of a 29% reduction in GHG emissions, from business-as-usual, is required to determine that a project would have a less-than-cumulatively-significant impact (SJVAPCD 2009b).

BPS are defined as the most effective achieved-in-practice means of reducing or limiting GHG emissions from a GHG emissions source. For traditional stationary source projects, BPS include equipment type, equipment design, and operational and maintenance practices for the identified service, operation, or emissions unit class and category. For development projects, BPS focus on measures that improve energy efficiency and those that reduce VMT.

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction equipment and would result in approximately 163.1 metric tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions per year of construction activities. The GHG emissions produced during construction would be temporary in nature and would be typical of other similar construction activities in the city. Federal and state regulations in place require fuel-efficient equipment and vehicles and prohibit wasteful activities, such as diesel idling. Construction contractors, in an effort to ensure cost efficiency, would not be expected to engage in wasteful or unnecessary energy and fuel practices.

The project includes the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's ATP. Based on the emissions estimate performed through CalEEMod, the project would not result in any operational CO_2 emissions. The project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers, such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs, and would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. The project as a whole would serve to reduce VMT within the city. Therefore, potential impacts associated with GHG emissions or conflict with a GHG emission reduction plan would be *less than significant.*

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

See discussion under threshold *a*, above.

Conclusion

The project would not generate significant GHG emissions above existing levels and would not exceed any applicable GHG thresholds, contribute considerably to cumulatively significant GHG emissions, or conflict with plans adopted to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, potential impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Site (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the state, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements related to the disclosure of information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. California Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. Various state and local government agencies are required to track and document hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. The California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database tracks DTSC cleanup, permitting, enforcement, and investigation efforts at hazardous waste facilities and sites with known contamination, such as federal superfund sites, state response sites, voluntary cleanup sites, school cleanup sites, school investigation sites, and military evaluation sites (DTSC 2021). The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database contains records for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water in California, such as Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites, Department of Defense sites, and Cleanup Program Sites (SWRCB 2021). The remaining data regarding facilities or sites identified as meeting the "Cortese List" requirements can be located on the Cal/EPA website (Cal/EPA 2021).

The USEPA's Superfund program is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters (USEPA 2021). Based

on a review of the DTSC EnviroStor database, proposed Trail Segment 9, the southernmost segment, is located within 0.25 mile of the City of Coalinga Asbestos Site, a federal Superfund site (DTSC 2021).

The City of Coalinga Asbestos site is an operable unit on the Atlas Asbestos and Coalinga Asbestos Mine (aka Johns-Manville Coalinga Asbestos Mill) National Priorities List (NPL). Historically, asbestos was transported from various milling sources to the city of Coalinga for eventual shipment out of Coalinga by rail or truck. The site is located on a parcel of land in the southwestern corner of Coalinga in a mixed-use residential/industrial area. The asbestos waste contained chrysotile asbestos ranging up to 50% by weight. In July 1989, the USEPA signed a Consent Decree with Southern Pacific Transportation Company (SPTC) for response activities leading through to remedy for the City. Contaminated soils above 1% asbestos were excavated, consolidated, and encapsulated in an engineered cap on-site. An environmental restriction was recorded by SPTC in June 1990. Operation and Maintenance of the remedy is ongoing (DTSC 2021).

No other open/active contamination or hazardous waste sites are located within 0.25 mile of the project area (DTSC 2021; SWRCB 2021).

The nearest portion of the project area to the Coalinga Municipal Airport is located approximately 2.7 miles west of the airport. The nearest schools to Segments 3 and 4 are Cambridge High School and the Central California School of Continuing Education, located approximately 0.36 mile west and 0.37 mile south of Trail Segments 3 and 4, respectively. The nearest school to Segment 9 is Faith Christian Academy, located approximately 0.72 mile northwest of Segment 9.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

The proposed project is anticipated to require limited quantities of hazardous substances, including gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc. during construction. Temporary storage containers (e.g., bulk aboveground storage tanks, 55-gallon drums, sheds/trailers, etc.) may be used by the project contractor for equipment refueling and maintenance purposes during construction activities. Handling of these materials has the potential to result in an accidental release. Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety laws. Additionally, the construction contractor would be required to implement BMPs for the storage, use, and transportation of hazardous materials during all construction activities.

The project does not propose the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous substances after construction activities are completed. Any commonly-used hazardous substances within the project site (e.g., fuel, oils, paints, etc.) would be transported, stored, and used according to regulatory requirements and existing procedures for the handling of hazardous materials. Therefore, potential impacts associated with routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be *less than significant.*

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The project does not propose the handling or use of hazardous materials or volatile substances that would result in a significant risk of upset or accidental release conditions. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to require use of limited quantities of hazardous substances, including gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc. Construction contractors would be required to comply with

applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety laws for the handling of hazardous materials, including response and clean-up requirements for any minor spills.

As described in Section III, Air Quality, the project is located near an area with potential for NOA to occur. The project would require minor grading and could result in the release of asbestos that could result in adverse effects to human health. Mitigation Measure AQ-3 has been identified to require a geologic evaluation to determine if NOA is present within the area that would be disturbed. If NOA levels are detected that could pose a threat to human health, an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan shall be prepared and implemented to ensure all applicable CARB protocols are followed to the satisfaction of the SJVAPCD. Therefore, potential impacts associated with hazards to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The nearest schools to Segments 3 and 4 are Cambridge High School and the Central California School of Continuing Education, located approximately 0.36 mile west and 0.37 mile south of Segments 3 and 4, respectively. The nearest school to Segment 9 is Faith Christian Academy, located approximately 0.72 mile northwest of Segment 9. There are no school facilities located within 0.25 mile of any portion of the project site; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Based on a review of the DTSC EnviroStor database, proposed Segment 9 is located within 0.25 mile of the City of Coalinga Asbestos Site, a federal Superfund site (DTSC 2021). Based on the DTSC file of this site, the soil in the immediate area has potential for hazardous levels of NOA. The project would require minor grading and could result in the release of asbestos, which could result in adverse effects to human health. Mitigation Measure AQ-3 has been identified to require a geologic evaluation to determine if NOA is present within the area that would be disturbed. If NOA levels are detected that could pose a threat to human health, an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan shall be prepared and implemented to ensure all applicable CARB protocols are followed to the satisfaction of the SJVAPCD.

No other open/active contamination or hazardous waste sites are located within 0.25 mile of the project area (DTSC 2021; SWRCB 2021). Therefore, potential impacts associated with location on a hazardous material site would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The project is located a minimum of 2.7 miles west of the Coalinga Municipal Airport. The project includes construction of new segments of a multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path with fencing, signage, and landscaping. No new lighting, tall structures, or other components that could result in increased airport-related hazards are proposed as a part of the project. Future bicyclists and pedestrians utilizing the proposed trail segments would not be subject to excessive airport-related noise due to the distance from the site to the airport. Therefore, potential impacts associated with safety hazards from nearby airport facilities would be *less than significant.*

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant temporary or permanent impact on any adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. No breaks in utility service or road closures would occur as a result of project implementation. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Based on the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, Coalinga is located in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) (CAL FIRE 2021). Project construction activities would be required to comply with the California Fire Code and would not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. The project does not include any new structures for human occupation and does not include any new components that would be particularly vulnerable to wildfire or exacerbate the risk for wildfire. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

Potential impacts associated with disturbance of NOA would be mitigated to less than significant through implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-3.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure AQ-3.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

Coalinga is located within the Arroyo Pasajero watershed, which encompasses a drainage area of approximately 530 square miles that extends from the Diablo Range to the west into the San Joaquin Valley to the east. Warthan, Los Gatos, Jacalitos, Coalmine Canyon, and Arroyo Pasajero Creeks are located within the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI), flowing past the city in a northeasterly direction. Los Gatos and Warthan Creeks flow easterly out of the southern hills of the Diablo Range and converge at the eastern edge of the Coalinga city limits, which then forms the Arroyo Pasajero. Jacalitos Creek converges with Los Gatos Creek approximately 5 miles east outside of the city limits. In the far southeast corner of the City's proposed Area of Interest (AOI), Zapato Chino Creek flows through the Palvarado Gap into the San Joaquin Valley. These creeks all flow northeast within the Arroyo Pasajero watershed (City of Coalinga 2009b).

Construction sites that disturb 1 acre or more must obtain coverage under the SWRCB Construction General Permit. The Construction General Permit requires the preparation of a SWPPP to minimize on-site sedimentation and erosion. There are several types of projects that are exempt from preparing a SWPPP, including routine maintenance to existing developments, emergency construction activities, and projects exempted by the SWRCB or RWQCB.

For planning purposes, the flood event most often used to delineate areas subject to flooding is the 100-year flood, which is a flood event of a magnitude that would be equal to or exceeded at an average of once during a 100-year period. Floodways are defined as stream channels plus adjacent floodplains that must be kept free of encroachment as much as possible so that 100-year floods can be carried without substantial increases (no more than one foot) in flood elevations. Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, no portions of the project site are located within a 100-year flood zone or floodway (FEMA 2009).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Based on reconnaissance-level biological surveys conducted in April and July 2021 (SWCA 2021b), there are no surface water features located within the project area. Implementation of the project would not substantially change the volume or velocity of runoff leaving any point of the site or result in a significant increase in impervious surface area.

The project site is generally flat and therefore would not be particularly susceptible to erosion. Project construction activities would be required to prepare and submit a SWPPP, which will be administered throughout project construction. The SWPPP would be required to incorporate BMPs to ensure that potential water quality impacts during construction from soil erosion would be sufficiently reduced. The project would not substantially affect surface water or groundwater quality; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation provides domestic water service to Coalinga. The major source of water is the Central Valley Project via the Coalinga Canal. The General Plan FEIR concluded that groundwater in the area is unsuitable for domestic water use and is only marginally suitable for agricultural uses given the elevated concentrations of total dissolved solids. The proposed project would not use groundwater for construction or operation; therefore, the proposed project would not increase the use of groundwater.

The project would develop portions of Segments 3, 4, and 9, totaling approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail system. The proposed trails would be comprised of 10-foot-wide paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders, consistent with the Caltrans-preferred specifications for a Class I Bikeway. This would result in approximately 82,800 square feet (1.9 acres) of new impervious surface area. The proposed pathway would be cradled by a 4-foot crushed stone walking/jogging path on one side and a 2-foot-wide drainage section on the opposite side. Because the new pathway would be linear and distributed over 0.87 mile, the project would not result in interference with groundwater recharge or otherwise impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

c-i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Project construction activities would be required to prepare and submit a SWPPP, which will be administered throughout project construction. The SWPPP would be required to incorporate BMPs to ensure that potential water quality impacts during construction from soil erosion would be sufficiently reduced.

Upon completion of construction activities, the project would result in approximately 82,800 square feet (1.9 acres) of new impervious surface area. Because the new pathway would be linear and distributed over 0.87 mile, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

c-ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

Upon completion of construction activities, the project would result in approximately 82,800 square feet (1.9 acres) of new impervious surface area. Because the new pathway would be linear and distributed over 0.87 mile, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or result in flooding on- or off-site; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

c-iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Upon completion of construction activities, the project would result in approximately 82,800 square feet (1.9 acres) of new impervious surface area. Because the new pathway would be linear and distributed over 0.87 mile, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, result in the creation or contribution of runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Project construction activities would be required to prepare and submit a SWPPP, which will be administered throughout project construction. The SWPPP would be required to incorporate BMPs to ensure that potential water quality impacts during construction from soil erosion would be sufficiently reduced; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

c-iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Based on the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, no portions of the project site are located within a 100-year flood zone or floodway (FEMA 2009); therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The project site is located approximately 58 miles east of the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, there is no potential for the project to be inundated by a tsunami. Similarly, the project is not located adjacent to any bodies of water with the potential for a seiche to occur. Based on the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, no portions of the project site are located within a 100-year flood zone or floodway (FEMA 2009). Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Implementation of the project would not substantially change the volume or velocity of runoff leaving any point of the site or result in a significant increase in impervious surface area. The project site is generally flat and therefore would not be particularly susceptible to erosion. Project construction activities would be required to prepare and submit a SWPPP, which will be administered throughout project construction. The SWPPP would be required to incorporate BMPs to ensure that potential water quality impacts during construction from soil erosion would be sufficiently reduced. The project would not substantially affect surface water or groundwater quality and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The project would not result in potentially significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality and mitigation measures are not required.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XI. Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

Segments 3 and 4 are located in a former railroad corridor in the northeast portion of the city and are surrounded by single-family residential development to the west and undeveloped land, unpaved roads, and agricultural land uses to the north and east; Segment 9 is located in a vacant lot in the southern portion of the city and is surrounded by residential land uses to the north, the Mid Valley Disposal facility to the south, undeveloped agricultural land to the east and southwest, and light manufacturing/business land uses to the west.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025* identifies several policies applicable to the project (City of Coalinga 2009a):

- **Policy AQ2-1:** The City shall encourage and support development projects that propose alternatives to standard vehicle trips.
- **Policy AQ2-2:** The City shall support upgrades and improvements to the transportation system that benefit bicycle, pedestrian, and other non-vehicular forms of circulation.
- **Policy C1-6:** The City shall encourage the use of transportation alternatives that reduce the use of personal vehicles.
- **Policy C2-1:** Promote non-motorized bike and pedestrian circulation facilities to serve all areas of the City and link regional systems, with priority coordination with school, park, transit, and major facilities.
- **Policy OSC1-3:** Protect special-status plant and animal species and their habitat in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- **Policy OSC2-1:** Identify and protect significant historic and archaeological resources in the City of Coalinga.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project does not propose project elements or components that would physically divide the site from surrounding areas and uses. The project would be consistent with the general level of development within the project vicinity and would not create, close, or impede any existing public or private roads, or create any other barriers to movement or accessibility within the community. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The City's General Plan identifies goals, policies, and implementation measures for the protection of natural resources, including scenic resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, mineral resources, open space, and water resources. The project would implement measures to mitigate potential impacts associated with air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, and noise, which would be consistent with the *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element* (Chapter 5), *Open Space and Conservation Element* (Chapter 3), and *Circulation Element* (Chapter 4). With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the project would be consistent with standards and policies set forth in the City's General Plan, SJVAPCD regulations, and other land use policies applicable to the project area. In addition, the project would be required to be consistent with standards set forth by the Coalinga Fire Department (CFD) and the City Public Works Department; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

Conclusion

The project would not result in the division of an established community. The project would be consistent with local and regional land use designations, plans, and policies with implementation of identified mitigation measures. Therefore, potential impacts related to land use and planning would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-4, CR-1 through CR-3, and N-1 through N-2.

XII. Mineral Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally- important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

Coalinga's history is deeply rooted in the minerals and other extracted natural resources known to occur in the area. Extracted resources include fossil fuels, such as oil and coal; aggregate products, such as sand and gravel; and other metals and minerals. Oil development in the Coalinga area began as early as 1864, when efforts were made to produce oil from hand-dug oil wells. Today, extensive oil recovery operations are located mostly to the north of the city. Oil companies such as Chevron USA, Union Oil Company, Shell Production and Santa Fe Energy have substantial land holdings in the area. Coal, in the form of

lignite, occurs northwest and southwest of Coalinga but has not been commercially mined for 100 years (City of Coalinga 2009a).

Asbestos is surface mined in large quantities approximately 20 miles northwest of Coalinga. The serpentine host rock in which it is found covers approximately 2,000 square miles, and as much as 50% of this rock could be asbestos. Total reserves are not known, but the deposit has been estimated to contain more than 100 million tons of ore. This area is one of the nation's principal producers of asbestos and contains one of the world's largest deposits of short-fiber asbestos (City of Coalinga 2009a).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

There are no known mineral resources located within the project site; the nearest active surface mines are located near the former airport property, approximately 3 miles northwest of the project site. The project site is not zoned or designated for mineral extraction, and the extraction of minerals on the project site would result in an incompatible use due to its close proximity to residential neighborhoods. The project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state nor the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally- important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

See discussion under threshold *a*, above.

Conclusion

The project would not result in potentially significant impacts related to mineral resources and mitigation measures are not required.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XIII. Noise

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
(a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

Community noise levels are typically measured in terms of A-weighted decibels (dBA). A-weighting is a frequency correction that correlates overall sound pressure levels with the frequency response of the human ear. Equivalent noise level (Leq) is the average noise level on an energy basis for a specific time period. The duration of noise and the time of day at which it occurs are important factors in determining the impact of noise on communities. The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) and Day-Night Average Level (Ldn) account for the time of day and duration of noise generation. These indices are time-weighted average values equal to the amount of acoustic energy equivalent to a time-varying sound over a 24-hour period. Primary sources of noise in the project site include noise from surrounding agricultural operations, noise from the adjacent Sequoia Packing Company to the north, and noise from vehicles on adjacent roadways.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element* (General Plan Chapter 5) provides a policy framework for addressing potential noise impacts in the planning process and includes noise compatibility standards for noise exposure by land use as shown in Table 6 (City of Coalinga 2009a).

Table 6. Acceptable Noise Levels by Land Use

Land Use	Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Level (Ldn), dB							
	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
Residential: Low-Density Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes								
Residential: Multi-Family								
Transient Lodging: Motels, Hotels								
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes								
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters								
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports								
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks								
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries								
Office Buildings, Business, Commercial and Professional								
Normally Acceptable	Specified land use is satisfactory, based on the assumption that any buildings are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.							

Land Use		Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Level (Ldn), dB							
		50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
Conditionally Acceptable		New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in design.							
Normally Acceptable		New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in design.							
Clearly Acceptable		New construction or development should generally be discouraged.							
Nature of the noise environment where the CNEL or Ldn Level is: **Below 55 dB:** Relatively quiet suburban or urban areas, no arterial streets within one block, no freeways within one-quarter mile. **55-65 dB:** Mostly somewhat noisy urban areas, near but not directly adjacent to high volumes of traffic. **65-75 dB:** Very noisy urban areas near arterials, freeways, or airports. **75+ dB:** Extremely noisy urban areas adjacent to freeways or under airport traffic patterns. Hearing damage with constant exposure outdoors.									

Source: City of Coalinga 2009a.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Project construction would result in a temporary increase in noise levels associated with grading, construction activities, equipment, and vehicle trips. Portions of all three proposed trail segments would occur within 100 to 130 feet of residential land uses.

Table 7. Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment Type	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 Feet from Source
Backhoe	80
Compactor	80
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Dozer	85
Excavator	85
Heavy Truck	84
Paver	85
Roller	80
Scraper	85
Water Truck	76

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1971.

Noise naturally attenuates (diminishes) at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance (Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] 2013), so maximum construction noise levels at the nearest residential land uses would range between 70 dBA and 79 dBA.

Construction-related noise could temporarily exceed standards established in the City's General Plan, affecting the residential single-family subdivisions located west of Segments 3 and 4 and north of Segment 9. Mitigation Measures N-1 and N-2 have been incorporated to minimize all potential impacts related to construction noise. These measures include adherence to the City's construction work hours, implementation of noise control for stationary equipment, and proper maintenance of all equipment to avoid unnecessary increased noise levels. Construction-related noise would be variable, temporary, and limited in duration and nature. With implementation of these noise reduction measures, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

The project would result in the establishment of a new bicycle and pedestrian pathway in an area where there are no existing public recreational facilities. This would result in a minor increase in noise levels within the project site from users of the new trail; however, trail usership would not be expected to result in a noticeable increase in the ambient noise environment or produce noise levels above typical residential uses. The project would have the potential to induce a minor increase in vehicle traffic at the trail entrance locations but would not result in a substantial increase above existing traffic levels at these locations because many trail users would walk and/or bike to the trail from nearby residential areas. The project does not propose any uses or features that would generate a significant permanent source of mobile or stationary noise sources. Ambient noise levels at the project site and in surrounding areas after project implementation would not be significantly different than existing levels. With implementation of Mitigation Measures N-1 and N-2, potential impacts would be less than significant; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The project does not propose pile-driving or other high-impact activities that would generate substantial groundborne noise or groundborne vibration during construction. Heavy equipment would generate groundborne noise and vibration, but these activities would be limited in duration and consistent with other standard construction activities. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be *less than significant.*

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

The project site is located a minimum of 2.7 miles west of the Coalinga Municipal Airport. The project site is not located within or adjacent to an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or private airstrip; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

Potential noise levels generated by construction activities may temporarily exceed noise standards set forth in the City's Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element. Mitigation Measures N-1 and N-2 have been identified to reduce potential impacts associated with construction noise to less than significant. No other potentially significant impacts associated with noise would result from the project.

Mitigation Measures

N-1 During project construction, construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. in accordance with the City's Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element. Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Construction activities that do not require the use of mechanical equipment are not subject to these restrictions.

Stationary construction equipment that generates noise that exceeds 65 dBA at the project boundaries shall be shielded with the most modern noise control devices (i.e., mufflers, lagging, and/or motor enclosures). Impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, rock drills) used for project construction shall be hydraulically or electrically powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used.

N-2 All equipment shall be properly maintained to ensure that no additional noise, due to worn or improperly maintained parts, is generated. Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far as practical from sensitive noise receptors. Every effort shall be made to create the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities.

XIV. Population and Housing

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

The *City of Coalinga Housing Element* assesses the current and projected housing needs of all segments of the community and identifies land and programs to provide adequate housing to meet those needs. The City's Housing Element was updated in 2016 as a part of a Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element with 11 of the 15 other cities in Fresno County, which allowed for countywide housing issues and needs to be more effectively addressed at the regional level rather than just at the local level (Fresno County et al. 2016). Regional efforts also provide the opportunity for the local governments in the county to work together to accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) assigned to the Fresno County region.

Coalinga had a population of 13,380 in 2010 and Fresno County had a total population of over 960,000 in 2014. More than half the countywide population resides in the city of Fresno. The unincorporated area has the next largest population of 169,500, followed by the city of Clovis with a population of 102,188. The remaining cities have populations of about 25,000 or less. The countywide average annual growth was

1.3% between 2000 and 2014, which was higher than the statewide annual growth rate of 0.9%. The city of Coalinga saw a 0.3% average annual growth between 2000 and 2014 (Fresno County et al. 2016).

The City's General Plan states that the population of Coalinga could reach build-out by the year 2025. This population growth may be accompanied by the development of 14,719 additional dwelling units. As such, the City's General Plan goals, policies, and implementation measures aim to accommodate the City's projected level of growth while avoiding harm to the environment and improving the overall quality of life in Coalinga.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses or the extension or establishment of roads, utilities, or other infrastructure that would induce development or population growth in new areas. The project would not generate a substantial number of new employment opportunities that would encourage population growth in the area. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial growth and *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The project would not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

The project would not result in potentially significant impacts related to population or housing and mitigation measures are not required.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XV. Public Services

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(c) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

Fire protection within the city is provided by the CFD, which is staffed by 18 full-time firefighters and located at 300 West Elm Avenue. The City also has "mutual aid" and "instant aid" agreements with the Fresno County Fire Protection District (FCFPD). Under the instant aid agreement, FCFPD automatically responds to critical facility fires in Coalinga. Critical facilities (i.e., those facilities which are occupied) in the city include schools, convalescent homes, prisons, and the hospital. In return, the CFD responds to any fire within 0.5 mile of the City's incorporated boundary.

Police protection is provided by the Coalinga Police Department (CPD), which is staffed by 15 sworn officers and located in the City Center at 270 North Sixth Street.

The proposed project is located within the Coalinga-Huron Unified School District (CHUSD), which includes five elementary schools, two middle schools, two continuation high schools, a community day school, and one senior high school. All of the CHUSD facilities are located in Coalinga except for one elementary school, a middle school, and a continuation high school, which are located in Huron. The Coalinga-Huron Recreation and Park District provides recreational facilities to the cities of Coalinga and Huron and the rural areas. The two developed parks in the city include Keck Park and George E. Olsen Memorial Park. Segments 3 and 4 are located approximately 0.8 mile northeast of Keck Park and 0.3 mile northwest of George E. Olsen Park. Segment 9 is located approximately 0.5 mile south of Keck Park and 1 mile southwest of George E. Olsen Memorial Park.

The City charges development impact fees to require proposed developments to fund wastewater treatment and disposal; water treatment, storage, and distribution; police services; fire services; streets; storm drainage; parks; community facilities; and habitat conservation. In addition, residential and commercial uses are subject to Coalinga-Huron Recreation and Park District impact fees. Residential, commercial, and rental self-storage developments are also subject to CHUSD impact fees. Lastly, all residential and non-residential developments (with the exception of educational and government facilities) are subject to Fresno Council of Governments transportation impact fees. The majority of these fees are scaled to the size and/or capacity of the proposed development, so that the fee reflects a fair-share contribution for the additional public services it would utilize (City of Coalinga 2018).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

The project site would be served by the CFD, which is located approximately 0.6 mile southwest of Segments 3 and 4 and 0.6 mile north of Segment 9. The project includes installation of a new bicycle and pedestrian pathway and would not result in new structures that would require fire protection or otherwise result in a notable increased demand for fire protection services. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Police protection?

The project site would be served by the CPD, which is located approximately 0.5 mile from Segments 3 and 4 and 0.7 mile from Segment 9. The project includes installation of a new bicycle and pedestrian pathway and would not result in an increase of the city population or otherwise result in an increased demand for police protection services. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Schools?

The project would not result in an increase of the city population or otherwise result in an increased demand on existing school district facilities. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Parks?

The project would not result in an increase of the city population or otherwise result in an increased demand on existing city park facilities. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Other public facilities?

The project would not result in an increase of the city population or otherwise result in an increased demand on existing post office or library facilities. The project would be considered a government non-residential development, and therefore would not be subject to transportation impact fees. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The project would not result in potentially significant impacts related to public services and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XVI. Recreation

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

The Coalinga-Huron Recreation and Park District provides recreational facilities to the cities of Coalinga and Huron and the rural areas. The two developed parks in the city include Keck Park and George E. Olsen Memorial Park. Segments 3 and 4 are located approximately 0.8 mile northeast of Keck Park and 0.3 mile northwest of George E. Olsen Park. Segment 9 is located approximately 0.5 mile south of Keck Park and 1 mile southwest of George E. Olsen Memorial Park. There are no existing recreational facilities located within the project site or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

The project includes installation of three segments of a new bicycle and pedestrian pathway. The project would not result in an increase of the city's population or otherwise result in an increased demand on existing recreational facilities within the city. Establishment of this new recreational facility may result in a slight decrease in use of existing park facilities by providing recreational facilities in close proximity to existing residential areas. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Construction and establishment of the proposed trail segments would have the potential to result in adverse physical effects on the environment associated with air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazards and hazardous materials, and noise, as described in the resource sections above. Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to these resource areas to less than significant; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

Conclusion

Potential impacts associated with development of the proposed recreational bicycle and pedestrian trail segments would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of the mitigation measures identified below.

Mitigation Measures

Implement mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-8, CR-1 through CR-3, N-1 and N-2.

XVII. Transportation

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Setting

In 2013 SB 743 was signed into law with the intent to "more appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions" and required the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to identify new metrics for identifying and mitigating transportation impacts within CEQA. As a result, in December 2018, the California Natural Resources Agency certified and adopted updates to the State CEQA Guidelines. The revisions included new requirements related to the implementation of SB 743 and identified VMT per capita, VMT per employee, and net VMT as new metrics for transportation analysis under CEQA (as detailed in Section 15064.3 [b]). Since July 1, 2020, the newly adopted VMT criteria for determining significance of transportation impacts was required to be implemented statewide.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Circulation Element* (General Plan Chapter 4) identifies goals, policies, and implementation measures to guide short- and long-range decision making by the community (City of Coalinga 2009a). Applicable goals, policies, and implementation measures to the project include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Goal C1:** A balanced, safe, and efficient circulation system that includes cars, public transportation, bicycles, and pedestrians while accommodating future growth, maintaining acceptable Levels of Service.
    - **Policy C1-6:** The City shall encourage the use of transportation alternatives that reduce the use of personal vehicles.
- **Goal C2:** A network of multi-use recreational trails along Los Gatos and Warthan Creeks with inner City and regional connections for use by local residents and visitors.

  - **Policy C2-1:** Promote non-motorized bike and pedestrian circulation facilities to serve all areas of the City and link regional systems, with priority coordination with school, park, transit, and major facilities.

- **Goal C3:** Create a system of pedestrian and bicycle routes and transit related facilities that provide an efficient alternative to automobile transportation.
  - **Policy C3-1:** Propose the installation of additional, distinctive transit stops at key activity areas and encourage covered shelters at new stops that are linked to safe pedestrian and bicycle routes.

The City's adopted ATP advances the three goals detailed above and identifies improvements for the City's active transportation network. The ATP identifies recommended trail facilities within and/or near the locations of the currently proposed Segments 3, 4, and 9 (City of Coalinga 2017).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The project includes the design, construction, and operation of three segments (Segments 3, 4, and 9) of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's TMP using ATP funding. The project would be consistent with the goals and policies identified in the City's General Plan pertaining to development of multi-use trails and bicycle infrastructure to reduce the use of personal vehicles and provide safe recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. The project would be consistent with the proposed active transportation network improvements detailed in the City's ATP and TMP. Therefore, the project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system and *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The City has not yet identified an appropriate model or method to estimate VMT for proposed land use development projects. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) states that if existing models or methods are not available to estimate the VMT for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's VMT qualitatively.

Based on the nature and location of the project, the project would not generate a significant increase in construction-related or operational traffic trips or VMT. The project would establish three segments of a proposed pedestrian and bicycle path that would primarily be used by local residents and would not result in the need for additional new or expanded transportation facilities. By design, the project is intended to reduce VMT by providing alternate modes of regional travel. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The project proposes development of three segments of a separated pedestrian walkway and bicycle path and would not allow for motorized vehicle access. The proposed trail segments would be comprised of 10-foot-wide paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders, consistent with the Caltrans-preferred specifications for a Class I Bikeway. The proposed paved pathway would be cradled by a 4-foot crushed stone walking/jogging path on one side and a 2-foot-wide drainage section on the opposite side. The paths would be positioned away from the nearest roadways but with connectivity at

key intersections to existing sidewalks and Class II and III bicycle routes on existing roads near the perimeter trail. The existing deteriorating barb-wire fencing located within Segment 9 would be replaced with split-rail fence to protect trail users and deter all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) from using the trail. Signage would be installed to alert trail users to places where the trail will interface with existing roads and destinations. The project has been designed to minimize potential safety hazards and restrict incompatible uses (e.g., ATVs); therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The project would not result in any road closures or otherwise affect emergency access to surrounding areas. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The project would not alter existing transportation facilities, result in the generation of substantial additional trips or VMT, or result in inadequate emergency access. The project has been designed to minimize potential safety hazards and restrict incompatible uses (e.g., ATVs). Therefore, potential impacts related to transportation would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
(i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐
(ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

Approved in 2014, AB 52 added tribal cultural resources to the categories of resources that must be evaluated under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources are defined as either of the following:

1) Sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k).

2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(c). In applying these criteria for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Recognizing that tribes have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if they have requested notice of projects proposed within that area. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe regarding the potential for adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources as a result of a project. Consultation may include discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the presence and/or significance of tribal cultural resources, the level of significance of a project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and available project alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe to avoid or lessen potential impacts on tribal cultural resources.

Environmental Evaluation

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

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

The Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe requested consultation notification from the City pursuant to AB 52. The City sent notification of a consultation opportunity to the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe regarding this project on July 14, 2021. Pursuant to AB 52, the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe had 30 days to respond in writing to request consultation. The City received a request for consultation pursuant to AB 52 for this project from Samantha McCarty of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 16, 2021. The City had a follow-up conversation with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 31, 2021, and incorporated additional information and mitigation requirements in this document following that conversation to address comments received.

The City has provided notice of the opportunity to consult with appropriate tribes per the requirements of AB 52 and the project site does not contain any known tribal cultural resources that have been listed or been found eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1.

The project is located within 1 mile of Warthan Creek and would require minimal grading and vegetation removal for site preparation activities. Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 have been included to protect tribal cultural resources in the event inadvertent discovery of resources occurs during project activities. Mitigation Measure CR-1 would require a City-qualified archaeologist to conduct cultural resource awareness training for all construction personnel prior to construction activities, Mitigation

Measure CR-2 requires that work be halted in the vicinity of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find, and Mitigation Measure CR-3 requires the project to comply with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. Implementation of the identified mitigation measures would ensure protection of tribal cultural resources during implementation of the project; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

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

See discussion under threshold *a-i*, above.

Conclusion

The City has provided notice of the opportunity to consult with appropriate tribes per the requirements of AB 52. The City received a request for consultation pursuant to AB 52 for this project from Samantha McCarty of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 16, 2021. The City had a follow-up conversation with the Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi-Yokut Tribe on August 31, 2021, and incorporated additional information and mitigation requirements in this document following that conversation to address comments received. Project activities are not anticipated to result in the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources; however, Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 have been included to ensure unknown tribal cultural resources and/or unknown human remains are protected during project activities. Therefore, with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The City controls and administers the wastewater system for both domestic and industrial sewage. The oldest portions of the City's wastewater collection system were constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to serve what is now the central portion of the city. As the city has grown, the collection system has been extended to serve new development. The collection system currently serves all developed areas within the city limits. Maintenance of the City's sewer system is financed by sewer charges, and extension of sewer mains to new development is paid for by the developer. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) under RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 94-184. There are no significant industrial users currently discharging into the WWTP. The WWTP is located at the confluence of Los Gatos and Warthan Creeks, approximately 1 mile east of the city.

The City is one of only three local jurisdictions in California that owns and operates a natural gas distribution system. The city has over 35 miles of gas lines, which were upgraded substantially after the 1983 earthquake. Between 200 and 210 million cubic feet of gas per year is distributed to 3,100 customers.

Currently, the City subcontracts its solid waste collection and disposal services within the city limits. The Coalinga Disposal Site, operated by the County of Fresno, is located 1 mile south of the city adjacent to SR 118. This landfill serves the cities of Coalinga and Huron, as well as the rural areas of southwestern Fresno County. Currently, the Coalinga Disposal Site averages 50 tons per day with a maximum daily permitted capacity of 100 tons per day; the city generates approximately 20 tons per day. The landfill is expected to serve the Coalinga region for the next 35–40 years. Once the landfill has reached capacity, local solid waste will be taken to the regional county landfill on American Avenue, approximately 45 miles east of the city. This landfill is presently expanding to 440 acres in order to accommodate regional growth (City of Coaling 2009a).

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The project would not result in a substantial increase in demand on water, wastewater, or stormwater collection, treatment, or disposal facilities and would not require the construction of new or expanded water, wastewater, or stormwater facilities. The project would not result in a substantial increase in energy demand, natural gas, or telecommunications; no new or expanded facilities would be required. No utility relocations are proposed. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation provides domestic water service to the City. The major source of water is the Central Valley Project through the Coalinga Canal. The project would be consistent with existing and planned levels and types of development in the project area and would not create new or expanded water supply entitlements. Short-term construction activities would require minimal amounts of water for dust suppression and other ancillary uses, which would be supplied by the City. Operational water demands would be limited to maintenance of proposed landscaping areas which would be supplied by the City. The City plans to use a native, drought-tolerant seed mix to reduce overall water demand. Therefore, potential impacts on water supplies would be *less than significant*.

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

The project does not include new connections to wastewater treatment facilities; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Construction activities would result in the generation of minimal solid waste materials; no significant long-term increase in solid waste would occur. The City would install trash receptacles along the proposed trail and would service those trash receptacles. Local landfills have adequate permitted capacity to serve the project and the project does not propose to generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The project would not result in a substantial increase in waste generation during project construction or operation. Construction waste disposal would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project would not result in significant increased demands on water, wastewater, or stormwater infrastructure and facilities. No substantial increase in solid waste generation would occur. Therefore, potential impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not necessary.

XX. Wildfire

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
(a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

In central California, the fire season usually extends from roughly May through October; however, recent events indicate that wildfire behavior, frequency, and duration of the fire season are changing in California. FHSZs are defined by CAL FIRE based on the presence of fire-prone vegetation, climate, topography, assets at risk (e.g., high population centers), and a fire protection agency's ability to provide service to the area (CAL FIRE 2007).

Based on the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map, Coalinga is located in a Moderate FHSZ. The Moderate designation does not mean the area cannot experience a damaging fire; rather, it indicates that the probability is reduced, generally because the number of days a year that the area has "fire weather" is less than in high or very high fire severity zones.

The *City of Coalinga General Plan 2005-2025 Safety, Air Quality and Noise Element* (General Plan Chapter 5) addresses potential safety concerns of wildland fires and includes goals and policies associated with wildfire threats (City of Coalinga 2009a):

- **Goal S1:** A safe community that ensures the protection and well-being of its residents.
    - **Policy S1-1:** The City shall maintain its emergency preparedness, including evacuation procedures, to address potential manmade and natural disasters in order to guarantee the safety of, and accessibility to, all its residents. Procedures shall be developed in coordination with local, State, and Federal emergency operations and Plans.
- **Goal S2:** Minimize loss of life, structures, and environment that may result from natural and man-made disasters.
    - **Policy S2-1:** The City shall ensure that developments, structures, and public facilities are sited within consideration to safety.
    - **Policy S2-5:** The City shall ensure new development in high fire risk areas is carefully sited and configured.

Environmental Evaluation

a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project site is not located within a state responsibility area or lands classified as very high FHSZs. The project would not result in any road closures during construction and would not otherwise substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan during construction or operation. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, if located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

The project site is generally flat and does not contain substantial vegetation. Proposed uses would not significantly increase or exacerbate potential fire risks and the project does not propose any design elements that would exacerbate risks or expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

The project would not require the installation or maintenance of utility or wildfire protection infrastructure and would not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment as a result of the development of wildfire prevention, protection, and/or management techniques. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The project site is generally flat and would not be located near a hillslope or in an area subject to downstream flooding or landslides. The project site is not in a high or very high wildfire risk area and does not include any design elements that would expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

The project would not expose people or structures to new or exacerbated wildfire risks and would not require the development of new or expanded infrastructure or maintenance to reduce wildfire risks. Therefore, potential impacts associated with wildfire would be less than significant and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is not necessary.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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)	Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(c)	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Evaluation

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially 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?

Based on the nature and scale of proposed development and the analysis provided in resource areas above, the project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially 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. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-8 and CR-1 through CR-3 have been identified and would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation*.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Based on the nature and scale of proposed development and the analysis provided in resource areas above, the project would have the potential to result in environmental impacts associated with air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hazards, and noise that would have a cumulative effect with other development projects in the city and surrounding areas. Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level, which would result in the reduction of impacts to a less than cumulatively considerable level. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than cumulatively considerable with mitigation.*

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Based on the nature and scale of proposed development and the analysis provided in resource areas above, the project has the potential to have environmental effects that could result in substantial adverse effects on human beings during the construction phase of the project. Potential impacts associated with air quality, NOA, cultural resources, and noise would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-8, CR-1 through CR-3, and N-1 and N-2. Upon completion of the construction phase, the project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers, such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease. Therefore, potential impacts associated with environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings would be less than significant with mitigation.

Conclusion

Potential impacts associated with mandatory findings of significance would be less than significant with mitigation.

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APPENDIX A

CalEEMod Results

Coalinga TMP Segments 3, 4, and 9

Fresno County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Recreational	0.00	User Defined Unit	1.05	46,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	45
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	641.35	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Pedestrian/bicycle trail (approximatley 46,000 square feet)

Construction Phase - Phasing/timing information provided by the City

Off-road Equipment - Defaults

Grading - Defaults (approx 1 ac graded)

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Trips and VMT - Defaults

Vehicle Trips - No trips

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	175.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	149.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	63.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/23/2021	12/29/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/14/2021	7/25/2024
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/17/2021	4/28/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/18/2021	5/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/1/2021	1/1/2024
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/16/2021	2/1/2023
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	65.63	1.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	31.50	1.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	0.00	46,000.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	1.05

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.1207	1.2839	0.7150	1.8400e-003	0.5699	0.0528	0.6226	0.3106	0.0486	0.3592	0.0000	161.8466	161.8466	0.0506	0.0000	163.1106
2024	0.0492	0.4383	0.6762	1.0700e-003	7.7400e-003	0.0210	0.0287	2.0600e-003	0.0194	0.0214	0.0000	93.4875	93.4875	0.0279	0.0000	94.1856
Maximum	**0.1207**	**1.2839**	**0.7150**	**1.8400e-003**	**0.5699**	**0.0528**	**0.6226**	**0.3106**	**0.0486**	**0.3592**	**0.0000**	**161.8466**	**161.8466**	**0.0506**	**0.0000**	**163.1106**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2023	0.1207	1.2839	0.7150	1.8400e-003	0.5699	0.0528	0.6226	0.3106	0.0486	0.3592	0.0000	161.8464	161.8464	0.0506	0.0000	163.1104
2024	0.0492	0.4383	0.6762	1.0700e-003	7.7400e-003	0.0210	0.0287	2.0600e-003	0.0194	0.0214	0.0000	93.4874	93.4874	0.0279	0.0000	94.1855
Maximum	**0.1207**	**1.2839**	**0.7150**	**1.8400e-003**	**0.5699**	**0.0528**	**0.6226**	**0.3106**	**0.0486**	**0.3592**	**0.0000**	**161.8464**	**161.8464**	**0.0506**	**0.0000**	**163.1104**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
9	1-19-2023	4-18-2023	0.3741	0.3741
10	4-19-2023	7-18-2023	0.3634	0.3634
11	7-19-2023	10-18-2023	0.3666	0.3666
12	10-19-2023	1-18-2024	0.3290	0.3290
13	1-19-2024	4-18-2024	0.2128	0.2128
14	4-19-2024	7-18-2024	0.2128	0.2128
15	7-19-2024	9-30-2024	0.0164	0.0164
		Highest	0.3741	0.3741

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.2116	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.2116**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.2116	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.2116**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/1/2023	4/28/2023	5	63	
2	Grading	Grading	5/1/2023	12/29/2023	5	175	
3	Paving	Paving	1/1/2024	7/25/2024	5	149	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1665	0.0000	0.1665	0.0913	0.0000	0.0913	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0357	0.3914	0.2092	5.4000e-004		0.0160	0.0160		0.0147	0.0147	0.0000	47.6098	47.6098	0.0154	0.0000	47.9947
Total	**0.0357**	**0.3914**	**0.2092**	**5.4000e-004**	**0.1665**	**0.0160**	**0.1825**	**0.0913**	**0.0147**	**0.1060**	**0.0000**	**47.6098**	**47.6098**	**0.0154**	**0.0000**	**47.9947**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.7000e-004	4.9000e-004	5.2900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.0100e-003	1.0000e-005	2.0300e-003	5.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.5626	1.5626	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.5634
Total	**8.7000e-004**	**4.9000e-004**	**5.2900e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.0100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.0300e-003**	**5.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5626**	**1.5626**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.5634**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1665	0.0000	0.1665	0.0913	0.0000	0.0913	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0357	0.3914	0.2092	5.4000e-004		0.0160	0.0160		0.0147	0.0147	0.0000	47.6097	47.6097	0.0154	0.0000	47.9947
Total	**0.0357**	**0.3914**	**0.2092**	**5.4000e-004**	**0.1665**	**0.0160**	**0.1825**	**0.0913**	**0.0147**	**0.1060**	**0.0000**	**47.6097**	**47.6097**	**0.0154**	**0.0000**	**47.9947**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.7000e-004	4.9000e-004	5.2900e-003	2.0000e-005	2.0100e-003	1.0000e-005	2.0300e-003	5.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	5.5000e-004	0.0000	1.5626	1.5626	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.5634
Total	**8.7000e-004**	**4.9000e-004**	**5.2900e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.0100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.0300e-003**	**5.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5626**	**1.5626**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.5634**

3.3 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.3957	0.0000	0.3957	0.2173	0.0000	0.2173	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0817	0.8907	0.4858	1.2300e-003		0.0368	0.0368		0.0338	0.0338	0.0000	108.3337	108.3337	0.0350	0.0000	109.2097
Total	**0.0817**	**0.8907**	**0.4858**	**1.2300e-003**	**0.3957**	**0.0368**	**0.4325**	**0.2173**	**0.0338**	**0.2511**	**0.0000**	**108.3337**	**108.3337**	**0.0350**	**0.0000**	**109.2097**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.4100e-003	1.3600e-003	0.0147	5.0000e-005	5.6000e-003	3.0000e-005	5.6300e-003	1.4900e-003	3.0000e-005	1.5200e-003	0.0000	4.3405	4.3405	9.0000e-005	0.0000	4.3428
Total	**2.4100e-003**	**1.3600e-003**	**0.0147**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.6000e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**5.6300e-003**	**1.4900e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.5200e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.3405**	**4.3405**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.3428**

3.3 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.3957	0.0000	0.3957	0.2173	0.0000	0.2173	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0817	0.8907	0.4858	1.2300e-003		0.0368	0.0368		0.0338	0.0338	0.0000	108.3336	108.3336	0.0350	0.0000	109.2095
Total	**0.0817**	**0.8907**	**0.4858**	**1.2300e-003**	**0.3957**	**0.0368**	**0.4325**	**0.2173**	**0.0338**	**0.2511**	**0.0000**	**108.3336**	**108.3336**	**0.0350**	**0.0000**	**109.2095**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.4100e-003	1.3600e-003	0.0147	5.0000e-005	5.6000e-003	3.0000e-005	5.6300e-003	1.4900e-003	3.0000e-005	1.5200e-003	0.0000	4.3405	4.3405	9.0000e-005	0.0000	4.3428
Total	**2.4100e-003**	**1.3600e-003**	**0.0147**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.6000e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**5.6300e-003**	**1.4900e-003**	**3.0000e-005**	**1.5200e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.3405**	**4.3405**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.3428**

3.4 Paving - 2024

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0460	0.4366	0.6575	1.0100e-003		0.0209	0.0209		0.0193	0.0193	0.0000	87.7168	87.7168	0.0278	0.0000	88.4120
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0460**	**0.4366**	**0.6575**	**1.0100e-003**		**0.0209**	**0.0209**		**0.0193**	**0.0193**	**0.0000**	**87.7168**	**87.7168**	**0.0278**	**0.0000**	**88.4120**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.1200e-003	1.6900e-003	0.0187	6.0000e-005	7.7400e-003	4.0000e-005	7.7900e-003	2.0600e-003	4.0000e-005	2.1000e-003	0.0000	5.7707	5.7707	1.1000e-004	0.0000	5.7736
Total	**3.1200e-003**	**1.6900e-003**	**0.0187**	**6.0000e-005**	**7.7400e-003**	**4.0000e-005**	**7.7900e-003**	**2.0600e-003**	**4.0000e-005**	**2.1000e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.7707**	**5.7707**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.7736**

3.4 Paving - 2024

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0460	0.4366	0.6575	1.0100e-003		0.0209	0.0209		0.0193	0.0193	0.0000	87.7167	87.7167	0.0278	0.0000	88.4119
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0460**	**0.4366**	**0.6575**	**1.0100e-003**		**0.0209**	**0.0209**		**0.0193**	**0.0193**	**0.0000**	**87.7167**	**87.7167**	**0.0278**	**0.0000**	**88.4119**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.1200e-003	1.6900e-003	0.0187	6.0000e-005	7.7400e-003	4.0000e-005	7.7900e-003	2.0600e-003	4.0000e-005	2.1000e-003	0.0000	5.7707	5.7707	1.1000e-004	0.0000	5.7736
Total	**3.1200e-003**	**1.6900e-003**	**0.0187**	**6.0000e-005**	**7.7400e-003**	**4.0000e-005**	**7.7900e-003**	**2.0600e-003**	**4.0000e-005**	**2.1000e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.7707**	**5.7707**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**5.7736**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Recreational	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
User Defined Recreational	0.496766	0.030510	0.170483	0.111467	0.014688	0.004287	0.033704	0.127678	0.002360	0.001460	0.004966	0.001070	0.000562

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.2116	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.2116	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0320					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1797					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.2116**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0320					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1797					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.2116**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Coalinga TMP Segments 3, 4, and 9

Fresno County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
User Defined Recreational	0.00	User Defined Unit	1.05	46,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	45
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Pacific Gas & Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	641.35	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Pedestrian/bicycle trail (approximatley 46,000 square feet)

Construction Phase - Phasing/timing information provided by the City

Off-road Equipment - Defaults

Grading - Defaults (approx 1 ac graded)

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Trips and VMT - Defaults

Vehicle Trips - No trips

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	175.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	149.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	2.00	63.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/23/2021	12/29/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/14/2021	7/25/2024
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/17/2021	4/28/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/18/2021	5/1/2023
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/1/2021	1/1/2024
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/16/2021	2/1/2023
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	65.63	1.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	31.50	1.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	0.00	46,000.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	1.05

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	1.1631	12.4420	6.8064	0.0177	5.3519	0.5078	5.8596	2.9157	0.4671	3.3828	0.0000	1,718.6167	1,718.6167	0.5400	0.0000	1,732.1158
2024	0.6624	5.8856	9.0705	0.0144	0.1068	0.2816	0.3884	0.0283	0.2600	0.2883	0.0000	1,379.9431	1,379.9431	0.4131	0.0000	1,390.2699
Maximum	**1.1631**	**12.4420**	**9.0705**	**0.0177**	**5.3519**	**0.5078**	**5.8596**	**2.9157**	**0.4671**	**3.3828**	**0.0000**	**1,718.6167**	**1,718.6167**	**0.5400**	**0.0000**	**1,732.1158**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2023	1.1631	12.4420	6.8064	0.0177	5.3519	0.5078	5.8596	2.9157	0.4671	3.3828	0.0000	1,718.6167	1,718.6167	0.5400	0.0000	1,732.1158
2024	0.6624	5.8856	9.0705	0.0144	0.1068	0.2816	0.3884	0.0283	0.2600	0.2883	0.0000	1,379.9431	1,379.9431	0.4131	0.0000	1,390.2699
Maximum	**1.1631**	**12.4420**	**9.0705**	**0.0177**	**5.3519**	**0.5078**	**5.8596**	**2.9157**	**0.4671**	**3.3828**	**0.0000**	**1,718.6167**	**1,718.6167**	**0.5400**	**0.0000**	**1,732.1158**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1596	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**1.1596**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	1.1596	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**1.1596**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/1/2023	4/28/2023	5	63	
2	Grading	Grading	5/1/2023	12/29/2023	5	175	
3	Paving	Paving	1/1/2024	7/25/2024	5	149	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 1

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Site Preparation - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					5.2862	0.0000	5.2862	2.8983	0.0000	2.8983			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.1339	12.4250	6.6420	0.0172		0.5074	0.5074		0.4668	0.4668		1,666.0573	1,666.0573	0.5388		1,679.5282
Total	**1.1339**	**12.4250**	**6.6420**	**0.0172**	**5.2862**	**0.5074**	**5.7935**	**2.8983**	**0.4668**	**3.3651**		**1,666.0573**	**1,666.0573**	**0.5388**		**1,679.5282**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0292	0.0170	0.1644	5.3000e-004	0.0657	3.8000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.5000e-004	0.0178		52.5595	52.5595	1.1200e-003		52.5876
Total	**0.0292**	**0.0170**	**0.1644**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0178**		**52.5595**	**52.5595**	**1.1200e-003**		**52.5876**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					5.2862	0.0000	5.2862	2.8983	0.0000	2.8983			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.1339	12.4250	6.6420	0.0172		0.5074	0.5074		0.4668	0.4668	0.0000	1,666.0573	1,666.0573	0.5388		1,679.5282
Total	**1.1339**	**12.4250**	**6.6420**	**0.0172**	**5.2862**	**0.5074**	**5.7935**	**2.8983**	**0.4668**	**3.3651**	**0.0000**	**1,666.0573**	**1,666.0573**	**0.5388**		**1,679.5282**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0292	0.0170	0.1644	5.3000e-004	0.0657	3.8000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.5000e-004	0.0178		52.5595	52.5595	1.1200e-003		52.5876
Total	**0.0292**	**0.0170**	**0.1644**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0178**		**52.5595**	**52.5595**	**1.1200e-003**		**52.5876**

3.3 Grading - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.5226	0.0000	4.5226	2.4833	0.0000	2.4833			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9335	10.1789	5.5516	0.0141		0.4201	0.4201		0.3865	0.3865		1,364.7713	1,364.7713	0.4414		1,375.8062
Total	**0.9335**	**10.1789**	**5.5516**	**0.0141**	**4.5226**	**0.4201**	**4.9427**	**2.4833**	**0.3865**	**2.8698**		**1,364.7713**	**1,364.7713**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8062**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0292	0.0170	0.1644	5.3000e-004	0.0657	3.8000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.5000e-004	0.0178		52.5595	52.5595	1.1200e-003		52.5876
Total	**0.0292**	**0.0170**	**0.1644**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0178**		**52.5595**	**52.5595**	**1.1200e-003**		**52.5876**

3.3 Grading - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.5226	0.0000	4.5226	2.4833	0.0000	2.4833			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.9335	10.1789	5.5516	0.0141		0.4201	0.4201		0.3865	0.3865	0.0000	1,364.7713	1,364.7713	0.4414		1,375.8062
Total	**0.9335**	**10.1789**	**5.5516**	**0.0141**	**4.5226**	**0.4201**	**4.9427**	**2.4833**	**0.3865**	**2.8698**	**0.0000**	**1,364.7713**	**1,364.7713**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8062**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0292	0.0170	0.1644	5.3000e-004	0.0657	3.8000e-004	0.0661	0.0174	3.5000e-004	0.0178		52.5595	52.5595	1.1200e-003		52.5876
Total	**0.0292**	**0.0170**	**0.1644**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0657**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0661**	**0.0174**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0178**		**52.5595**	**52.5595**	**1.1200e-003**		**52.5876**

3.4 Paving - 2024

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594		1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.6180**	**5.8607**	**8.8253**	**0.0136**		**0.2810**	**0.2810**		**0.2594**	**0.2594**		**1,297.8688**	**1,297.8688**	**0.4114**		**1,308.1547**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0444	0.0249	0.2453	8.2000e-004	0.1068	6.0000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.5000e-004	0.0289		82.0743	82.0743	1.6300e-003		82.1151
Total	**0.0444**	**0.0249**	**0.2453**	**8.2000e-004**	**0.1068**	**6.0000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0289**		**82.0743**	**82.0743**	**1.6300e-003**		**82.1151**

3.4 Paving - 2024

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6180	5.8607	8.8253	0.0136		0.2810	0.2810		0.2594	0.2594	0.0000	1,297.8688	1,297.8688	0.4114		1,308.1547
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.6180**	**5.8607**	**8.8253**	**0.0136**		**0.2810**	**0.2810**		**0.2594**	**0.2594**	**0.0000**	**1,297.8688**	**1,297.8688**	**0.4114**		**1,308.1547**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0444	0.0249	0.2453	8.2000e-004	0.1068	6.0000e-004	0.1074	0.0283	5.5000e-004	0.0289		82.0743	82.0743	1.6300e-003		82.1151
Total	**0.0444**	**0.0249**	**0.2453**	**8.2000e-004**	**0.1068**	**6.0000e-004**	**0.1074**	**0.0283**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0289**		**82.0743**	**82.0743**	**1.6300e-003**		**82.1151**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
User Defined Recreational	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
User Defined Recreational	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
User Defined Recreational	0.496766	0.030510	0.170483	0.111467	0.014688	0.004287	0.033704	0.127678	0.002360	0.001460	0.004966	0.001070	0.000562

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
User Defined Recreational	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.1596	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	1.1596	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.1752					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.9844					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**1.1596**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.1752					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.9844					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**1.1596**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX B

Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) for the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9

Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) for the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9

City of Coalinga, Fresno County, California

CALTRANS District 6

Federal Aid Project No.: STPLSB1L-5146(023)

July 2021

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation
and
City of Coalinga

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

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Enter name and title
Enter phone number
Enter office name
Enter cooperating agency name

Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Enter name and title
Enter phone number
Enter office name
Enter cooperating agency name

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts) (NES-MI) is to provide biological technical information regarding the existing environment and how the project affects that environment, including special-status resources. This NES-MI has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental review processes, in accordance with Federal Highway Authority (FHWA) and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) regulation, policy, and guidance. The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 United States Code (USC) 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

This NES-MI has been prepared in support of the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments of the planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City of Coalinga (City) Trails Master Plan using Active Transportation Program (ATP) funding (proposed project). The project would develop portions of Segments 3, 4, and 9, totaling approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail system in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California. The following sections briefly describe the purpose and need and anticipated activities of the proposed project.

1.1 Project History

1.1.1 Project Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed project is to connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers, such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project need is to provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease.

1.1.2 Project Description

The City is proposing the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's TMP using ATP funding (proposed project). The project would develop portions of segments 3, 4, and 9, totaling approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail system in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California (Figure 1). Each of the proposed segments are described in detail below:

- **Segment 3 (portion):** Consists of approximately 1,100 feet of the 2,600-foot segment identified in the City's TMP in the northeastern portion of the city. This segment runs along a former railroad corridor and would provide a direct

connection between residents on the northeast side of the city and downtown. According to available data, the rail corridor is now privately owned and no longer active. An easement may be needed for this segment. Segment 3 is surrounded by Residential Single Family and Residential Medium Density land use designations (Figure 2).

- **Segment 4:** Consists of approximately 1,800 feet in northeastern Coalinga (the complete segment identified in the City's TMP), extending southwest from the southernmost portion of Segment 3. This segment continues along the former railroad corridor and completes the connection from the northeast side of the city to downtown and provides non-motorized access to destinations such as the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the library, City Hall, retail, high- and medium-density housing, traditional neighborhoods, restaurants, and West Hills College via Cherry Lane. An easement may be needed for this segment. Segment 4 is surrounded by Residential Single-Family, Residential Medium Density, Residential High Density, Residential Traditional Neighborhood, and Service Commercial land use designations (see Figure 2).

- **Segment 9 (portion):** Consists of approximately 1,700 feet of the 4,200-foot segment identified in the City's TMP in the southern portion of the city. This segment is between the intersection of Pacific and Forest Streets and the intersection of State Route (SR) 198 and Lucille Avenue. This segment would link residents living on the south side of Coalinga with Warthan Creek via an unofficial, unpaved path that would eventually be developed as the eastern portion of Segment 9. Segment 9 would also provide connectivity to future Segments 10, 11 (Keck Park), 12, 13, and 14; nearby undeveloped parcels zoned for high-density residential; and open space south of this segment owned by Chevron USA, who would be a major stakeholder in the development of this segment. Segment 9 is surrounded by Residential Single-Family and Light Manufacturing/Business land use designations (see Figure 2).

The proposed trails would be comprised of 10-foot-wide, paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders, consistent with the Caltrans preferred specifications for a Class 1 Bikeway. The paths would be positioned away from the nearest roadways but with connectivity at key intersections to existing sidewalks and Class II and III bicycle routes on existing roads near the perimeter trail. The project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease.

1.1.2.1 Construction

Construction of the proposed trail segments is expected to require rough grading and excavation to create the paths. The anticipated excavation depth would be 1 to 3 feet,

ranging from 6 to 12 inches for multi-trail grading and construction, and ranging up to 3 feet for various traffic signage and barrier foundations. After the trail segments are excavated, finish grading of the path would occur, followed by path surfacing, consisting of decomposed granite and/or paved asphalt. The project would also include the installation of three bike and pedestrian counters (EcoCounters) to tally actual use on the new trail system.

The final major stage would include landscaping and erosion protection. Landscaping is expected to primarily include hydroseeding of a native drought-tolerant seed mix. Other final details include fencing, signage, and striping. The existing deteriorating barb-wire fencing located within Segment 9 would be replaced with split-rail fence to protect trail users and deter all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) from using the trail. Signage would be installed to alert trail users to places where the trail will interface with existing roads and destinations.

Construction of the proposed project is estimated to require 18 months and is expected to occur between February 1, 2023, and July 25, 2024.

1.1.2.2 Drainage

The proposed trail segments are not located within the 100-year flood hazard area and would not be located within or adjacent to any surface water resources.

To minimize maintenance and to protect the project, the proposed trails would be cradled by a 4-foot crushed stone walking/jogging path on one side and a 2-foot-wide drainage section on the opposite side. This design would enable safe passage, provide a variety of trail surfaces that appeal to the greatest variety of users, and hold up in wet and dry conditions.

1.1.2.3 Right-of-Way

The project would require right-of-way and/or partial acquisitions from private landowners, including the following nine private Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs): APN 072-222-02ST, 071-020-54S, 071-020-66S, 071-020-16S, 071-020-23S, 083-020-56ST, 083-020-58ST, and 083-020-59ST (Figure 3). The proposed project is not expected to require any utility relocations or result in other impacts to existing utilities.

Figure 1: Project Location Map

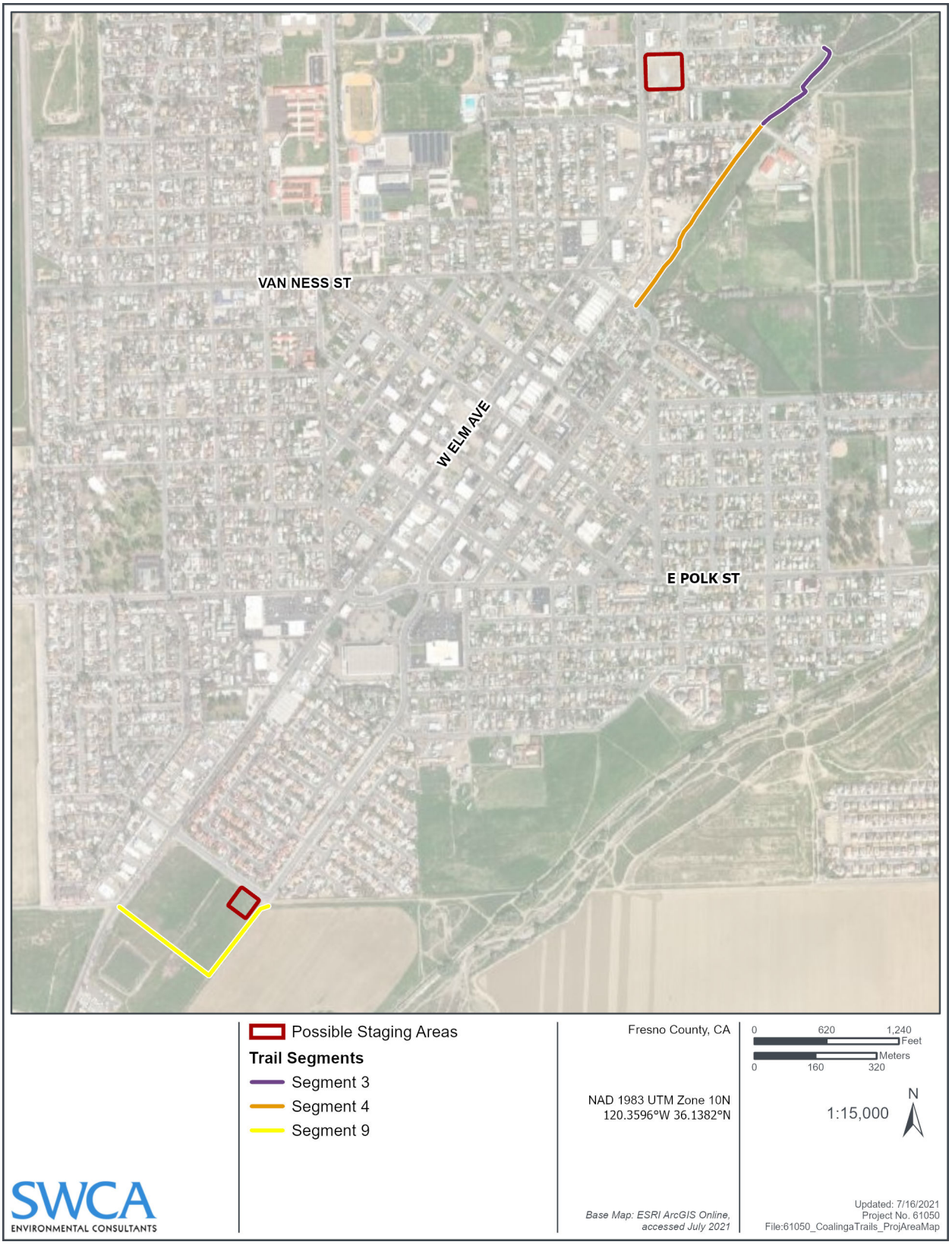

Figure 2: Project Biological Study Area Map (Segments 3 and 4)

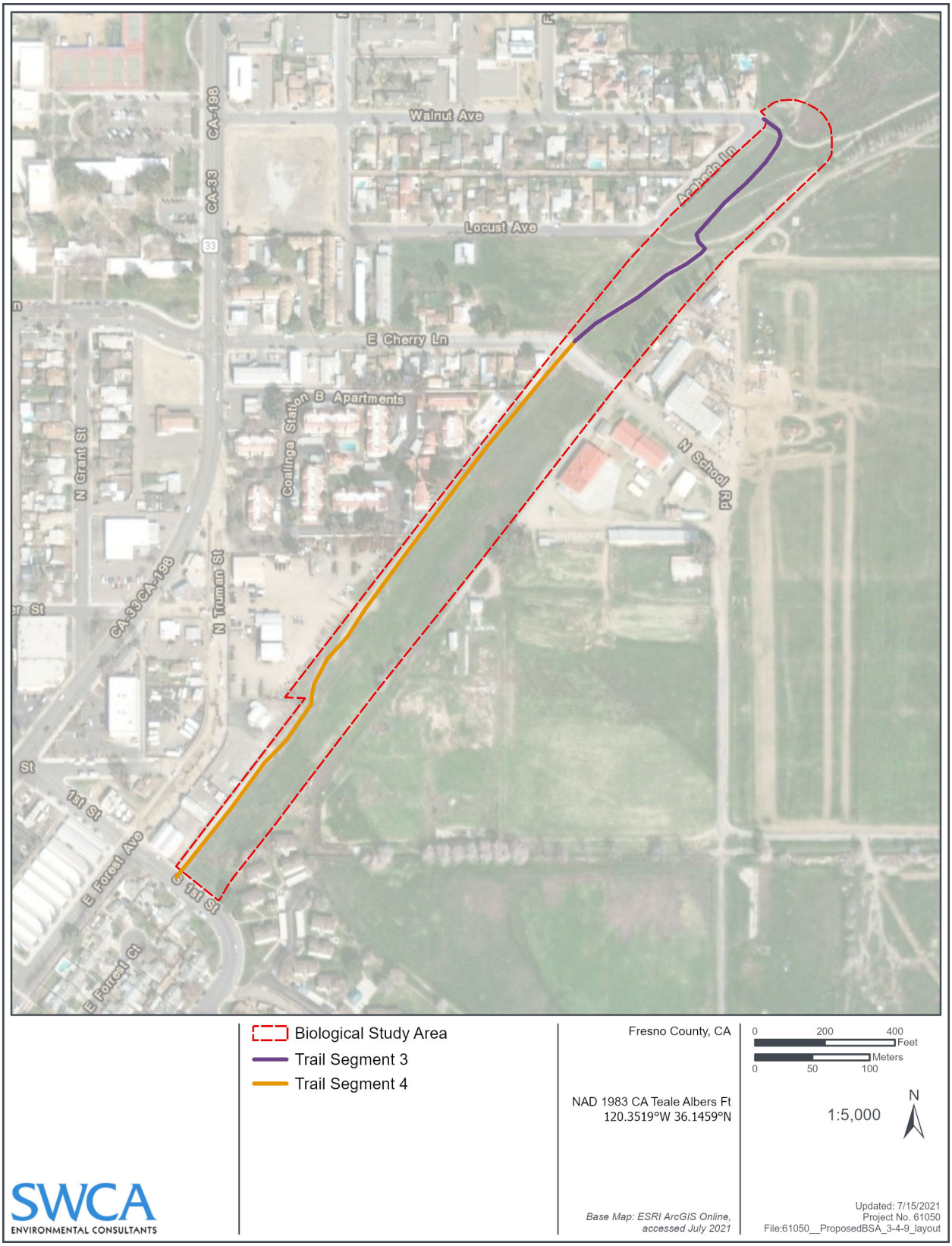

Figure 3: Project Biological Study Area Map (Segment 9)

2. Study Methods

This section describes the methodology used for the NES-MI and includes discussions of the pertinent regulatory requirements, preliminary background research and study requirements, personnel that conducted the biological analyses, agency coordination and contacts, and potential limitations that may influence the study results.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

2.1.1 Federal Policies and Regulations

2.1.1.1 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA declares a continuing federal policy "to use all practicable means and measures . . . to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations." NEPA directs "a systematic, interdisciplinary approach" to planning and decision-making and requires environmental statements for "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." Implementing regulations by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508) requires federal agencies to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. Federal agencies are further directed to emphasize environmental issues in project planning and to integrate impact studies required by other environmental laws and Executive Orders into the NEPA process. The NEPA process is considered an overall framework for the environmental evaluation of federal actions.

2.1.1.2 Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 provides legal protection for plant and animal taxa that are in danger of extinction and classified as either threatened or endangered. FESA Section 7 requires federal agencies to make a finding on all federal actions as to the potential to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species potentially affected by the action, including the approval by an agency of a public or private action, such as FHWA funding or the issuance of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit under Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404.

FESA Section 9 protects federally listed plant and animal species from unlawful take. "Take" is defined by FESA as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) regulate activities that may result in "take" of federally endangered or threatened species, or candidate species. The USFWS typically exerts jurisdiction over freshwater and terrestrial species, and NOAA Fisheries typically exerts jurisdiction over marine species and anadromous fish (such as steelhead). Project-related activities that could result in impacts to listed species (such as "take") would require any involved federal agencies to consult with the USFWS

and/or NOAA Fisheries to determine the extent of impacts to listed species. The documentation submitted to the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries analyzing impacts to federally listed species is typically a Biological Assessment. Once the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries review a Biological Assessment for a proposed project, they may issue a federal Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement under FESA Section 7 that includes provisions for legal take, provided that specific mitigation measures are employed for construction.

Under the FESA, all take of federally listed fish and wildlife species as detailed in a Biological Opinion (or Habitat Conservation Plan) must be incidental to otherwise lawful activities and not the purpose of such activities. For example, deliberate killing of a listed species ordinarily would not be considered incidental take and would not qualify for an incidental take permit. Conversely, the injury or mortality of listed species by heavy equipment during construction or other land use activities generally would be construed as incidental and could be authorized by an incidental take permit. Incidental take permits cannot be granted for federally protected plants, and conservation measures must be established by the project proponent and USFWS prior to taking of federal plants on projects that have a federal nexus.

If the USFWS determines that adverse effects to a federally listed species would likely occur as a result of a proposed project, alternatives and measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects must be identified in a federal Biological Opinion (or Habitat Conservation Plan) to allow for incidental take authorization.

2.1.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 protects all migratory birds, including their eggs, nests, and feathers. The MBTA was originally drafted to end the commercial trade in bird feathers popular in the latter part of the 1800s. The MBTA is enforced by the USFWS, and potential constraints to species protected under this law may be evaluated by the USFWS during the consultation process.

2.1.1.4 Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species

The National Invasive Species Council (NISC) was established by Executive Order 13112 to ensure that federal programs and activities prevent and control invasive species and that these efforts are coordinated, effective, and efficient. Executive Order 13112 defines invasive species as "…an alien (or non-native) species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health."

2.1.2 State of California Policies and Regulations

2.1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Guidance for determining CEQA significance thresholds is based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. Using these guidelines, activities requiring CEQA review within the project study area would have a significant impact on biological resources if they would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the USFWS or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the USFWS or CDFW;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by CWA Section 404;

- Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory species of wildlife, wildlife corridors, or wildlife nursery sites;

- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; or

- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan.

2.1.2.2 California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

California has a parallel mandate to the FESA, which is embodied in the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 and the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977. Together, the CESA and NPPA ensure legal protection for plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, and the CESA ensures legal protection of wildlife listed as threatened or endangered. The CDFW regulates activities that may result in the "take" of such species. The CESA has a much less inclusive definition of "take" (limited to direct take such as hunting, shooting, capturing, etc.) that does not include the broad "harm" and "harassment" definitions in federal law.

"Take" of state-listed species would require a Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit from the CDFW. This process requires submittal of a sensitive species study and permit application package, and is similar to the FESA Section 10 process, except that the CDFW is the regulatory and decision-making agency. As no state-listed species are anticipated to be subjected to take for this proposed project, no Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit from the CDFW will be required.

2.1.2.3 California Fish and Game Code (FGC) Section 1602

Section 1602 of the State of California Fish and Game Code (FGC) requires any person, state or local government agency, or public utility proposing a project that may affect a river, stream, or lake to notify the CDFW before beginning the project. If activities will result in the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow of a stream; substantially alter its bed, channel, or bank; impact riparian vegetation; or adversely affect existing fish and wildlife resources, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) is required. An SAA lists the CDFW conditions of approval relative to the proposed project

and serves as an agreement between an applicant and the CDFW for a term of not more than 5 years for the performance of activities subject to this section. Implementation of the proposed project may require a Section 1602 SAA for any impacts within the banks of drainages or outer edge of riparian vegetation (whichever is greater) if these areas are determined to be jurisdictional by CDFW.

2.1.2.4 Other Sections of the California FGC

FGC Section 3503 includes provisions to protect the nests and eggs of birds. Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 include provisions to protect Fully Protected species, such as: (1) prohibiting take or possession "at any time" of the species listed in the statute, with few exceptions; (2) stating that "no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to "take" the species;" and (3) stating that no previously issued permits or licenses for take of the species "shall have any force or effect" for authorizing take or possession. The CDFW is unable to authorize incidental take of "fully protected" species when activities are proposed in areas inhabited by those species; therefore, project-related activities must avoid take of Fully Protected species.

2.1.3 Local Policies and Regulations

The City is the lead agency responsible for conducting the CEQA environmental review for this project. Because the project would be conducted using federal funds, Caltrans, with its federally designated authority, will provide technical oversight throughout the environmental review process. This NES-MI also satisfies the requirements for NEPA because of the federal funding nexus.

2.2 Studies Required

2.2.1 Literature Search

An online request for an official species list from the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website was most recently conducted on April 25, 2021 (USFWS 2021a); the most recent official USFWS species list is included in Appendix A. An inquiry for species under NOAA Fisheries jurisdiction was made most recently on November 6, 2020, using the California Species List Tool (NOAA Fisheries 2020). The project occurs entirely within the Coalinga, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and there are no species under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries that occur within that quadrangle; therefore, there is no NOAA Fisheries official species list included in this NES-MI.

A query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was most recently conducted using the 9-Quad internet application tool on April 25, 2021, for the search area encompassing the Coalinga, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and the surrounding quadrangles (Alcalde Hills, Joaquin Rocks, Domengine Ranch, Harris Ranch, Guijarral Hills, Avenal, Kreyenhagen Hills, and Curry Mountain) (CNDDB 2020). The most recent CNDDB list of special-status plants, animals, and sensitive

natural communities documented to occur within the search area is included in Appendix A.

2.2.2 Field Reviews

A field review of the project locations was conducted by SWCA Senior Biologist Geoff Hoetker on April 27, 2021, and by SWCA Senior Biologist Jon Claxton on June 24, 2021. Both surveys consisted of reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys and focused botanical surveys. Botanical surveys were conducted during the appropriate blooming period for potential special-status species.

2.2.3 Survey Methods

The botanical surveys were floristic (i.e., conducted within a range of months when target species were flowering and identifiable) following the guidelines of USFWS (2000) and CDFW (2018). Plants were identified with dichotomous keys using *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012).

General reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys coincided with the botanical surveys, and species that were observed were documented (Appendix B).

2.3 Personnel and Survey Dates

Table 1 summarizes the biological survey efforts conducted by personnel to date.

Table 1: Survey Tasks, Dates, Personnel, and Methodology

Study or Survey	Date	Personnel	Methodology
Floristic Botanical Survey; Reconnaissance Wildlife Survey	April 27, 2021 June 24, 2021	Geoff Hoetker Jon Claxton	USFWS (2000) and CDFW (2018) for plants; no formal protocol for wildlife

2.4 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

The following is a chronological summary of regulatory agency coordination and correspondence:

- **November 6, 2020:** SWCA accessed the NOAA California Species List Tool for the project area; no official NOAA Fisheries species list was obtained because no species under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries occur within the Coalinga, California USGS quadrangle per the California Species List Tool.

- **April 25, 2021:** SWCA submitted a request online through the USFWS IPaC website (USFWS 2021a) for an official USFWS species list for the proposed project. IPaC generated a list the same day (see Appendix A).

2.5 Limitations That May Influence Results

Surveys were timed to optimize the potential for confirming the presence or absence of special-status plant and animal species. Surveys were conducted under suitable weather conditions and at times of the year when special-status species may be present and identifiable. Special-status plant species with the potential to occur in the project area may be annual species that could be difficult to detect following seasons of abnormal rainfall, or during those times of the year when certain species do not typically flower. However, several botanical surveys were conducted and timed to accommodate the flowering period for the species identified in the literature and database search.

Special-status animal species with the potential to occur in the project area may be cryptic or transient, migratory species. The population size and locations of special-status species may also fluctuate dramatically through time. This may lower the predictive value of known species locations as indicators of future occurrences. Although no bird nesting was observed among trees, shrubs, or other vegetation within the project area, there may be potential with the passage of time for nesting birds to eventually inhabit some of these areas.

3. Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of the Existing Physical and Biological Conditions

3.1.1 Study Area

The Biological Study Area (BSA) is defined as the area that may be directly, indirectly, temporarily, or permanently impacted by construction and construction-related activities. For purposes of this report, the BSA includes the natural environment within and immediately surrounding three different segments of the proposed trail—Segments 3, 4, and 9—in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California. Segment 3 would be located between East Walnut Avenue and East Cherry Lane; Segment 4 would be located between East Cherry Lane and South 1st Street; and Segment 9 would be located within an undeveloped property, connecting the intersection of Elm and Lucille Avenues to the west and the intersection of Pacific and Forest Streets to the east. Each segment and associated BSA are shown in Figures 3 and 4 and the project plans in Appendix C, and photos of the existing conditions in the BSA are included in Appendix D.

3.1.2 Physical Conditions

The three segment alignments are located within the northern and southern portions of the city of Coalinga. Segments 3 and 4 would be located within a former undeveloped railroad corridor and Segment 9 would be located within an undeveloped property. Elevations within the BSA are relatively flat and range from approximately 660 feet above mean sea level (msl) along Segments 3 and 4 to approximately 685 feet above msl along Segment 9. Average annual temperatures range from 50 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) lows to 79ºF highs with a median temperature of 64.5ºF, and average rainfall is

8.25 inches per year, primarily falling between September and May (U.S. Climate Data 2021).

3.1.2.1 Soil Conditions

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey database (NRCS 2020) identifies the occurrence of 2 soil map units within the BSA. A brief description of these soils is provided below, along with their unique soil map unit numbers:

- **445. Excelsior sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.** This level to nearly level soil is well drained and has moderate permeability. This soil has negligible surface runoff and is typically used for irrigated crops and homesite development. The typical profile for this soil type consists only of sandy loam.

- **447. Excelsior sandy loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes.** This level to nearly level soil is well drained and has moderate permeability. This soil has negligible surface runoff and is typically used for irrigated crops and homesite development. The typical profile for this soil type consists of sandy loam, stratified loamy sand to silt loam, and loamy sand.

3.1.2.2 Hydrological Conditions

Warthan Creek runs through the eastern portion of the city and Los Gatos Creek runs through the northern portion of the city. Warthan Creek is located approximately 0.6 mile east of proposed Segments 3 and 4 and approximately 0.3 mile east of proposed Segment 9. Based on desktop-level review of the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), a potential tributary of Warthan Creek transects Trail Segment 4 (USFWS 2021b). The field survey conducted on April 27, 2021, did not identify any features that confirm the presence of a drainage within the project area. The NWI mapper does not identify any potential wetland areas in the city (USFWS 2021b). There are no aquatic resources within the BSA.

3.1.3 Biological Conditions

The BSA consists of four habitat types, including non-native annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed land, developed land, and ornamental landscaping. The habitat types observed within the BSA are described below and mapped on Figures 4 and 5.

3.1.3.1 Non-native Annual Grassland

The BSA consists of 29.26 acres of non-native annual grassland. Areas dominated by non-native plants and grasses include slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), common wild oat (*Avena fatua*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), cheeseweed (*Malva* sp.), annual yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus indicus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). These communities are not naturally occurring in California.

Figure 4: Project Biological Study Area Map (Segments 3 and 4)

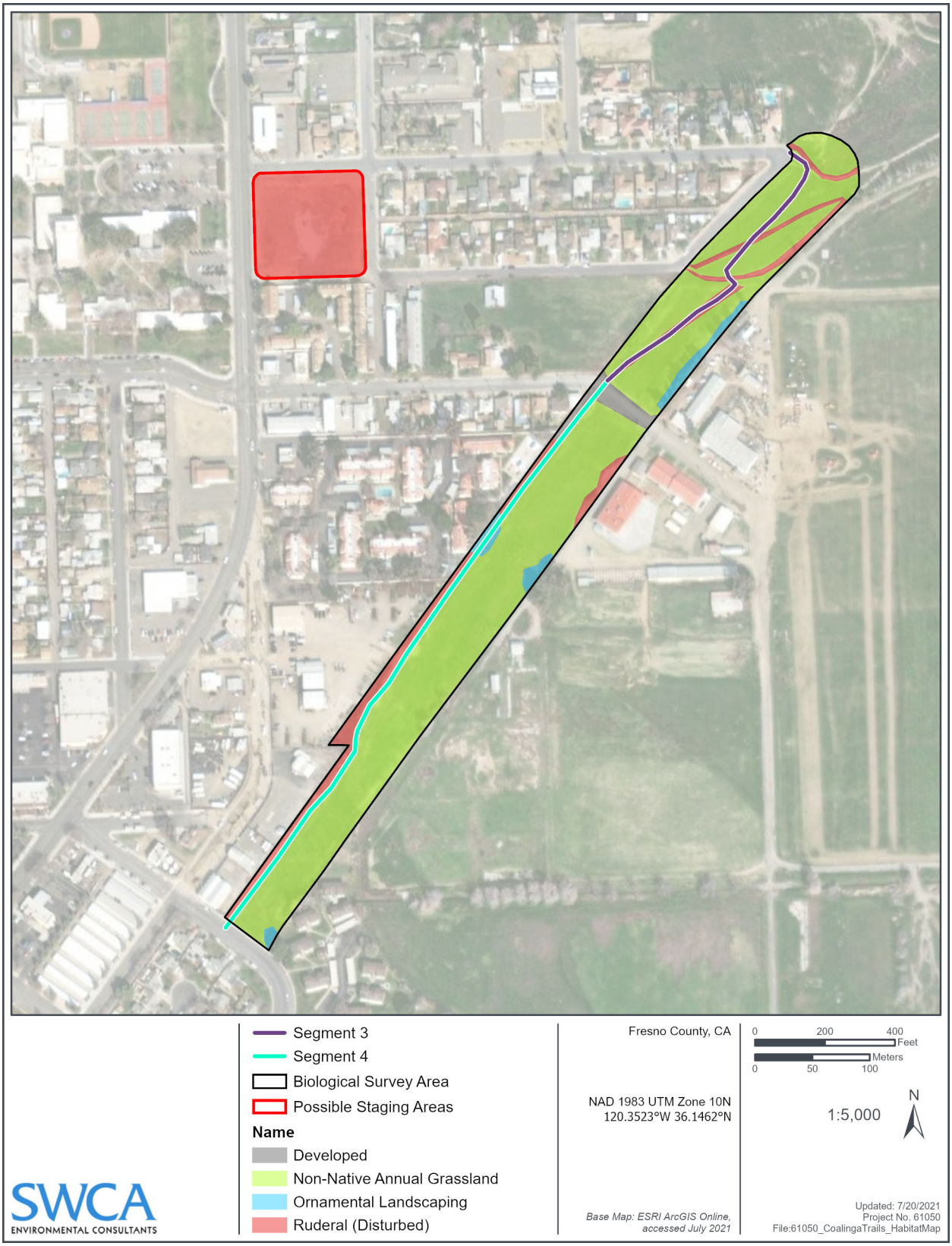

Figure 5: Project Biological Study Area Map (Segment 9)

3.1.3.1 Ruderal/Disturbed Land

The BSA consists of 3.67 acres of ruderal/disturbed land. This community includes areas that are non-vegetated as well as areas classified as ruderal vegetation, which are typically dominated by invasive non-native herbaceous species and other disturbance-tolerant species as dominants. Species occurring within this community, including some natives, are those that are tolerant to disturbances, such as grading or vegetation clearing.

3.1.3.2 Developed

The BSA consists of 0.35 acre of developed land. Developed land within the BSA includes paved roads and other developed features.

3.1.3.1 Ornamental Landscaping

The BSA consists of 0.77 acre of ornamental landscaping associated with surrounding built-up residential and light industrial land uses. These communities are not naturally occurring in California and typically include plants installed for landscaping or escaped from areas where they were historically planted as dominants.

3.1.3.2 Invasive Species

Ten invasive plant species as identified by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory were observed within the BSA (Table 2; Appendix B). One non-native plant species with a Cal-IPC category rating of High was observed in the BSA—red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*). Six plant species were observed within the BSA with a Cal-IPC category rating of Moderate and three species were observed with a category rating of Limited.

Table 2: Invasive Plant Species identified within the BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating
Avena barbata	slender wild oat	Moderate
Avena fatua	common wild oat	Moderate
Brassica nigra	black mustard	Moderate
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Moderate
Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens*	red brome	High
Centaurea melitensis	tocalote	Moderate
Erodium cicutarium	redstem filaree	Limited
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley	Moderate
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	Limited
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket	Limited

3.1.4 Habitat Connectivity

The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project was queried for Essential Habitat Connectivity, which are the best available data describing key areas for maintaining connectivity between large blocks of land for wildlife corridor purposes. These key areas are referred to as Essential Connectivity Areas. Essential Connectivity Areas are only intended to be a broad-scale representation of areas that provide essential connectivity. According to the CDFW (2021) Essential Connectivity Area viewer, the BSA does not fall within an Essential Connectivity Area.

3.2 Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

3.2.1 Regional Plant Species of Concern

The official federal species list received from the USFWS did not include any additional federally listed plant taxa and indicated the BSA does not occur within a federally designated critical habitat unit for any federally listed plant species (see Appendix A).

The CNDDB (2021) documents special-status plant taxa (federally listed, state listed, and/or California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1, 2, 3, or 4) occurring within the search area (see Appendix A). The CNPS list included the following plant species in addition to those included on the CNDDB list: San Benito thorn-mint (*Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *obovata*), forked fiddleneck (*Amsinckia furcata*), crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *coronata*), western lessingia (*Benitoa occidentalis*), South Coast Range morning-glory (*Calystegia collina* ssp. *venusta*), potbellied spineflower (*Chorizanthe ventricosa*), Brewer's clarkia (*Clarkia breweri*), Rattan's cryptantha (*Cryptantha rattanii*), protruding buckwheat (*Eriogonum nudum* var. *indictum*), sylvan microseris (*Microseris sylvatica*), and San Benito monardella (*Monardella antonina* ssp. *benitensis*) (see Appendix A).

The names and legal status of each of the special-status plant taxa considered are included in Table 3, as well as a general description of the habitat requirements for each. Also included is a determination whether suitable habitat is present or absent and whether the taxon is present. The rationale section summarizes the potential for each taxon to occur in the BSA or be affected by the project.

3.2.2 Regional Animal Species of Concern

The USFWS indicated the BSA does not occur within a federally designated critical habitat unit for any federally listed animal species (see Appendix A). The "other nesting birds" category was added for the various species of birds with potential to nest in the BSA that are protected by the MBTA and FGC Section 3503. As mentioned previously, there are no species under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries that occur within the BSA.

The CNDDB (2021) documents special-status animal taxa (federally listed, state-listed, California Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern [SSC], CNDDB Special Animals, and/or protected by the MBTA and FGC) occurring within the search area (see Appendix A). In addition to species already included in the CNDDB search, the official federal species list received from USFWS (see Appendix A) included the following

additional federally listed animal taxa: vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*), and giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*);

The names and legal status of each of the special-status animal taxa are identified in Table 4, as well as a general description of the habitat requirements for each. Also included is a determination whether suitable habitat is present or absent, whether the taxon is present, and/or whether the BSA is located within a federally designated critical habitat unit. The rationale section summarizes the potential for each taxon to occur in the BSA or be affected by the project.

3.2.3 Regional Sensitive Habitats Considered

No sensitive habitats/natural communities are documented within the region.

Table 3: Regional Plant Species of Concern

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Santa Clara thorn-mint	*Acanthomintha lanceolata*	-- / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in chaparral (often serpentinite), cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Flowers: March–June. Elevation: 80–1,200 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat for this species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
San Benito thorn-mint	*Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *obovata*	-- / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (heavy clay, alkaline, serpentinite soils). Flowers: April–July. Elevation: 395–1,500 meters.	A	The BSA is not located in the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable soil conditions. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
forked fiddleneck	*Amsinckia furcata*	-- / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers: February–May. Elevation: 50–1,000 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable cismontane woodland or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
crownscale	*Atriplex coronata* var. *coronata*	-- / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Flowers: March–October. Elevation: 1–590 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Lost Hills crownscale	*Atriplex coronata* var. *vallicola*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Flowers: April–September. Elevation: 50–635 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
brittlescale	*Atriplex depressa*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools (alkaline, clay soils). Flowers: April–October. Elevation: 1–320 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitat or suitable soil for this species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
western lessingia	*Benitoa occidentalis*	-- / -- / 4.3	Annual herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland (clay or serpentinite soils). Flowers: May–November. Elevation: 450–1,070 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat or suitable soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
South Coast Range morning glory	*Calystegia collina* ssp. *venusta*	-- / -- / 4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and grassland (serpentinite or sedimentary soils). Flowers: April–June. Elevation: 425–1,490 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or valley and grassland habitat or suitable soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
California jewel-flower	*Caulanthus californicus*	FE / SE / 1B.1	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, and valley foothill grassland (sandy). Flowers: February–May. Elevation: 61–1,000 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, or valley foothill grassland habitat the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Lemmon's jewelflower	*Caulanthus lemmonii*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in pinyon and juniper woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers: March–May. Elevation: 80–1,220 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable pinyon or juniper woodland or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
potbellied spineflower	*Chorizanthe ventricosa*	-- / -- / 4.3	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland (serpentinite soils). Flowers: May–September. Elevation: 65–1,235 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable cismontane woodland or valley and foothill grassland habitat or suitable soils due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Brewer's clarkia	*Clarkia breweri*	-- / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub (often serpentinite soils). Flowers: April–June. Elevation: 215–1,115 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat or serpentinite soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Rattan's cryptantha	*Cryptantha rattanii*	-- / -- / 4.3	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers: April–July. Elevation: 245–915 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Hall's tarplant	*Deinandra halliana*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (clay sometimes alkaline soils). Flowers: (March) April–May. Elevation: 260–950 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to lack of clay and alkaline soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
recurved larkspur	*Delphinium recurvatum*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Perennial herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, valley and grassland, and cismontane woodland (alkaline soils). Flowers: March–June. Elevation: 3–790 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, valley and grassland, or cismontane woodland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Hoover's eriastrum	*Eriastrum hooveri*	FD / -- / 4.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (sometimes in gravelly soil). Flower: February–July. Elevation 50–915 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub, pinyon or juniper woodland, or valley and foothill grassland due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Eastwood's buckwheat	*Eriogonum eastwoodianum*	-- / -- / 1B.3	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland (sandy, shale, talus, or barren clay soils). Flowers: May–September. Elevation: 200–1,000 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable cismontane woodland or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
protruding buckwheat	*Eriogonum nudum* var. *indictum*	-- / -- / 4.2	Perennial herb; occurs in chaparral, chenopod scrub, and cismontane woodland (clay, serpentinite soils). Flowers: (April) May–October (December). Elevation: 150–1,463 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, chenopod scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat or suitable soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
stinkbells	*Fritillaria agrestis*	-- / -- / 4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (clay, sometimes serpentinite soils). Flowers: March–June. Elevation: 10–1,555 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species and lack of clay and serpentinite soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Diablo Range hare-leaf	*Lagophylla diabolensis*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland (clay soils). Flowers: April–September. Elevation: 365–885 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable cismontane woodland or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species and lack of clay soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
alkali-sink goldfields	*Lasthenia chrysantha*	-- / -- / 1B.1	Annual herb; occurs in alkali sink, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Flowers: February–June. Elevation: 1–100 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable alkali sink, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
pale-yellow layia	*Layia heterotricha*	-- / -- / 1B.1	Annual herb; occurs in alkaline or clay soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers: March–June. Elevation: 300–1,705 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon or juniper woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species and lack of alkaline and clay soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Panoche pepper-grass	*Lepidium jaredii* ssp. *album*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in valley and foothill grassland (steep slopes, clay). Flowers: February–June. Elevation: 185–275 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable valley and foothill grassland habitat due to lack of steep slopes and clay soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
showy golden madia	*Madia radiata*	-- / -- / 1B.1	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Flowers: March–May. Elevation: 25–1,215 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Indian Valley bush-mallow	*Malacothamnus aboriginum*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub; occurs in rocky, granitic soils, often in burned areas, in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Flowers April–October. Elevation: 150–1,700 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral or cismontane woodland habitat or suitable soil conditions. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
sylvan microseris	*Microseris sylvatica*	-- / -- / 4.2	Perennial herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite soils). Flowers: March–June. Elevation: 45–1,500 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon or juniper woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species and absence of suitable soil conditions. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
San Benito monardella	*Monardella antonina* ssp. *benitensis*	-- / -- / 4.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and grassland (usually serpentinite soils). Flowers: June–July. Elevation: 500–1,570 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and grassland habitat due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species and lack of serpentinite soils. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
San Joaquin woollythreads	*Monolopia congdonii*	FE / SE / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland (sandy). Flowers January–May. Elevation 60–800 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chenopod scrub or valley and foothill grassland due to the extent of disturbance and invasive species. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
shining navarretia	*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; occurs in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Flowers: April–July. Elevation: 76–1,000 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitat. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Panoche navarretia	*Navarretia panochensis*	-- / -- / 1B.3	Annual herb; occurs in the Panoche Hills and Panoche Valley region in desert badland habitat (alluvial deposits of sand, clay, and pebbles of sandstone, shale, and serpentinite). Flowers: April–June. Elevation: 400–650 meters.	A	The BSA is not located within the appropriate elevation range and does not support suitable desert badland habitat. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia	*Navarretia prostrata*	-- / -- / 1B.2	Annual herb; coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline soils), and vernal pools. Flowers April–July. Elevation: 3–1,210 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, or valley and foothill grassland habitat due to lack of alkaline soils and vernal pools. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal / State / CRPR & Threat Code	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
chaparral ragwort	*Senecio aphanactis*	-- / -- / 2B.2	Annual herb; occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub (sometimes alkaline soils). Flowers January–April. Elevation: 15–800 meters.	A	The BSA does not support suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat. This species was not observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Status Codes:

Federal: FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; FC =Federal Candidate Species; FD = Federal Delisted; CH = Federal Critical Habitat Designated

State: SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened; SR = State Rare; SC = State Candidate Species

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3 = Plants about which more information needed (review list)
4 = Plants of limited distribution (watch list)

Threat Rank:
_.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
_.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
_.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened, or no current threats known)

Habitat: Present/Absent
A = suitable habitat is absent; no further study is needed.
HP= suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
P = the species is confirmed present in the BSA.

Table 4: Regional Animal Species of Concern

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Invertebrates					
vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	FT, CH / -- / --	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	A	There are no records of this species occurring in the project vicinity and the BSA does not support suitable aquatic habitat. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Crotch bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	-- / CE / --	Occurs in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum*, *Phacelia*, *Clarkia*, *Dendromecon*, *Eschscholzia*, and *Eriogonum.*	HP	There are several documented CNDDB occurrences (Occs. 16, 58, 59) of this species within 5 miles of the BSA. However, there is limited suitable habitat within BSA due to the absence of food plants and the extent of disturbance. This species was not observed during field surveys but is considered to have the potential to occur. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs) included in Chapter 4.
San Joaquin dune beetle	*Coelus gracilis*	-- / -- / SA	Inhabits fossil dunes along the western edge of San Joaquin Valley. Extirpated from Antioch Dunes (type locality). Inhabits sites containing sandy substrates.	A	There is no suitable dune habitat within BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is approximately 5 miles southeast (Occ. 3). This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
redheaded sphecid wasp	*Eucerceris ruficeps*	-- / -- / SA	Occurs in central California interior dunes. Nests in hard-packed sand utilizing abandoned halictine bee burrows.	A	There is no suitable dune habitat within BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is approximately 3 miles west (Occ. 4). This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Hopping's blister beetle	*Lytta hoppingi*	-- / -- / SA	Inhabits the foothills at the southern end of the Central Valley. There is no published information on habitat or floral visitation records for *Lytta hoppingi*, but they have been observed on alfalfa.	HP	There is a documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the BSA (Occ. 1). This occurrence is not dated and presumed extant. Given the lack of knowledge of habitat requirements for this species and the documented occurrence overlapping the project area, this species is considered to have the potential to occur. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.
molestan blister beetle	*Lytta molesta*	-- / -- / SA	Inhabits the Central Valley of California, from Contra Costa to Kern and Tulare Counties. Adults of this species are known to occur on flowering plants in dried vernal pools.	A	The BSA does not support suitable habitat for this species due to the lack of vernal pools. The nearest documented occurrence is located 13 miles northeast of the BSA (CNDDB 18). This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Morrison's blister beetle	*Lytta morrisoni*	-- / -- / SA	Inhabits the southern Central Valley of California. This species is typically found on flowering plants near nesting sites of bees.	HP	There is one documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the BSA (Occ. 1). Therefore, there is potential for this species to occur within the BSA The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.
Fish					
delta smelt	*Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT, CH / -- / --	Habitat ranges from San Pablo and Suisun Bays/estuaries to their freshwater tributaries, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within the BSA and no potential for this species to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Amphibians					
California giant salamander	*Ambystoma californiense*	FT, CH / ST / WL	Inhabits wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	-- / -- / SSC	Inhabits vernal pools in primarily grassland, but also in valley and foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	A	There is no suitable vernal pool habitat for this species within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
foothill yellow-legged frog	*Rana boylii*	-- / SE / SSC	Occurs in partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within or in close proximity to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
California red-legged frog	*Rana draytonii*	FT, CH / -- / SSC	Occurs in aquatic habitats with little or no flow, the presence of surface water to at least early June, surface water depths to at least 2.3 feet, and the presence of fairly sturdy underwater supports such as cattails.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within or in close proximity to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Reptiles					
western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	-- / -- / SSC	Quiet waters of ponds, lakes, streams, and marshes. Typically occurs in the deepest parts with an abundance of basking sites.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within or in close proximity to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	*Gambelia sila*	FE / SE / FP	Resident of sparsely vegetated alkali and desert scrub habitats, in areas of low topographic relief. Seeks cover in mammal burrows, under shrubs, or structures such as fence posts. These lizards do not excavate their own burrows.	A	There is a documented CNDDB occurrent less than 1 mile east of the BSA (Occ. 1); however, there is no suitable alkali or desert scrub habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys and is not anticipated to occur due to absence of suitable habitat and the extent of disturbance. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Temblor legless lizard	*Anniella alexanderae*	-- / -- / SSC	Sandy soil at the southeast base of the Temblor Ranges, southwestern San Joaquin Valley, Kern County. Microhabitat is poorly known. Other legless lizard species occur in sparsely vegetated areas with moist, loose soil. Often found underneath leaf litter, rocks, and logs.	A	The BSA is not considered to support suitable habitat for this species due to the absence of moist, loose soil. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 5.8 miles east of the BSA (Occ. 3). This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
northern California legless lizard	*Anniella pulchra*	-- / -- / SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soils with high moisture content are essential.	A	The BSA is not considered to support suitable habitat for this species due to the absence of moist, loose soil. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located approximately 6.6 miles southwest of the BSA (Occ. 117). This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
California legless lizard	*Anniella spp.*	-- / -- / SSC	This species occurs from Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	A	The BSA is not considered to support suitable habitat for this species due to the absence of moist, loose soil. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
California glossy snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	-- / -- / SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, south to Baja California. Generally reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	HP	There are four documented CNDDB occurrences within 1–4 miles north, east, and southeast of the BSA (Occs. 32, 33, 34, 35). The BSA may provide moderately suitable habitat for this species in sparsely vegetated grassland areas; however, due to the extent of disturbance within the BSA, this species has a low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.
San Joaquin coachwhip	*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs in open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Needs mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition.	HP	There are two documented CNDDB occurrences approximately 1.5 miles southwest and 2 miles northwest of the BSA. There is moderately suitable grassland habitat within the BSA; however, based to the extent of existing disturbance, there is low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	-- / -- / SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most commonly in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Uses open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	HP	There is suitable sandy wash habitat adjacent to the BSA; however, there are no documented occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys; however, this species has potential to occur due to the adjacent potentially suitable habitat. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.
giant garter snake	*Thamnophis gigas*	FT / ST / --	Most aquatic of the garter snakes in California. Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within or in close proximity to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** ono this species.
Birds					
tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs in open water and tall and dense cattails or tules. Large nesting colonies near cropland and insect prey base.	A	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species within or in close proximity to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
long-eared owl	*Asio otus*	-- / -- / SSC	Habitat includes riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Requires adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	A	There is no suitable riparian habitat for this species within or adjacent to the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
burrowing owl (burrow sites and wintering sites)	*Athene cunicularia*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs in open, dry grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, especially California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).	HP	There is marginally suitable habitat within the BSA and there are three documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 1242, 2046, and 829). This species was not observed during field surveys and is unlikely to occur. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	-- / ST / --	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	A	There is no suitable foraging habitat within the BSA due to the extent of development and existing disturbance. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrences are within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 1242, 2046, and 829). This species was not observed during field surveys and is unlikely to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	-- / -- / WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level of hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs; forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	A	There are several documented CNDDB occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the BSA (Occs. 171, 180, 181, 187, 172, 398, 403). There are no cliff features suitable for breeding within the BSA; however, this species may forage within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
California condor	*Gymnogyps californianus*	FE, CH / SE, FP / --	Nests in association with rocky cliffs. Forages in open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral with cliffs, trees, and snags.	A	There are no rocky cliffs within the or in the vicinity of the BSA suitable for nesting habitat. There are no documented CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Le Conte's thrasher	*Toxostoma lecontei*	-- / -- / SSC	Desert resident, primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats. Commonly nests in a dense, spiny shrub or densely branched cactus in desert wash habitat, usually 2 to 8 feet above ground.	A	There is no desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, or desert succulent scrub nesting habitat suitable for this species within the BSA. There is one documented CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the BSA (Occ. 74). This species is not expected to nest within the BSA but may forage within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
yellow-headed blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	-- / -- / SSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation an deep water, often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant. Nesting is times with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	A	There is no wetland or other aquatic habitat suitable for this species within or adjacent to the BSA. There are no documented occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys and is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Other nesting migratory birds	Class Aves	MBTA / FGC Section 3503	Various migratory birds have the potential to nest in various habitats within the BSA.	HP	No active bird nests were observed within the BSA; however, suitable nesting habitat is present within the BSA and nesting birds in BSA are reasonably expected to occur. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on migratory bird species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
Mammals					
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs throughout west and is distributed from southern portion of British Columbia south along Pacific coast to central Mexico and east into Great Plains, with isolated populations occurring in central and eastern United States. Have been reported in wide variety of habitat types ranging from sea level to 3,300 meters. Habitat associations include coniferous forests, mixed meso-phytic forests, deserts, native prairies, riparian communities, active agricultural areas, and coastal habitat types. Distribution is strongly correlated with availability of caves and cave-like roosting habitat.	A	There is no suitable coniferous forest, mixed meso-phytic forest, desert, native prairie, riparian, active agricultural areas, or coastal habitat for this species within the BSA. Additionally, there are no known caves or cave-like structures within the BSA or in the vicinity. No active bat roosts were observed within BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is approximately 4 miles southwest of the BSA (Occ. 618). The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	-- / -- / SA	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	A	No active bat roosts were observed within BSA. Marginal day roosting habitat is present in trees and structures within the BSA; however, roosting is not anticipated due to the existing level of disturbance. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence is located in the city between Segments 4 and 9 (Occ. 99). The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
giant kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys ingens*	FE / SE / --	Occurs in annual grasslands on western side of San Joaquin Valley; alkali scrub is marginal habitat. Needs level terrain and sandy loam soils for burrowing. Currently, population is fragmented into six major geographic units, including units located in southern San Joaquin Valley in western Kern County in the area of Lokern, Elk Hills, and other uplands around McKittrick, Taft, and Maricopa.	A	There is marginally suitable grassland habitat within the BSA; however, the BSA is not within the known distribution of this species. Due to the extent of disturbance and absence of documented CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA, this species is not anticipated to occur within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
short-nosed kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys nitratoides brevinasus*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs on western side of San Joaquin Valley in grassland and desert shrub associations, especially *Atriplex*. Occurs in highly alkaline soils around Soda Lake. Needs friable soils. Favors flat to gently sloping terrain.	A	There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 3, 4, and 5); however, this species is unlikely to occur due to the extent of disturbance. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Nelson's antelope squirrel	*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*	-- / ST / --	Occurs in western San Joaquin Valley from 200 to 1,200 feet elevation on dry, sparsely vegetated loam soils. Digs burrows or uses kangaroo rat burrows. Needs widely scattered shrubs, forbs, and grasses in broken terrain with gullies and washes.	A	There are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA (Occs. 77, 78, 164, 165, 166, 266). San Joaquin antelope squirrel is easily identifiable and was not observed during field surveys. Habitat within the BSA is not likely suitable for this species. This species is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
San Joaquin pocket mouse	*Perognathus inornatus*	-- / -- / SA	Occurs in grassland, oak savannah, and arid scrubland in the southern Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley, and adjacent foothills, south to the Mojave Desert. Associated with fine-textured, sandy, friable soils.	A	The nearest known documented CNDDB occurrence is approximately 8 miles east of the BSA (Occ. 70). Due to the extent of disturbance within the BSA distance to a documented occurrence of this species, and lack of suitable habitat this species is not expected to occur. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
Tulare grasshopper mouse	*Onychomys torridus tularensis*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs in hot, arid valleys and scrub deserts in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Their diet is almost exclusively composed of arthropods; therefore, it needs abundant supply of insects.	A	There is no suitable scrub desert habitat for this species present within the BSA and there are no documented CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA; therefore, this species is not anticipated to occur within the BSA. This species was not observed during field surveys. The project is expected to have ***no effect*** on this species.
San Joaquin kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE / ST / --	Occurs in annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing and a suitable prey base.	HP	There is marginally suitable grassland habitat for this species present within the BSA. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 51, 437, 443, 81, 859, 858, 519). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the BSA. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status Federal/ State/ Other	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent	Rationale
Note: Shaded rows indicate that suitable habitat for this species is present in the BSA.					
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	-- / -- / SSC	Occurs in drier open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils; needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground; digs burrows.	HP	There is suitable grassland habitat present within the BSA. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (345, 274, 123, 261). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the BSA. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs included in Chapter 4.

Status Codes:

Federal: FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; FC = Federal Candidate; BGEPA = Protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; MBTA = Protected by Migratory Bird Treaty Act

State: SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened; CE = State Candidate Endangered; CT = State Candidate Threatened; SR = State Rare; FP = Fully Protected; CEQA = Protected under CEQA

California Department of Fish and Wildlife: SSC = California Species of Special Concern; WL = CDFW Watch List species; SA = Included on CNDDB Special Animals List (also protected under CEQA); FGC Section 3503 = Protected by California Fish and Game Code Section 3503

Habitat Present/Absent
A = Suitable habitat is absent; no further study needed.
HP = Suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
P = The species is confirmed present in the BSA.
CH = The project footprint is located within federally designated critical habitat but does not necessarily mean that suitable habitat is present.

4. Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts, and Mitigation

4.1 Habitats and Natural Communities of Special Concern

Impacts to natural communities/habitats within the project BSA have been quantified based on ground disturbance and vegetation disturbance/removal. These impact areas are a subset of the BSA and are represented as the Area of Potential Impact (API), which was overlain with mapping of habitats. The API includes the maximum amount of potential disturbance areas for permanent and temporary impacts associated with construction of the project. Estimated impacts to natural communities/habitats are quantified in Table 5.

Table 5: Impacts to Habitats/Natural Communities

Habitats/Natural Communities and Potential Jurisdictional Waters	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Temporary Impacts (acres)
Habitats/Natural Communities		
Non-native Annual Grassland	2.28	0.77
Ruderal/Disturbed	1.31	2.25
Developed	0.13	--
Ornamental Landscaping	0.10	--

4.1.1 Non-native Annual Grassland, Ruderal/Disturbed Land, Developed Land, and Ornamental Landscaping

The BSA does not support any natural communities. The BSA consists of four habitat types including non-native annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed land, developed land, and ornamental landscaping.

4.1.1.1 Survey Results

The botanical surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any habitats or natural communities of concern. The surveys revealed that the BSA consists of non-native annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed land, developed land, and ornamental landscaping.

4.1.1.2 Project Impacts

The project would result in the construction and operation of portions of three segments—Segments 3, 4, and 9—of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's TMP. The project would develop approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle-separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail. The project would require minor grading and vegetation removal activities to prepare each of the trail segment locations for construction of the proposed multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path. There are no native habitats or natural

communities within the project area. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in no effect on habitats or natural communities of concern.

4.1.1.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

Since no habitats or natural communities of concern were observed during wildlife reconnaissance surveys or appropriately timed botanical surveys, the project is anticipated to have no effect. Therefore, no avoidance or minimization efforts are necessary.

4.2 Invasive Plant Species

The Cal-IPC maintains an inventory of invasive plant species that have been documented to occur within the state and provides information on the distributions and overall status of invasive plants that threaten to displace native plant species.

4.2.1 Survey Results

Ten invasive plant species identified by the Cal-IPC Inventory were observed within the BSA (Table 2; Appendix B). The one non-native plant species with a Cal-IPC category rating of High observed in the BSA was red brome. Six invasive plant species were observed within the BSA with a Cal-IPC category rating of Moderate and three invasive plant species were observed within the BSA that have a Cal-IPC category rating of Limited.

4.2.2 Project Impacts

The project would require minor grading and vegetation removal activities to prepare each of the trail segment locations for construction of the proposed multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path. Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in the spread of invasive plant species through soil displacement and disturbance and by the inadvertent transport of propagules (e.g., seeds, pieces of invasive plants that have broken off) by vehicles, construction equipment, people, and animals. Potential project-related impacts related to the spread of invasive plant species would be minimized and/or completely avoided with implementation of the measures outlined in the Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs) below.

4.2.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

The following avoidance and minimization efforts are proposed for maintaining compliance with Executive Order 13112.

1. During construction, the project contractor will make all reasonable efforts to limit the use of imported soils for fill. Soils currently existing on-site shall be used for fill material. If the use of imported fill material is necessary, the imported material must be obtained from a source that is known to be free of invasive plant species, or the material must consist of purchased clean material, such as

crushed aggregate, sorted rock, or similar. To avoid the spread of invasive species, the contractor shall:

a. Stockpile topsoil and redeposit the stockpiled soil on-site at a sufficient depth to preclude germination or spread of those species after construction is complete; or

b. Transport the topsoil to a permitted landfill for disposal.

2. Prior to construction, project plans will clearly identify the type of species, location, and methodology of removal and disposal of invasive species found within the project site.

3. Removal and disposal of invasive plants and wildlife must be in accordance with state law and/or project authorizations from resource agencies (e.g., USFWS Programmatic Biological Opinion).

4. During construction, the biological monitor(s) will ensure that the spread or introduction of invasive plant and wildlife species is avoided to the maximum extent possible.

5. All erosion control materials, including straw bales, straw wattles, or mulch, used on-site must be free of invasive species seed. Removal of invasive species would provide opportunities for planting native trees and shrubs to enhance the existing native plant communities.

With implementation of the AMMs, compensatory mitigation will not be necessary.

4.3 Special Status Plant Species

Thirty-two special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the project and are considered to occur in the project region. None of the special-status plant species identified through the literature review and included in Table 3 were observed within the BSA during appropriately timed botanical surveys. Suitable habitat for the species of concern was determined to be absent because either the BSA is outside of the species' range, or it does not support the appropriate soil conditions, temperature, or other habitat features.

4.3.1.1 Survey Results

There were no special-status plant species identified within the BSA during the appropriately timed April and June botanical surveys. Based on the extent of previous disturbance and extent of invasive species, special-status plant species are not anticipated to occur within the BSA.

4.3.1.2 Project Impacts

The project would require minor grading and vegetation removal activities to prepare each of the trail segment locations for construction of the proposed multi-use bicycle and pedestrian path. There are no special-status plant species located within the BSA;

therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in no effect on special-status plant species.

4.3.1.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

Since no special-status plant species were observed during appropriately timed botanical surveys, the project is anticipated to have no effect on special-status plant species. Therefore, no avoidance or minimization efforts or compensatory mitigation measures are necessary.

4.4 Special Status Animal Species

Based on the literature review, 39 special-status animal species have been identified as having potential to occur in the project vicinity. None of the special-status animal species identified through the literature review and included in Table 4 were identified within the BSA; however, based on the reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys, potentially suitable habitat is considered to be present within the BSA for the following special-status animal species: Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), Hopping's blister beetle (*Lytta hoppingi*), Morrison's blister beetle (*Lytta morrisoni*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), San Joaquin coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), other nesting migratory birds, San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

4.4.1 Discussion of Crotch Bumble Bee, Hopping's Blister Beetle, and Morrison's Blister Beetle

Crotch bumble bee is a State Candidate Endangered species. This species inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats and nests underground. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or aboveground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. Bumble bees collect both nectar and pollen of the plants that they pollinate. In general, bumble bees forage from a diversity of plants, although individual species can vary greatly in their plant preferences, largely due to differences in tongue length. This species is classified as a short-tongued species, whose food plants include *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia,* and *Salvia* (Hatfield et al. 2015). This species was historically common in the Central Valley but now appears to be absent from much of its historic range, especially in the central part of its range (Hatfield et al. 2015). There are several documented CNDDB occurrences (Occs. 16, 58, 59) of this species within 5 miles of the BSA. However, there is limited suitable habitat within BSA due to the absence of food plants and the extent of disturbance. This species was not observed during field surveys but is considered to have the potential to occur.

Hopping's blister beetle is considered a special animal (SA) by CDFW (CDFW 2021). California Hopping's blister beetle inhabits the foothills at the southern end of the Central Valley. There is no published information on habitat or floral visitation records for Hopping's blister beetle, but they have been observed on alfalfa. There is a

documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the BSA (Occ. 1). This occurrence is not dated and presumed extant. Given the lack of knowledge of habitat requirements for this species and the documented occurrence overlapping the project area, this species is considered to have the potential to occur. This species was not observed during field surveys.

Morrison's blister beetle is considered a special animal (SA) by CDFW (CDFW 2021). Morrison's blister beetle inhabits the southern Central Valley of California. This species is typically found on flowering plants near nesting sites of bees. There is one documented CNDDB occurrence of this species that overlaps the BSA (Occ. 1). There is suitable habitat within the BSA based on the presence of flowering plants. This species was not observed during field surveys; however, there is moderate potential for this species to occur within the BSA.

4.4.1.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any Crotch bumble bee, Hopping's blister beetle, or Morrison's blister beetle and did not identify their preferred host plants. The BSA supports marginally suitable habitat for these species within non-native grassland and ornamental landscaping within the BSA.

4.4.1.2 Project Impacts

Potential project impacts to these species could include direct impacts associated with the destruction of buried nests, if present, from the use, movement, and staging of construction equipment. Indirect project impacts may include modification of potentially suitable habitat through the movement of soil and minor vegetation removal activities. Additionally, noise and dust generated by construction activities have the potential to indirectly affect these species, if present. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on these species with implementation of AMMs provided below.

4.4.1.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

The following measures are recommended to avoid and minimize potential project-related impacts to special-status insect species.

6. Within 30 days prior to any ground disturbance, pre-construction survey shall be conducted by the qualified biologist for special-status species that have the potential to occur within the BSA. A letter report documenting the results of the pre-construction surveys shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Coalinga Planning Department for review and approval. If special-status species are identified during preconstruction surveys, project activities shall be modified (if necessary) and implemented in a manner that avoids all direct and indirect effects to these species. The City of Coalinga may coordinate with the California Department of Transportation and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, if necessary, to identify appropriate methods for avoiding all direct and indirect effects to special-status species within the BSA.

7. Prior to initiation of any site preparation/construction activities, the City of Coalinga will prepare and supply a PowerPoint presentation and sign-up sheets for all construction personnel. All individuals who will be involved in site preparation or construction activities will be required to review the PowerPoint presentation and acknowledge they reviewed the materials via the sign-up sheets. At a minimum, the presentation will include a description of the natural history of the species with the potential to be affected by the proposed project and their habitats, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve these species as they relate to the proposed project, the penalties for non-compliance, and the boundaries of the work area within which the project must be accomplished. To ensure that employees and contractors understand their roles and responsibilities, training may have to be conducted in languages other than English. The sign-up sheets will be returned to the City of Coalinga Planning Department.

8. Prior to initiation of any site preparation and/or construction activities, the City of Coalinga will retain a qualified on-call biological monitor to provide oversight over ground-disturbing construction activities and implementation of avoidance and minimization efforts. The monitor will coordinate with the City of Coalinga Resident Engineer and the California Department of Transportation Local Assistance regarding any special-status species detections or requests to stop construction activities.

Implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Efforts 6 through 8, described above, will be sufficient to mitigate all potential impacts to Crotch bumble bee, Hopping's blister beetle, Morrison's blister beetle, and associated habitat. No additional compensatory mitigation is proposed.

4.4.2 Discussion of Coast Horned Lizard, California Glossy Snake, and San Joaquin Coachwhip

Coast horned lizard is recognized by CDFW as an SSC. This flat-bodied lizard has a wide oval-shaped body, scattered enlarged pointed scales on the upper body and tail, and a large crown of horns or spines on the head. Coast horned lizards were historically distributed along the Pacific coast extending from the border of Baja California west of the deserts and the Sierra Nevada, north to the Bay Area, and inland as far north as Shasta Reservoir, and south into Baja California. This historical range has been severely fragmented due to land alteration and loss of habitat. Coast horned lizards inhabit open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in a variety of habitat types, including valleys, foothills, semiarid mountains, grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral with open areas and patches of loose soil. They are frequently found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and long dirt roads. Coast horned lizards are generally active aboveground when weather conditions are appropriate, i.e., when they are not exposed to extreme heat or cold temperatures. They primarily prey upon ants but can also consume other small insects, such as spiders, beetles, termites, flies, honeybees, moth larvae, and grasshoppers. There is suitable sandy wash habitat adjacent to the BSA; however, there are no documented occurrences of this species within 10 miles of the BSA. This species was not observed

during field surveys; however, this species has potential to occur due to the proximity of potentially suitable habitat.

California glossy snake is recognized by CDFW as an SSC. California glossy snake is patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, south to Baja California. The species generally inhabits a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. There are four documented CNDDB occurrences within 1–4 miles north, east, and southeast of the BSA (Occs. 32, 33, 34, 35). The BSA may provide moderately suitable habitat for this species in sparsely vegetated grassland areas; however, due to the extent of disturbance within the BSA, this species has a low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys.

San Joaquin coachwhip is recognized by CDFW as an SSC. Whipsnakes are common to uncommon species found in arid regions below 6,000 feet in California. The known range of this California endemic species extends from 8 miles west of the community of Arbuckle in Colusa County in the Sacramento Valley, southward to the Grapevine in the Kern County portion of the San Joaquin Valley, and westward into the inner South Coast Ranges. They occur in open, dry, vegetative associations with little or no tree cover. In the western San Joaquin Valley, the San Joaquin whipsnake occurs in valley grassland and saltbush scrub associations and is known to climb bushes such as *Atriplex* for viewing prey and potential predators. They use mammal burrows for refuge and possibly for oviposition sites. Whipsnakes occur in open terrain and are most abundant in grass, desert scrub, chaparral, and pasture habitats. Whipsnakes seek cover in rodent burrows, bushes, trees, and rock piles. They hibernate in soil or sand approximately 1 foot below the surface, sometimes at the bases of plants. Their diet consists of rodents, lizards and eggs, snakes (including rattlesnakes), birds and eggs, young turtles, insects, and carrion. Whipsnakes actively search for prey, with their heads elevated. They poke their heads in burrows, or climb trees, using both vision and olfaction to detect prey, which is consumed alive and whole. San Joaquin whipsnakes mate in April and May, lay their eggs in June and July, and the first young appear in late August or early September. Their clutch size ranges from four to 16 eggs, with a mean of eight to 10. There are two documented CNDDB occurrences approximately 1.5 miles southwest and 2 miles northwest of the BSA. There is moderately suitable grassland habitat within the BSA; however, based to the extent of existing disturbance, there is low potential for occurrence. This species was not observed during field surveys.

4.4.2.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify coast horned lizard, California glossy snake, or San Joaquin coachwhip; however, potentially suitable California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were observed within the BSA. The BSA supports potentially suitable grassland habitat for the California glossy snake and San Joaquin coachwhip and is in close proximity to potentially suitable sandy wash habitat for coast horned lizards.

4.4.2.2 Project Impacts

Potential impacts to these species include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic within the non-native grassland habitat within the BSA. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration may cause these species, if present, to temporarily abandon habitat adjacent to work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for predation if these species abandon burrow shelter sites. Indirect impacts of erosion could also impact these species through destruction of burrow sites and degradation of suitable habitat. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on these species with implementation of AMMs identified below.

4.4.2.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

Implementation of avoidance and minimization efforts provided above (Avoidance and Minimization Efforts 6 through 8) would avoid all potential for impacts to coast horned lizard, California glossy snake, and San Joaquin coachwhip to occur. If coast horned lizard, California glossy snake, or San Joaquin coachwhip are observed within the work area, the qualified biological monitor may relocate these species to an area with suitable habitat outside the work area. No additional avoidance and minimization efforts are required.

4.4.3 Discussion of Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owls are recognized by CDFW as an SSC. Burrowing owls prefer annual and perennial grasslands, typically with sparse or nonexistent tree or shrub canopies. In California, they are found in close association with California ground squirrel burrows, which provide them with year-round shelter and seasonal nesting habitat. Burrowing owls also use humanmade structures, such as culverts, debris piles, or openings beneath pavement, as shelter and nesting habitat (CDFW 2012). Burrowing owl populations have been on the decline due to diminishing habitat (CDFW 2012) and burrowing mammal control (Zarn 1974). Burrowing owls exhibit a high degree of nest site fidelity and as habitat becomes increasingly fragmented and isolated by development, these sites become increasingly inhospitable for breeding burrowing owls. There is marginally suitable grassland habitat within the BSA and there are three documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 1242, 2046, and 829). This species was not observed during field surveys.

4.4.3.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any burrowing owls or sign; however, California ground squirrel burrows were observed within the BSA. The BSA supports marginally suitable grassland habitat for the burrowing owl.

4.4.3.2 Project Impacts

Potential impacts to burrowing owl include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic within the non-native grassland habitat within the BSA. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration may cause burrowing owls, if present, to temporarily abandon burrows adjacent to work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct impacts such as injury or mortality associated with the movement of construction equipment if they abandon burrow shelter sites. Indirect impacts of erosion could also impact these species through destruction of burrow sites and degradation of suitable habitat. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs identified below.

4.4.3.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

In addition to implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Efforts 6 through 8, the following measure is recommended to avoid and minimize potential project-related impacts to burrowing owl.

9. Prior to any site preparation and/or construction activities associated with the proposed project, the City of Coalinga will implement the following measures to prevent impacts to burrowing owl:

    a. A preconstruction survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the presence of burrowing owl nesting sites within the Biological Study Area. The survey shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to any construction activities for each construction area. This will ensure that burrowing owl has not moved onto, and is not inhabiting, the project site. All potential burrows located within the construction and work areas will be monitored for 3 consecutive nights using tracking medium at the burrow entrance to determine the current use. If no owl activity is observed during this period, the burrow will be destroyed immediately to preclude subsequent use.

    b. If active burrowing owl nest sites are found within the Biological Study Area, the City of Coalinga shall comply with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's 1994 *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation Guidelines*.

Implementation of the avoidance and minimization efforts described above will be sufficient to mitigate all potential impacts to burrowing owl and associated habitat. No additional compensatory mitigation is proposed.

4.4.4 Discussion of Nesting Birds

MBTA-protected bird species have the potential to nest within the BSA and are protected during their nesting period under the provisions of the federal MBTA and FGC Section 3503. Birds may nest on utility poles, scrub areas, and ruderal habitats.

4.4.4.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any nests. The following four MBTA-protected bird species were observed flying in the vicinity of the BSA during wildlife reconnaissance surveys: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*); however, no nests were observed within the BSA. The BSA supports suitable foraging and nesting habitat for other MBTA-protected marginally suitable habitat within non-native grassland, ornamental landscaping, and on nearby structures within developed areas.

4.4.4.2 Project Impacts

Potential impacts to other MBTA-protected birds include direct impacts associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, and vegetation removal within the BSA, if MBTA-protected birds are nesting or foraging on the ground within work areas. Indirect impacts of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause temporary disturbance to these species, if present. Indirect impacts of erosion could also affect these species through degradation of potentially suitable habitat within non-native grassland. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on nesting migratory birds with implementation of AMMs identified below.

4.4.4.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

Implementation of the following efforts is recommended to avoid and minimize potential impacts to MBTA-protected birds:

10. If construction activities are conducted during the typical nesting bird season (February 15 through September 1), preconstruction surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to any construction activity to identify potential nesting bird activity. The survey area will include a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding the Biological Study Area. If no active nests are found within the study area, no further mitigation is required. If nesting activity is identified during the preconstruction survey process, the following measures will be implemented:

    a. If active nest sites of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code are observed within the Biological Study Area, then the project will be modified and/or delayed as necessary to avoid direct take of the identified nests, eggs, and/or young;

    b. If active nest sites of raptors and/or bird species of special concern are observed within the vicinity of the project site, then the appropriate buffer around the nest site (typically 250 feet for passerines and 300 feet for raptors, not including Swainson’s hawk) will be established. Construction activities in the buffer zone will be prohibited until the qualified biological monitor has determined that the young have fledged the nest and achieved independence; and

c. Active nests should be documented by a qualified biologist, and a letter report will be submitted to the City of Coalinga documenting project compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code.

Implementation of the avoidance and/or minimization described above will be sufficient to mitigate all potential impacts to MBTA-protected birds and associated habitat. No additional compensatory mitigation is proposed.

4.4.5 Discussion of San Joaquin Kit Fox

San Joaquin kit fox is federally listed as endangered and state listed as threatened. Development of suitable kit fox habitat for intensive agricultural, oil production, and urban land uses has contributed to the decline of this species. San Joaquin kit fox occurs primarily in the San Joaquin Valley, with satellite populations occurring in the southern Salinas Valley and possibly the eastern Pajaro River Valley. It inhabits valley and foothill grasslands, sparsely vegetated shrubby habitats (O'Farrell 1983), and some agricultural and urban areas (Jensen 1972; Morrell 1972). Adult foxes are usually solitary during the late summer and fall. By September and October, adult females have begun to excavate and enlarge natal dens (Morrell 1972). Adult males join the vixens in October or November (Morrell 1972), and mating probably occurs near the first of the year (Egoscue 1962). Pups typically are born in late February or early March (Egoscue 1962; Morrell 1972), begin foraging for themselves at about 4–5 months, and disperse shortly thereafter (Morrell 1972).

San Joaquin kit fox uses complex dens for shelter and protection (Morrell 1972). Most dens are located in flat terrain or on the lower slopes of hills. Common locations for dens include washes, drainages, and roadside berms. San Joaquin kit fox are reputed to be poor diggers and are usually found in areas with loose-textured, friable soils (Morrell 1972; O'Farrell 1983). Some studies have suggested that where hardpan layers predominate, kit foxes create dens by enlarging the burrows of California ground squirrel or American badger (Morrell 1972; Jensen 1972; Orloff et al. 1986). They also commonly den in humanmade structures, such as small-diameter culverts. A diet of small rodents, such as kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* spp.) and California ground squirrels, is common for San Joaquin kit fox (Jameson and Peeters 1988).

4.4.5.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify any San Joaquin kit fox or evidence of the species within the BSA. There is marginally suitable grassland habitat for this species present within the BSA. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 51, 437, 443, 81, 859, 858, 519). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the BSA.

4.4.5.2 Project Impacts

Although San Joaquin kit fox was not observed during reconnaissance surveys of the BSA, it still has the potential to occur due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat within the BSA. If present, construction activities within the BSA have the potential to impact these species.

Potential project impacts to San Joaquin kit fox include direct effects associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic. Indirect effects of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause disturbance to these species and may cause them to leave burrows and migrate to adjacent work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct effects associated with construction activities if they abandon shelter sites. The indirect effects of erosion and sedimentation could also impact San Joaquin kit foxes through destruction of burrows. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs identified below.

4.4.5.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

In addition to Avoidance and Minimization Efforts 9 and 10, implementation of the following efforts would avoid the potential for impacts to San Joaquin kit fox to occur:

11. Within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife-approved biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey for known or potential sensitive species, including San Joaquin kit fox dens, and submit a letter to the City of Coalinga Planning Department reporting the date the survey was conducted, the survey methodology, survey results, and what measures were necessary (and completed), as applicable, to address any San Joaquin kit fox activity within the project limits.

12. Prior to and during any site preparation and/or construction activities associated with the proposed project, the City of Coalinga and/or the project contractor will implement the following conservation measures:

    a. Project employees will be directed to exercise caution when commuting within unpaved project areas. A 20-mile-per-hour speed limit will be enforced on unpaved roads.

    b. Project employees will be provided with written guidance governing vehicle use, speed limits on unpaved roads, fire prevention, and other hazards.

    c. A litter control program shall be instituted at the project site. All workers shall ensure their food scraps, paper wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash from the project area are deposited in covered or closed trash containers. The trash containers shall be removed from the project area at the end of each working day.

d. No canine or feline pets or firearms (except for federal, state, or local law enforcement officers and security personnel) shall be permitted on construction sites to avoid harassment, killing, or injuring of listed species.

    i. At the end of each working day, maintenance and construction excavations greater than 2 feet deep shall be covered, filled-in, or equipped with earthen escape ramps no greater than 200 feet apart to prevent entrapment of listed species.

e. All construction activities shall be confined within the project construction area, which may include temporary access roads, haul roads, and staging areas specifically designated and marked for these purposes. At no time shall equipment or personnel be allowed outside the project construction area without authorization from the City of Coalinga and/or biological monitor.

f. Environmentally Sensitive Areas within the Project Impact Area, such as active burrows and trees to be preserved, shall be delineated with high visibility temporary fencing at least 4 feet in height, flagging, or other barrier to prevent encroachment of construction personnel and equipment onto any sensitive areas during project work activities. Such fencing shall be inspected and maintained daily until completion of the project. The fencing will be removed only when all construction equipment is removed from the site.

g. If necessary, tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes at the project site to ensure that special-status species do not get trapped. This limitation will be communicated to the contractor through use of Special Provisions included in the bid solicitation package.

h. Use of rodenticides and herbicides at the project site shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of special-status species and depletion of prey populations on which they depend. In the event that the use of herbicides is necessary for invasive species control, all uses of such compounds shall observe labels and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and other appropriate federal and state regulations, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

13. Prior to or during project activities, if any observations are made of San Joaquin kit fox, or any known or potential San Joaquin kit fox dens are discovered within the project limits, the qualified biologist will notify the City of Coalinga, and the City of Coalinga will contact the California Department of Transportation who, in turn, will contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss ways to proceed with the project and avoid take. All work will stop until such time that the

California Department of Transportation determines that it is appropriate to resume work.

Implementation of the avoidance and minimization efforts described above will be sufficient to mitigate all potential impacts to San Joaquin kit fox and associated habitat. No additional compensatory mitigation is proposed.

4.4.6 Discussion of American Badger

American badger has a flat body with short legs and a triangular face with a long, pointed, tipped-up nose. It has long brown or black fur with white stripes on its cheeks and one stripe running from its nose to the back of its head. The American badger lives in open areas like plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods. Small burrowing mammals like ground squirrel, rats, gophers and mice make up most of the badger's diet. American badger digs prey out of the ground with its strong, sharp claws. Dens and burrows are a very important part of the badger's life. A badger usually has lots of different dens and burrows. It uses them for sleeping, hunting, storing food and giving birth. The American badger is solitary, except during the breeding season. The American badger mates between July and August, but the embryos don't really start to grow until December or February.

4.4.6.1 Survey Results

The reconnaissance-level wildlife surveys conducted on April 27 and June 24, 2021, did not identify American badger or evidence of the species within the BSA. There is suitable grassland habitat present within the BSA. Additionally, there are several documented CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the BSA (Occs. 345, 274, 123, 261). This species was not observed during field surveys and no dens were observed, but this species is considered to have the potential to occur within the BSA.

4.4.6.2 Project Impacts

Although American badger was not observed during reconnaissance surveys of the BSA, it still has the potential to occur due to the presence of potentially suitable grassland habitat within the BSA. If present, construction activities within the BSA have the potential to impact these species. Potential project impacts to American badger include direct effects associated with the use and movement of construction equipment, construction debris, vegetation removal, and worker foot traffic. Indirect effects of construction activities, including noise and vibration, may cause disturbance to these species and may cause them to leave burrows and migrate to adjacent work areas. This disturbance may increase the potential for direct effects associated with construction activities if they abandon shelter sites. The indirect effects of erosion and sedimentation could also impact American badger through destruction of burrows. The project is expected to have no adverse effect on this species with implementation of AMMs identified below.

4.4.6.3 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts/Compensatory Mitigation

Implementation of the avoidance and minimization efforts described above (Avoidance and Minimization Efforts 6 through 8) will be sufficient to mitigate all potential impacts to American badger and associated habitat. No additional compensatory mitigation is proposed.

5. Conclusions and Regulatory Determinations

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Section 7 of the FESA requires federal agencies such as the FHWA to make a finding on all federal actions as to the potential to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species potentially affected by the action. Caltrans, as part of its NEPA assignment of federal responsibilities by the FHWA, effective October 1, 2012, and pursuant to 23 USC Section 326, will act as the lead federal agency for Section 7 of the FESA. Section 9 of the FESA protects federally listed plant and animal species from unlawful take. The USFWS and NOAA Fisheries regulate activities that may result in take of federally endangered or threatened species or candidate species. The documentation submitted to the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries analyzing impacts to federally listed species is typically a Biological Assessment. Once the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries review a Biological Assessment for a project, they may issue a federal Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement under FESA Section 7 that includes provisions for legal take, provided that specific mitigation measures are employed for construction. With implementation of avoidance and minimization efforts, the proposed project would not result in adverse effects to federally listed species; therefore, a Biological Assessment is not required.

The following briefly summarizes the FESA Section 7 consultation previously described in the “Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts” section in Chapter 2.

- On November 6, 2020, SWCA accessed the NOAA California Species List Tool for the project area; no official NOAA Fisheries species list was obtained because no species under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries occur within the Coalinga, California USGS quadrangle per the California Species List Tool.

- On April 25, 2021, SWCA submitted a request online through the USFWS IPaC website (USFWS 2021a) for an official USFWS species list for the proposed project. IPaC generated a list the same day (see Appendix A)

Table 6 provides a summary of the effects determinations for federally listed species and critical habitats in the vicinity of the project site.

Table 6: Federal Endangered Species Act Effects Determination

Common Name	Scientific Name	Legal Status	Rationale
Plants			
California jewel-flower	*Caulanthus californicus*	Federally Endangered	No effect
San Joaquin woollythreads	*Monolopia congdonii*	Federally Endangered	No effect
Invertebrates			
vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Federally Threatened	No effect
Fish			
delta smelt	*Hypomesus transpacificus*	Federally Threatened	No effect
Amphibians			
California giant salamander	*Ambystoma californiense*	Federally Threatened	No effect
California red-legged frog	*Rana draytonii*	Federally Threatened	No effect
Reptiles			
blunt-nosed leopard lizard	*Gambelia sila*	Federally Endangered	No effect
giant garter snake	*Thamnophis gigas*	Federally Threatened	No effect
Birds			
California condor	*Gymnogyps californianus*	Federally Endangered	No effect
Mammals			
giant kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys ingens*	Federally Endangered	No effect
San Joaquin kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis mutica*	Federally Endangered	May affect, not likely to adversely affect

5.2 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) is one of eight regional fishery management councils created by the 1976 Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, renamed Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act in 1996. The PFMC is responsible for the creation of management plans for fishery resources in federal waters off the coast of California, and regulation for federally protected Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). These management plans are for Pacific coast groundfish, commercial and recreational west coast salmon fisheries, and northern anchovy/coastal pelagics.

The BSA occurs within an inland location and there is no suitable federal EFH for Coho Salmon, Groundfish, Coastal Pelagics, and Highly Migratory Species within the small streams within the BSA. There will be no effect on EFH for these resources; therefore, no EFH consultation is required.

5.3 California Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The proposed project is not expected to adversely affect or otherwise result in take of any state-listed species; however, in the unlikely event that state-listed species are determined to occur within the BSA, CESA coordination with CDFW would need to be completed prior to project implementation.

5.4 Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

Executive Order 11990 was issued on May 24, 1977, directing federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.

No wetlands and other waters coordination with the regulatory agencies will be necessary because no federal WOTUS or waters of the State occur within the project BSA.

5.5 Invasive Species

The National Invasive Species Council (NISC) was established by Executive Order 13112 to ensure that federal programs and activities to prevent and control invasive species are coordinated, effective, and efficient. The NISC is co-chaired by the Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, and the Interior. Executive Order 13112 defines invasive species as "…an alien (or non-native) species whose introduction does, or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health." For this proposed project, the spread of invasive, exotic plants shall be controlled to the maximum extent practicable.

Ten invasive plant species identified by the Cal-IPC Inventory were observed within the BSA (Table 2; Appendix B). The one non-native plant species with a Cal-IPC category rating of High observed in the BSA was red brome. Six invasive plant species were observed within the BSA with a Cal-IPC category rating of Moderate and three invasive plant species were observed within the BSA that have a Cal-IPC category rating of Limited.

5.6 Other

5.6.1 Nesting Birds: MBTA and CFG Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5

The MBTA with Canada, Mexico, and Japan makes it unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, or kill migratory birds. The law applies to the removal of all nests that are occupied by migratory birds during the nesting season. FGC Section 3500 also prohibits the destruction of any nest, egg, or nestling. A number of bird species have the potential for nesting within the project study area and are protected during their nesting period under the provisions of the MBTA and FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5. This NES-MI proposes avoidance and minimization efforts to maintain compliance with the MBTA and FGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5.

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Appendix A – USFWS IPaC, CNDDB, and CNPS Species Lists

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0309
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-04782
Project Name: City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9

April 25, 2021

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to

utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0309
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-04782
Project Name: City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan Segments 3, 4, and 9
Project Type: TRANSPORTATION
Project Description: The City of Coalinga (City) previously received Active Transportation Program (ATP) funding to prepare an Active Transportation Plan which was completed in March of 2017. Accompanying the Active Transportation Plan (as Volume II) is the City of Coalinga Trails Master Plan (TMP) which presents a detailed feasibility analysis of 8.8 miles of recommended Class I bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout Coalinga. The TMP implements General Plan Measure C2-1.1 to "develop a Multi-Use Off-Street Trails Master Plan" and provides data, mapping and analysis needed to help realize Implementation Measures C2-1.2 and C2-1.3. Further, the TMP identifies fourteen (14) potential Class I trail segments in Coalinga with overviews of the design standards and guidelines for these Class I facilities.

The City is proposing the design, construction, and operation of portions of three segments (segments 3, 4, and 9) of the City's planned 8.8-mile perimeter trail and spur system identified in the City's Trails Master Plan using Active Transportation Program funding (proposed project). The project would develop approximately 4,600 linear feet (0.87 mile) of a multi-use (vehicle separated) loop-and-spur Class I bicycle/pedestrian trail in the city of Coalinga, Fresno County, California. Segment 3 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Walnut Avenue and East Cherry Lane; Segment 4 would be located within an undeveloped former railroad corridor between East Cherry Lane and South 1st Street; and Segment 9 would be located within an undeveloped property, connecting the intersection of Elm Avenue and Lucille Avenue to the west and the intersection of Pacific Street and Forest Street to the East.

The trails would be comprised of 10-foot-wide paved asphalt between 2 and 4 feet of decomposed granite shoulders. Trail segments would be constructed in north Coalinga from the City's Sports Complex east to a former rail line terminating downtown at First St. and between Elm and Forest Avenues (south). The project would connect residents in Coalinga (and a disadvantaged census tract) to activity centers such as schools, parks, a college, shopping, neighborhoods, and jobs. The project would provide a safe option to enable increased bicycle/pedestrian transportation use. Increased active transportation would address health disparities in a community that faces higher than average California city rates of asthma, obesity, and heart disease.

The City of Coalinga as the Lead CEQA agency and Caltrans is the Lead Federal Agency for NEPA under their Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) delegation authority working with Caltrans District 6 Local Assistance.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@36.13806902728168,-120.36092319638257,14z

Counties: Fresno County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Giant Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys ingens* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6051	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* Population: U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard *Gambelia silus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/625	Endangered
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
California Jewelflower *Caulanthus californicus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4599	Endangered
San Joaquin Wooly-threads *Monolopia (=Lembertia) congdonii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3746	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Coalinga (3612023) OR Alcalde Hills (3612024) OR Joaquin Rocks (3612034) OR Domengine Ranch (3612033) OR Harris Ranch (3612032) OR Guijarral Hills (3612022) OR Avenal (3612012) OR Kreyenhagen Hills (3612013) OR Curry Mountain (3612014))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Ammospermophilus nelsoni Nelson's antelope squirrel	AMAFB04040	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	
Anniella alexanderae Temblor legless lizard	ARACC01030	None	None	G1	S1	SSC
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Asio otus long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex coronata var. vallicola Lost Hills crownscale	PDCHE04371	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Caulanthus californicus California jewelflower	PDBRA31010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Caulanthus lemmonii Lemmon's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Coelus gracilis San Joaquin dune beetle	IICOL4A020	None	None	G1	S1	
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Deinandra halliana Hall's tarplant	PDAST4R0C0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Delphinium recurvatum recurved larkspur	PDRAN0B1J0	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Dipodomys nitratoides brevinasus short-nosed kangaroo rat	AMAFD03153	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eriastrum hooveri Hoover's eriastrum	PDPLM03070	Delisted	None	G3	S3	4.2
Eriogonum eastwoodianum Eastwood's buckwheat	PDPGN081V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Eucerceris ruficeps redheaded sphecid wasp	IIHYM18010	None	None	G1G3	S1S2	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Fritillaria agrestis stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Gambelia sila blunt-nosed leopard lizard	ARACF07010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	FP
Great Valley Mesquite Scrub Great Valley Mesquite Scrub	CTT63420CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Lagophylla diabolensis Diablo Range hare-leaf	PDAST5J060	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Lasthenia chrysantha alkali-sink goldfields	PDAST5L030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Layia heterotricha pale-yellow layia	PDAST5N070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Lepidium jaredii ssp. album Panoche pepper-grass	PDBRA1M0G2	None	None	G2G3T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Lytta hoppingi Hopping's blister beetle	IICOL4C010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Lytta molesta molestan blister beetle	IICOL4C030	None	None	G2	S2	
Lytta morrisoni Morrison's blister beetle	IICOL4C040	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Madia radiata showy golden madia	PDAST650E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Malacothamnus aboriginum Indian Valley bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Masticophis flagellum ruddocki San Joaquin coachwhip	ARADB21021	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	SSC
Monolopia congdonii San Joaquin woollythreads	PDASTA8010	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians shining navarretia	PDPLM0C0J2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Navarretia panochensis Panoche navarretia	PDPLM0C220	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Onychomys torridus tularensis Tulare grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Perognathus inornatus San Joaquin pocket mouse	AMAFD01060	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Toxostoma lecontei Le Conte's thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Vulpes macrotis mutica San Joaquin kit fox	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Record Count: 52

Figure A-1. CNDDB plant species map.

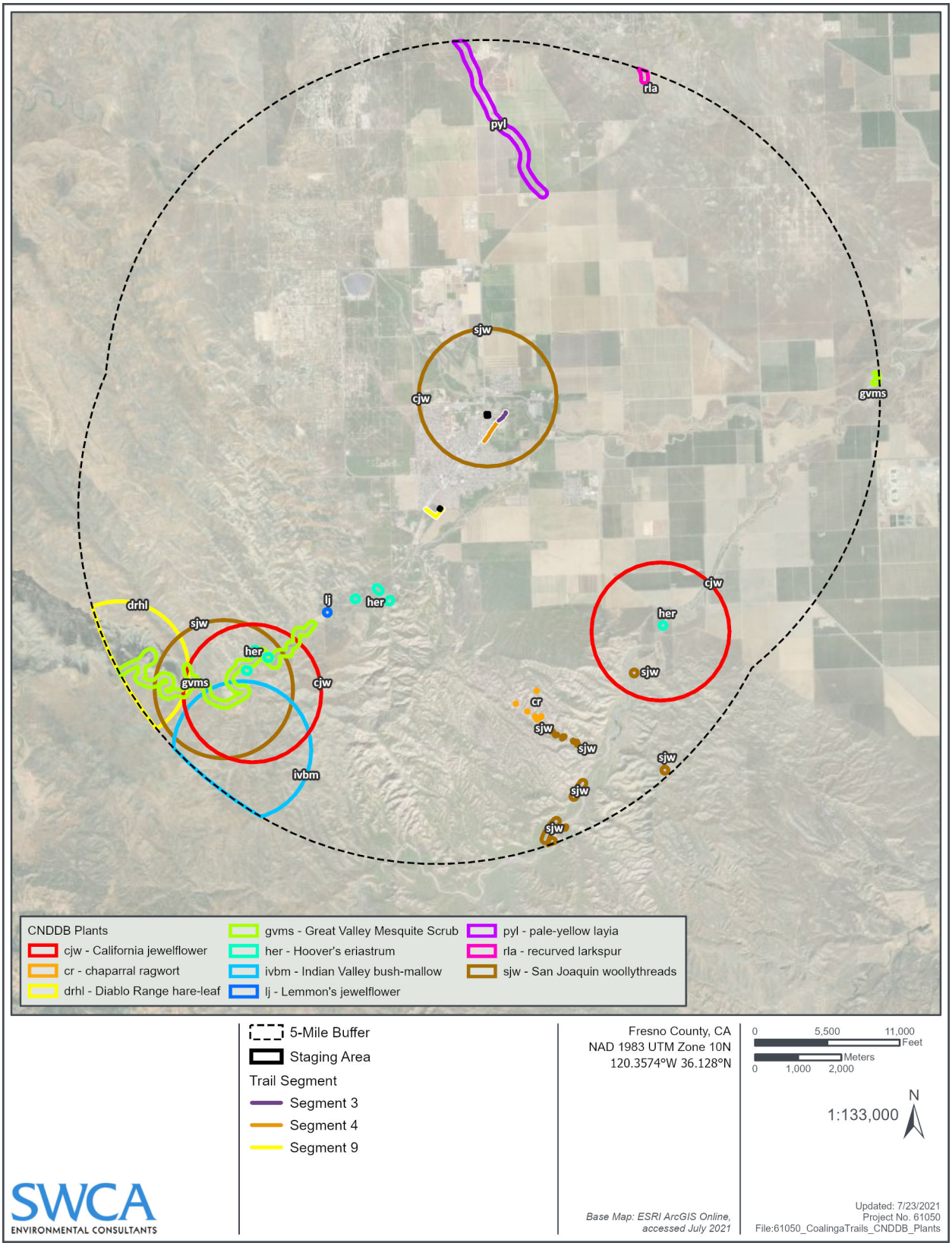
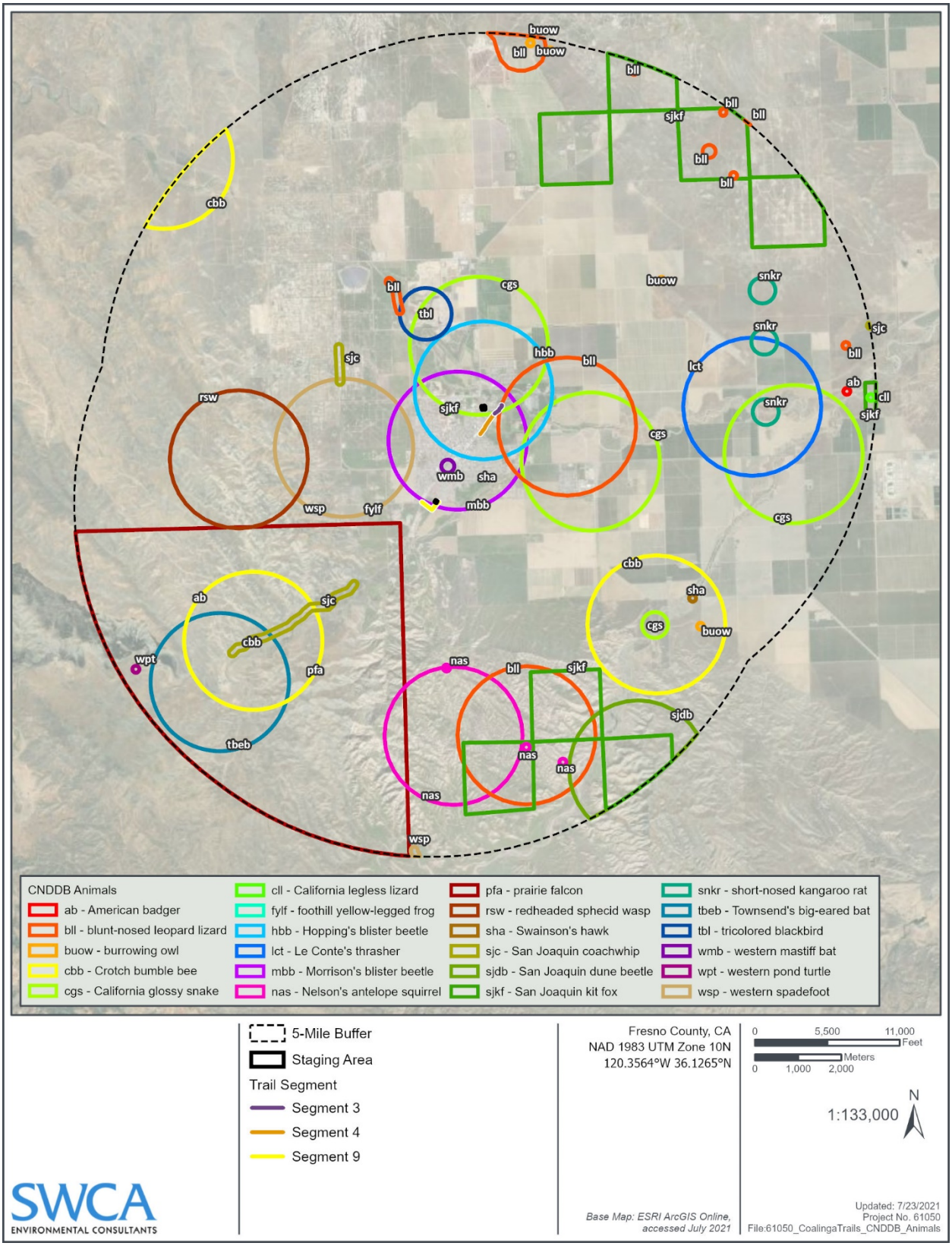


Figure A-2. CNDDB wildlife species map.



CNPS California Native Plant Society

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

30 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3612034, 3612033, 3612032, 3612024, 3612023, 3612022, 3612014 3612013 and 3612012;

Modify Search Criteria | Export to Excel | Modify Columns | Modify Sort | Display Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Acanthomintha lanceolata	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Acanthomintha obovata ssp. obovata	San Benito thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S3S4	G4T3T4
Amsinckia furcata	forked fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	4.2	S4	G4
Atriplex coronata var. coronata	crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	4.2	S3	G4T3
Atriplex coronata var. vallicola	Lost Hills crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S2	G2
Benitoa occidentalis	western lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	4.3	S3S4	G3G4
Calystegia collina ssp. venusta	South Coast Range morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	4.3	S4	G4T4
Caulanthus californicus	California jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	1B.1	S1	G1
Caulanthus lemmonii	Lemmon's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	1B.2	S3	G3
Chorizanthe ventricosa	potbellied spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Sep	4.3	S3	G3
Clarkia breweri	Brewer's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Cryptantha rattanii	Rattan's cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Delnandra hallana	Hall's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	1B.2	S3	G3
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2?	G2?
Erlastrum hooveri	Hoover's erlastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	4.2	S3	G3
Eriogonum eastwoodianum	Eastwood's buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Sep	1B.3	S2	G2
Eriogonum nudum var. indictum	protruding buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Oct(Dec)	4.2	S4	G5T4

Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3	G3
Lagophylla diabolensis	Diablo Range hare-leaf	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2
Layia heterotricha	pale-yellow layia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Lepidium jaredii ssp. album	Panoche pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.2	S2S3	G2G3T2T3
Madia radiata	showy golden madia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S3	G3
Malacothamnus aboriginum	Indian Valley bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Oct	1B.2	S3	G3
Microseris sylvatica	sylvan microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Monardella antonina ssp. benitensis	San Benito monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S3	G4T3
Monolopia congdonii	San Joaquin woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Jan)Feb-May	1B.2	S2	G2
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians	shining navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 30 October 2020].

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Appendix B – Species Observed Lists

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Table B-1: Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Species Status/ Notes*
Nomenclature follows The Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange/			
ANGIOSPERMS(EUDICOTS)			
Asteraceae	***Sunflower Family***		
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	annual burweed	Yes	
Centaurea melitensis	tocalote	No	Cal-IPC moderate
Deinandra kelloggii	Kellogg's tarweed	Yes	
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed	Yes	FACU
Lasthenia californica	goldfields	Yes	
Lepidospartum squamatus	scalebroom	Yes	
Boraginaceae	***Borage Family***		
Amsinckia intermedia	fiddleneck	Yes	
Plagiobothrys sp.	popcornflower	Yes	
Brassicaceae	***Mustard Family***		
Brassica nigra	black mustard	No	Cal IPC – Moderate
Lepidium densiflorum	common pepper grass	Yes	
Sisymbrium irio	London rocket	No	Cal-IPC - Limited
Chenopodiaceae	***Goosefoot Family***		
Salsola australis	Russian thistle	No	Cal IPC – Limited
Euphorbiaceae	***Spurge Family***		
Croton setiger	turkey mullein	Yes	
Fabaceae	***Pea Family***		
Melilotus indicus	annual yellow sweetclover	No	
Geraniaceae	***Geranium Family***		
Erodium cicutarium	red-stemmed filaree	No	Cal IPC – Limited
Malvaceae	***Mallow Family***		
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed	No	
Onagraceae	***Evening Primrose Family***		
Camissonia strigulosa	contorted primrose	Yes	
Salicaceae	***Willow Family***		
Populus fremontii	Fremont's cottonwood	Yes	
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)			
Poaceae	***Grass Family***		
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	No	Cal IPC – Moderate

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native	Species Status/ Notes*
Bromus madritensis var. *rubens*	red brome	No	UPL Cal IPC – High
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	No	FACU Cal IPC – Moderate
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley	No	Cal-IPC moderate

* OBL (Obligate Wetland) = almost always occur in wetlands
FACW (Facultative Wetland) = usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands
FAC (Facultative) = occur in wetlands and non-wetlands
FACU (Facultative Upland) = usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
UPL (Obligate Upland) = almost never occur in wetlands

Table B-2: Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Status/ Notes
Birds		
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	MBTA
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	MBTA
Mimus polyglottos	mockingbird	MBTA
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	MBTA
Mammals		
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel (burrows)	
Reptile		
Uta stansburiana	side-blotched lizard	

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Appendix C – Project Plans

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Appendix D – Photo Documentation

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Photo D-1: View of nonnative grassland habitat and adjacent ornamental landscaping within Segment 9, facing southwest toward West Elm Avenue. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.

Photo D-2: View of California ground squirrel burrows within Segment 9. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.

Photo D-3: View of ruderal unpaved access road along the eastern boundary of Segment 9, facing south. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.

Photo D-4: View of nonnative grassland and ruderal unpaved access roads within the northern portion of Segment 3 facing north. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.

Photo D-5: View of nonnative annual grassland and adjacent ornamental landscaping and developed areas within Segment 4, facing south. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.

Photo D-6: View of ruderal area at possible staging area at the corner of Elm Avenue and East Walnut Avenue facing northwest. Photo taken on April 27, 2021.