



Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number:** PLNP2022-00026
2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** Vertical Bridge Site Wireless Communication Facility

The project is a request for the following entitlements from the County of Sacramento:

- A **Conditional Use Permit** to allow a 65-foot tall mono-pine wireless communication facility within an overall lease area of 1,652 square feet at an existing religious institution in the RD-5 Zoning District pursuant to Section 3.6.7.A.1.b of the Zoning Code.
- A **Special Development Permit** to allow the proposed project to deviate from the following development standards:
 - a) **Maximum Height** (Section 3.6.7.A, Table 3.6.2): 55-Feet. The project proposes one mono-pine that is 65-foot in height.
 - b) **Separation from Group 1 Zone Property** (Section 3.6.7.A, Table 3.6.2): The tower is required to be separated from the adjacent property lines by 195 feet (three times the height of the tower). Below are the setbacks of the tower from the northern, eastern, and western property lines:

Northern (RD-5 Zoning District) – 149 feet
Eastern (RD-5 Zoning District) – 79 feet
Western (R-1 Single Family District, City of Sacramento) – 243 feet
- A **Design Review** to determine substantial compliance with the *Sacramento County Countywide Design Guidelines* (Design Guidelines).

3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 050-0500-052
4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located at 5511 Tangerine Avenue, on the north side of Tangerine Avenue and approximately 300-feet east of the intersection of Center Parkway and Tangerine Avenue, in the South Sacramento community of unincorporated Sacramento County.
5. **Project Applicant:** County of Sacramento Planning and Environmental Review
6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
 - a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
 - b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
 - c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

- d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
- 7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.
- 8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento Office of County Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.

[Original Signature on File]

Joelle Inman

Environmental Coordinator

County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLNP2022-00026

NAME: Vertical Bridge Site Wireless Communication Facility

LOCATION: The project site is located at 5511 Tangerine Avenue, on the north side of Tangerine Avenue and approximately 300-feet east of the intersection of Center Parkway and Tangerine Avenue, in the South Sacramento community of unincorporated Sacramento County.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 050-0500-052

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is a request for the following entitlements from the County of Sacramento:

1. A **Conditional Use Permit** to allow a 65-foot tall mono-pine wireless communication facility within an overall lease area of 1,652 square feet at an existing religious institution in the RD-5 Zoning District pursuant to Section 3.6.7.A.1.b of the Zoning Code.
2. A **Special Development Permit** to allow the proposed project to deviate from the following development standards:
 - a. Maximum Height (Section 3.6.7.A, Table 3.6.2): 55-Feet. The project proposes one mono-pine that is 65-foot in height.
 - b. Separation from Group 1 Zone Property (Section 3.6.7.A, Table 3.6.2): The tower is required to be separated from the adjacent property lines by 195 feet (three times the height of the tower). Below are the setbacks of the tower from the northern, eastern, and western property lines.
 - i. Northern (RD-5 Zoning District) – 149 feet
 - ii. Eastern (RD-5 Zoning District) – 79 feet
 - iii. Western (R-1 Single Family District, City of Sacramento) – 243 feet
3. A **Design Review** to determine substantial compliance with the *Sacramento County Countywide Design Guidelines* (Design Guidelines).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within a suburban residential area in southern unincorporated Sacramento County (Plate IS-1). The subject parcel is approximately 2.2± acres in size located at 5511 Tangerine Avenue (050-0500-052), on the north side of Tangerine Avenue and approximately 300-feet east of Center Parkway, in the South Sacramento community (Plate IS-2). The project site is designated as Low Density Residential (LDR) within the Sacramento County General Plan (Plate IS-3). The property is fully developed with the Parkway Church of Christ and associated parking lot. The zoning of the subject property is Residential (RD-5) and is bordered on the north, east and south by residential development (Plate IS-4). The St. Luke's English Lutheran Church is located on the adjacent property to the west.

The project proposes the installation of a 65-foot tall mono-pine wireless communication facility within an overall lease area of approximately 1,625 square feet (65'x 25') in the rear of the Parkway Church of Christ (Plate IS-5). The lease area will be within an 8-foot high chainlink fence with green slats. The mono-pine will be equipped with twelve 8' panel antennas, (6) RRUs (remote radio units) and associated wireless equipment cabinets (Plate IS-6). The proposed wireless communication facility is located on the north side of the existing church building, along the landscaped area between the building and the parking lot. The landscaped area on the north side of the church is vegetated with grass and ornamental trees. There are no native trees or natural communities located on the project site. Access to the proposed wireless communication facility is by an existing driveway off Tangerine Avenue on the east side of the property.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides guidance for assessing the significance of potential environmental impacts. Based on this guidance, Sacramento County has developed an Initial Study Checklist (located at the end of this report). The Checklist identifies a range of potentially significant effects by topical area. The topical discussions that follow are provided only when additional analysis beyond the Checklist is warranted.

BACKGROUND

The existing church was permitted through the Use Permit process in 1984 (84-UP-311) and constructed in 1986. The two-story structure is approximately 25,000 square feet and is capped by a flat roof with a mansard parapet. The building is clad with stucco and applied rough stone.

A Use Permit application (04-UPP-0146) for a wireless communication facility was filled on the subject property in 2004. The proposal included a 55-foot high monopole cellular tower with a radome, approximately 3 feet in diameter, containing six antennas. The proposed location was in the same general area, slightly west and closer to the church

building when compared to the current proposal. Staff recommended denial of the prior Use Permit (04-UPP-0146) due to aesthetic concerns from the neighborhood. The church maintains an industrial appearance within a residential neighborhood and the addition of the 55-foot monopole was determined to be incompatible with the existing neighborhood. The South Sacramento CPAC recommended denial of the project.

Plate IS-1: Regional Map

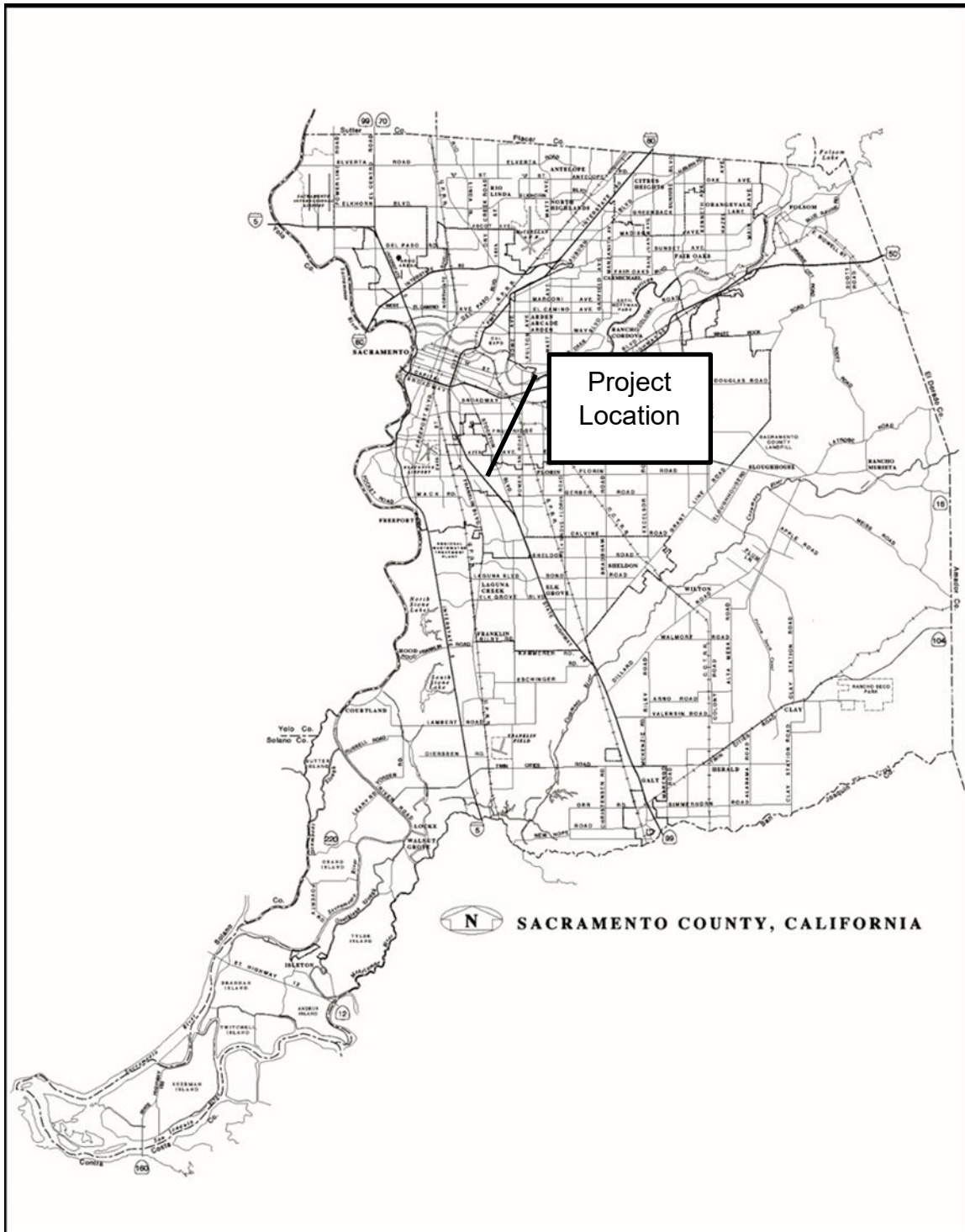
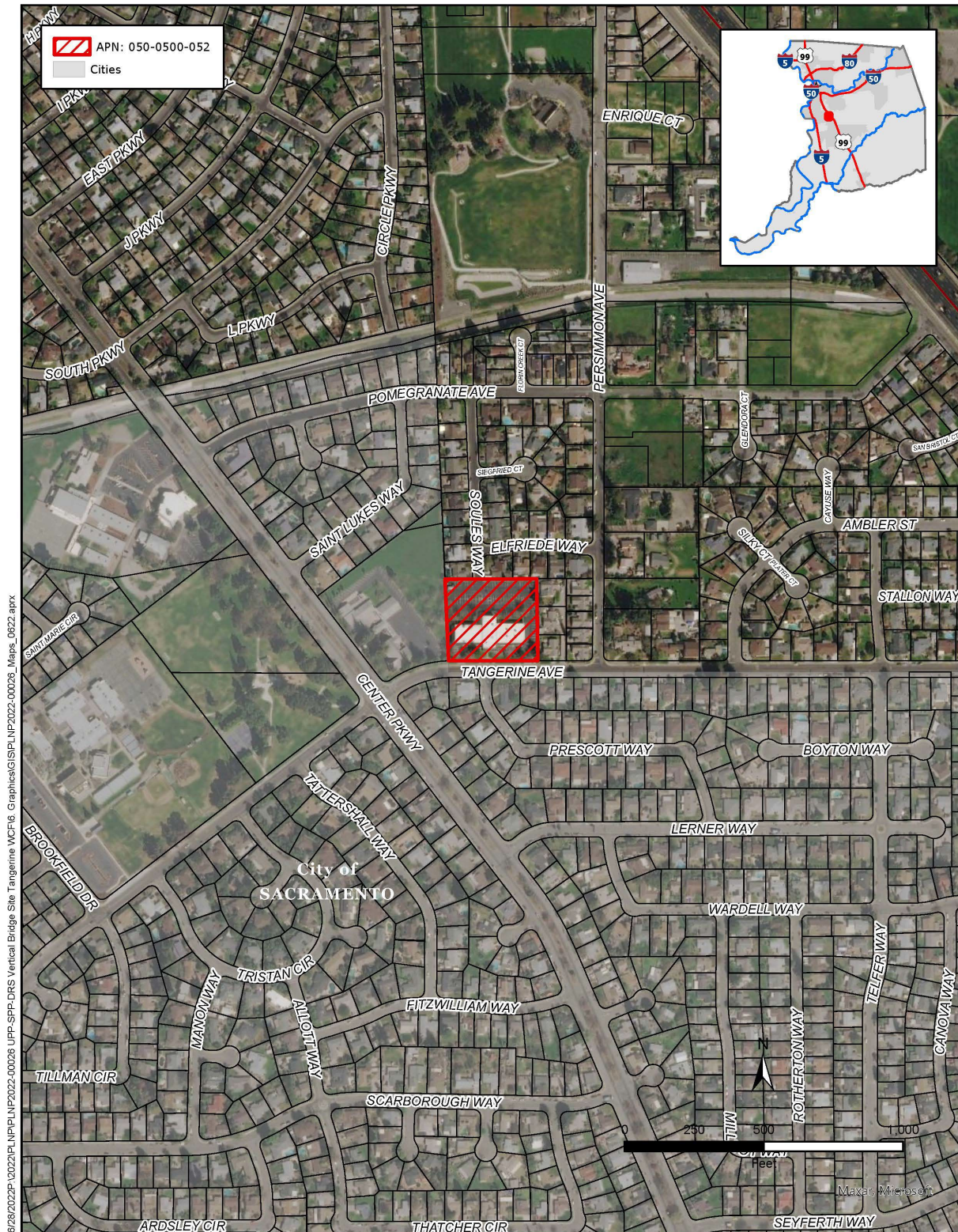


Plate IS-2: Project Vicinity Map



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Plate IS-3: General Plan Designation

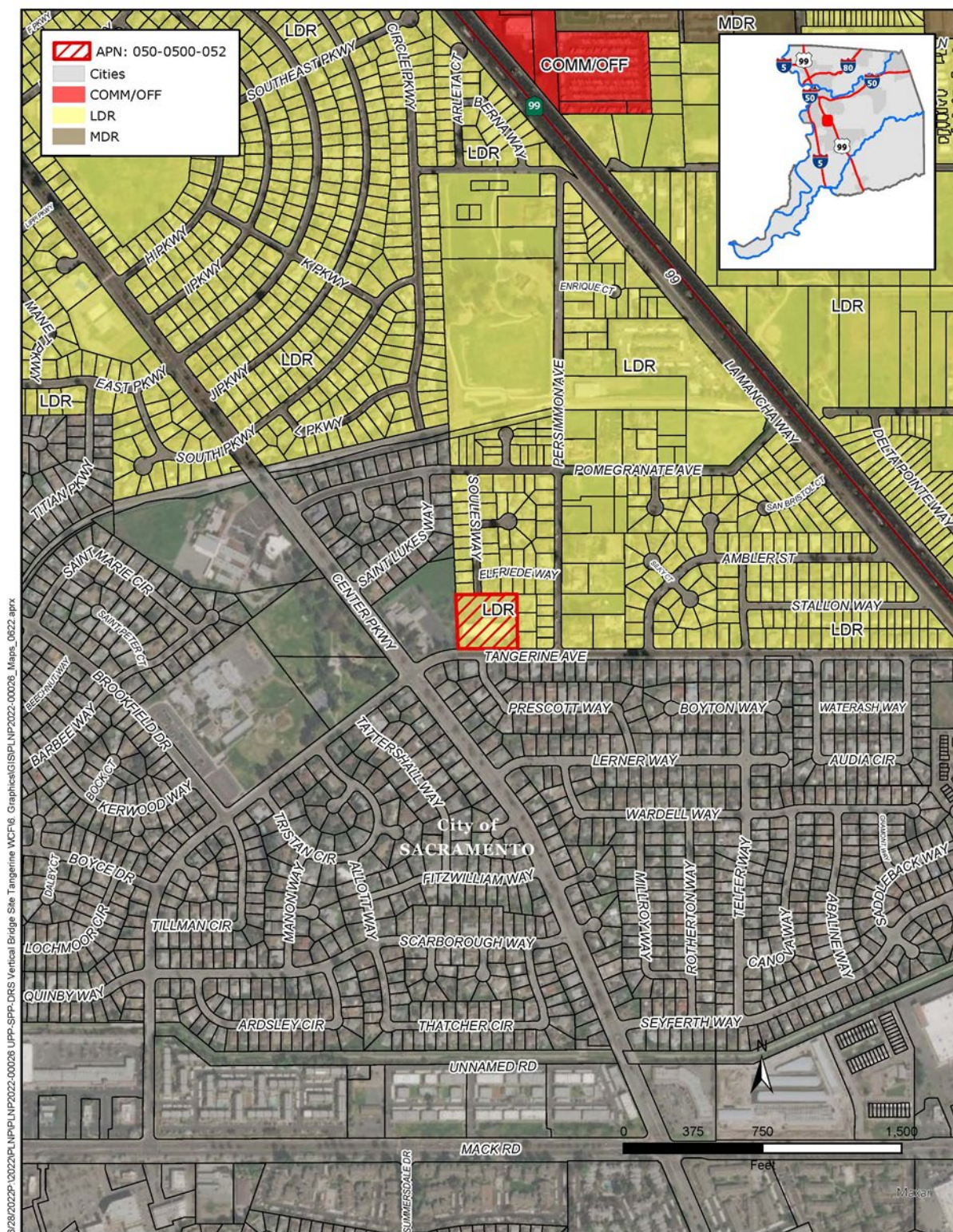


Plate IS-4: Zoning Map

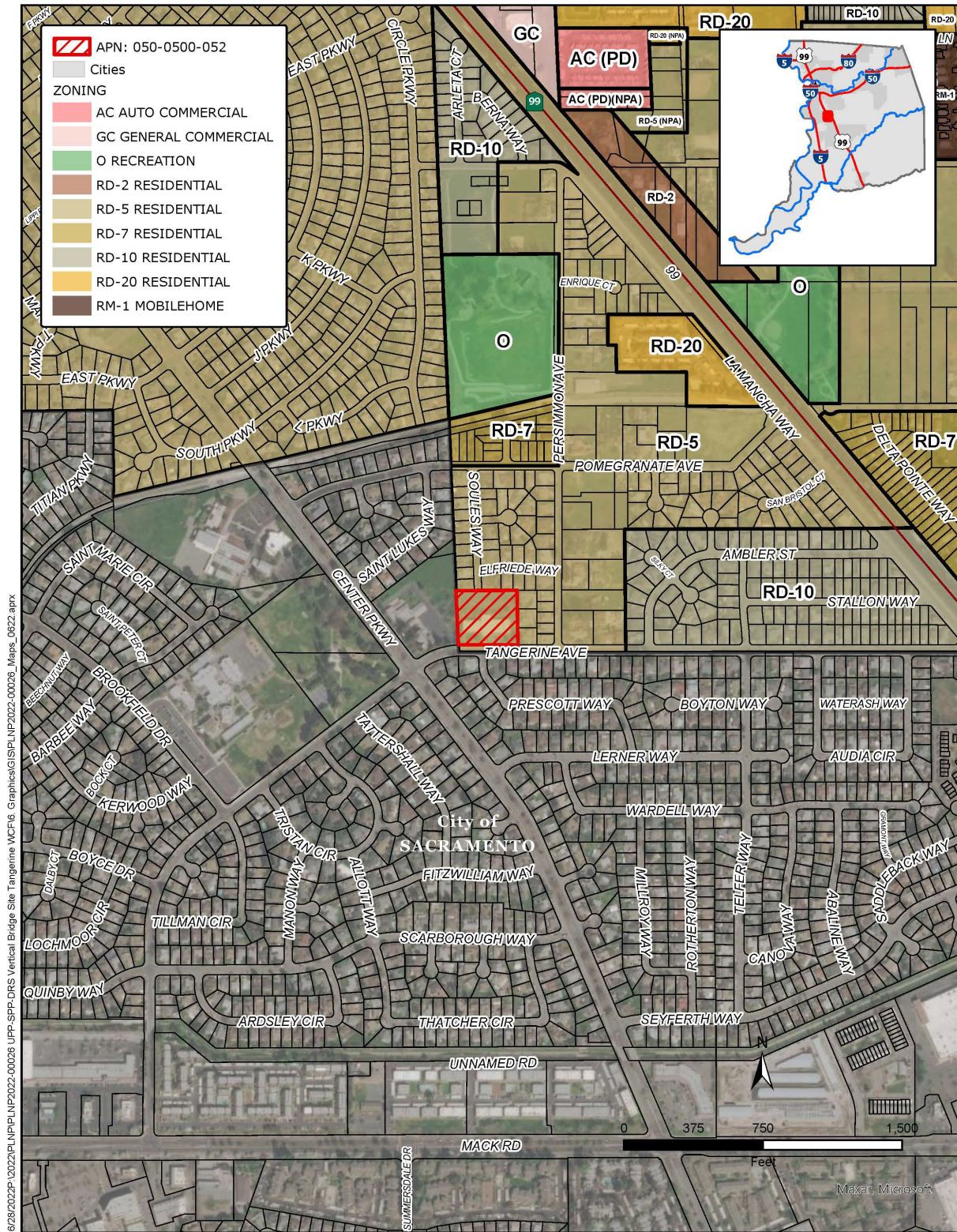
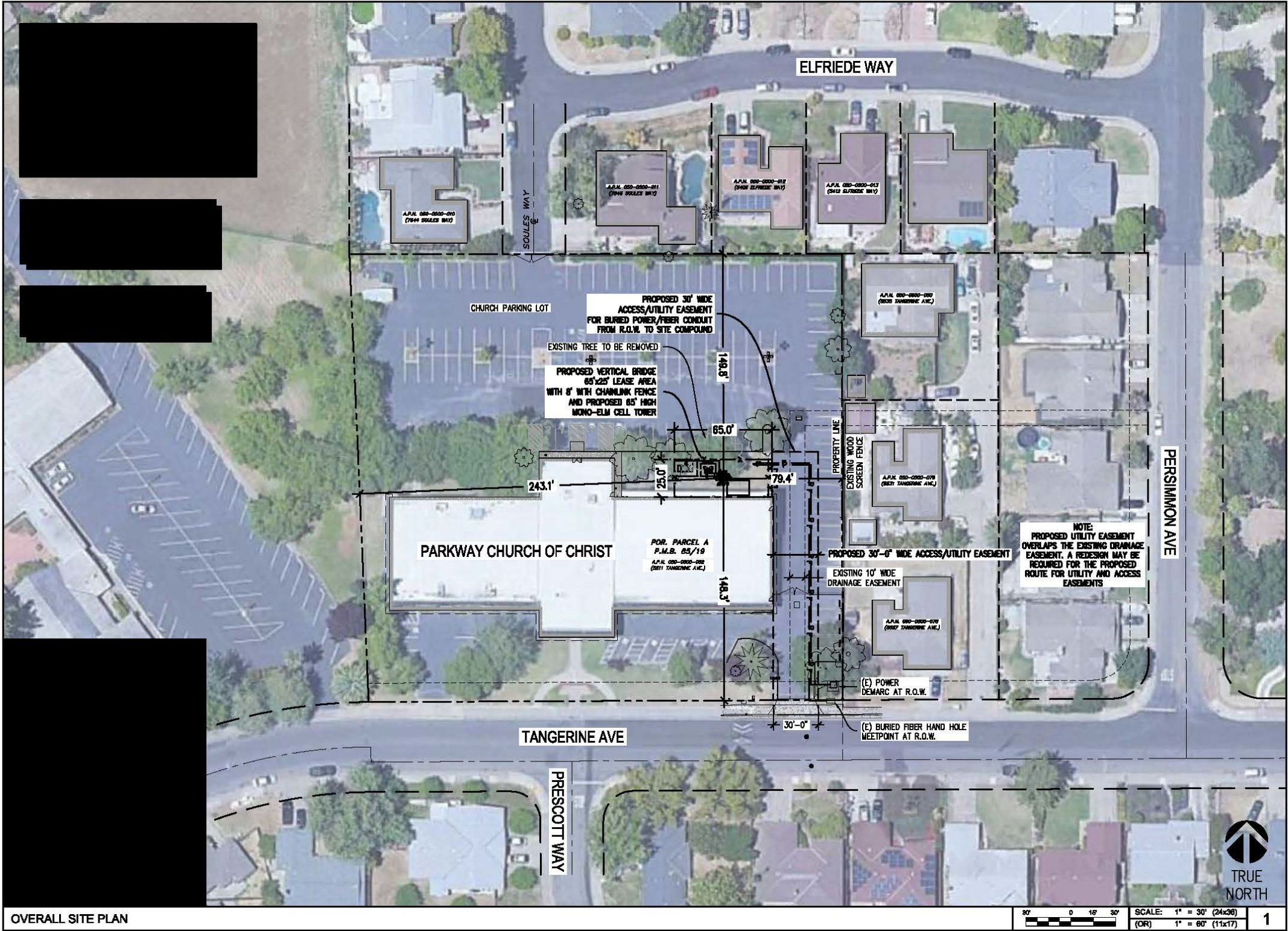


Plate IS-5: Site Plan



750 PARK OF COMMERCE DRIVE
BOCA RATON, FL 33487

9221 Lyndon B Johnson Fwy
Suite 204, Dallas, TX 75243
Phone: 972-231-8893
Fax: 866-364-8375
www.allprocl.com

ACI NO:	21-6756, 21-5763, & 21-3616		
DRAWN BY:	CG		
CHECKED BY:	CZ		
REVISIONS			
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
4	03/04/22	REVISED PER REDLINES	RM
3	01/05/22	REVISED PER RFDs	RM
2	9/27/21	REVISED PER RFDs	RM
1	08/26/21	ADDED SLATES	RM
0	07/27/21	FINAL 2D	CG

3/4/2022

NOT VALID WITHOUT
P.E. STAMP & SIGNATURE

SITE INFORMATION

TENANT SITE #:
SC40169B

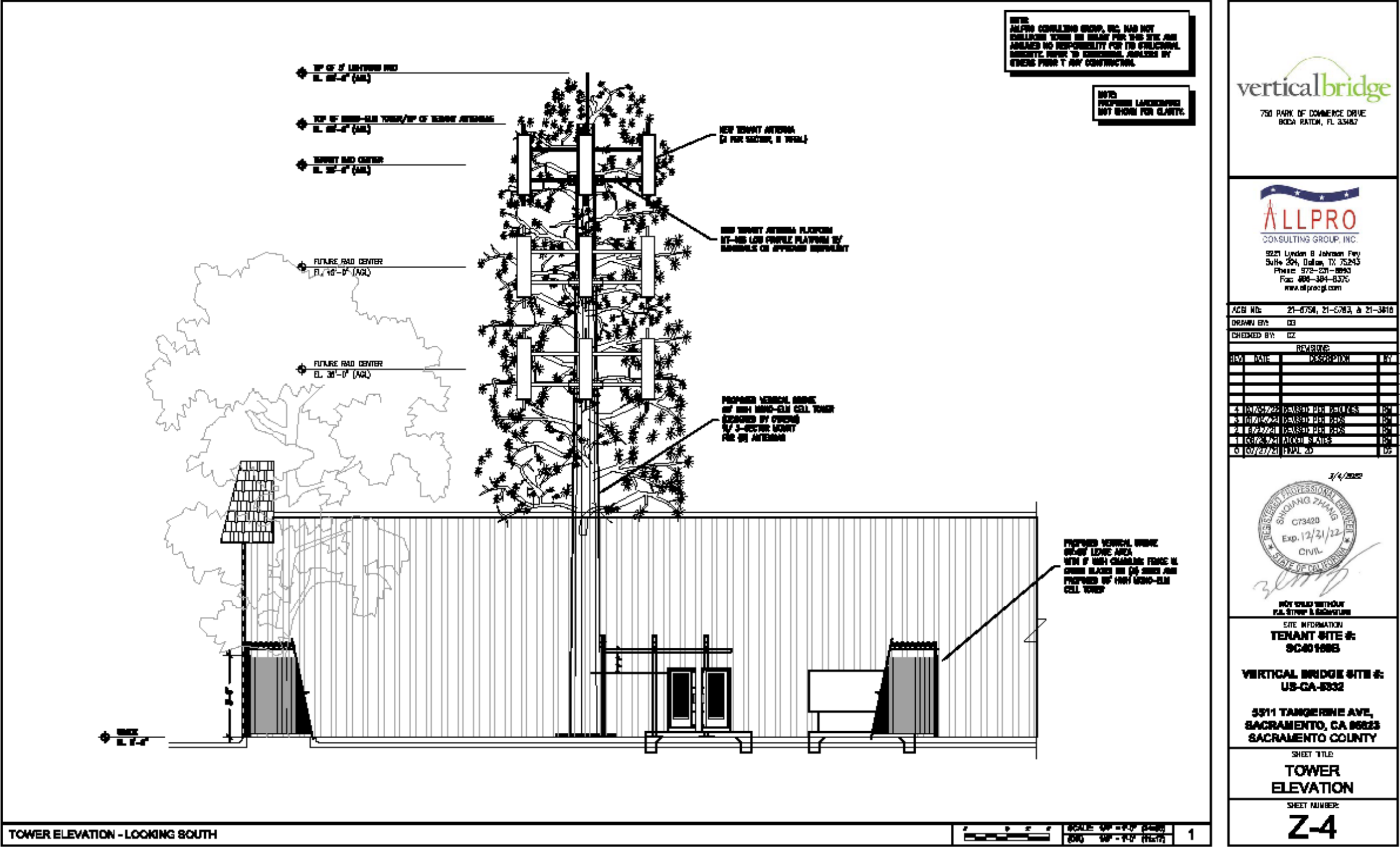
VERTICAL BRIDGE SITE #:
US-CA-5332

**5511 TANGERINE AVE,
SACRAMENTO, CA 95823
SACRAMENTO COUNTY**

SHEET TITLE:
**OVERALL
SITE PLAN**

SHEET NUMBER:
Z-1

Plate IS-6: Proposed Elevations of Mono-Pine



Aesthetics

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

- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

The degree of impact of a project, either negative or beneficial, to the visual character of the area is largely subjective. Few objective or quantitative standards are available to analyze visual quality, and individual viewers respond differently to changes in the physical environment.

The 65-foot tall mono-pine would be visible from the nearby properties, which include a church, a park, schools and residential buildings. In addition, the mono-pine would be visible from motorists traveling Tangerine Avenue and Center Parkway. From all locations, except for the Parkway Church parking lot, view of the lower portion of the mono-pine and equipment area will be obstructed by the church building or the perimeter wall around the property. The upper portion of the mono-pine will be visible from surrounding properties. Other features of the viewshed in the area include power lines and poles, street lights, trees and buildings. The applicant submitted photosimulations of the proposed mono-pine and associated equipment shelter (Appendix A).

The mono-pine style tower has life-like branches for the optimal concealment of the antennas, as described by the manufacturer. The equipment shelter will be located within a 65' x 25' lease area, behind an 8-foot high chainlink fence with green privacy slats. The proposed project is located in an urbanized environment with above ground utilities along Tangerine Avenue. The property is not located on a State Scenic Highway and the general vicinity does not contain a scenic vista.

Even though the mono-pine would be disguised to blend into the background, some may still view the project as a negative addition to the viewshed. There are some larger trees in the area but not enough to effectively limit the mono-pine visibility from most of the surrounding neighborhood. The height of a tower is a factor in its overall visibility, but so is neighborhood topography. This neighborhood has a rather meager tree canopy. Some homes have larger trees as one might expect in a 50-year old neighborhood, but most homes have only smaller ornamental trees or none at all. The lack of suburban tree canopy makes the neighborhood vulnerable to such visual intrusions as utility poles and cell towers. Although the proposed tower is concealed as a mono-pine; it will still stand out as a landmark feature in this neighborhood.

However, given the urban environment, the proposed project will not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista; substantially damage scenic resources; or substantially degrade the existing visual character. Impacts associated with aesthetics are ***less than significant***.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

NON-NATIVE TREE CANOPY

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

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

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

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

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

The 15-year shade cover values for tree species referenced in policy CO-145 are also referenced by the Sacramento County Zoning Code, Chapter 30, Article 4, and the list is maintained by the Sacramento County Department of Transportation, Landscape Planning and Design Division. The list includes more than seventy trees, so is not included here, but it is available at:

<http://www.per.saccounty.net/Programs/Documents/Tree%20Coordinator/Tree%2015-year%20shade%20values%201-8-14.pdf#search=15%20year%20shade%20value>.

Policy CO-146 references the Greenprint program, which is run by the Sacramento Tree Foundation and has a goal of planting five million trees in the Sacramento region.

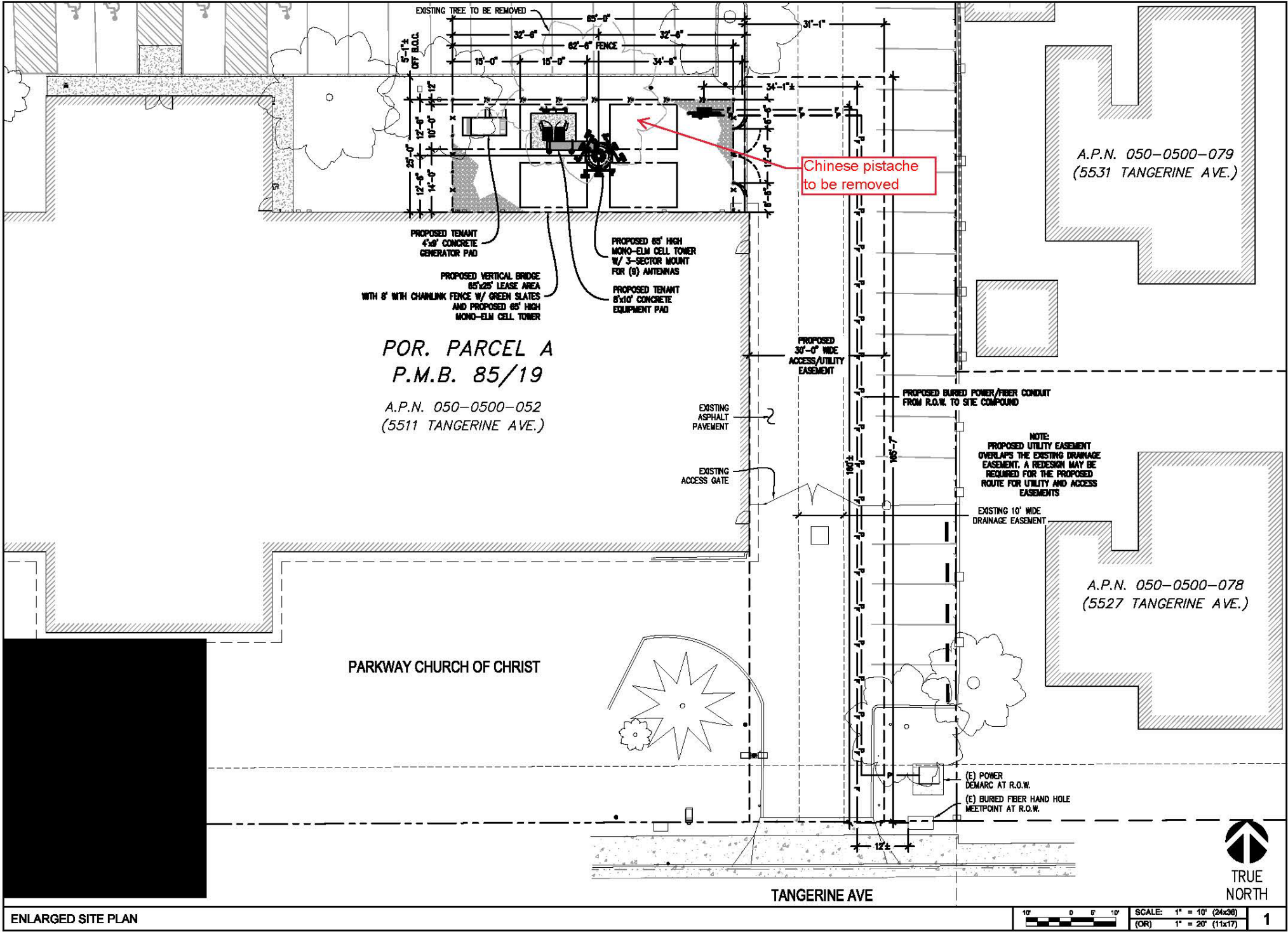
SITE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS: NON-NATIVE TREES

An arborist from Davey Resource Group visited the subject property on March 7, 2022 to evaluate trees impacted by project implementation (Appendix B). Construction of the project will require the removal of one Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) with a 13.7-inch DBH (Plate IS-7). The tree is in good condition and has a fair structure with codominant leaders. The tree is located behind the existing church between the

landscaped area and the parking lot. The site is a lawn area with turf and an automated irrigation system.

Mitigation for the removal of non-native trees is accomplished through compensation for the square footage of the canopy removed. The non-native tree canopy removal has been calculated through digitization of tree canopy utilizing current aerial imagery. This method ensures overlapping canopy within tree clusters is not double counted. For individual trees (outside of a cluster), the calculation is canopy radius x canopy radius x 3.14= square footage of canopy for the individual tree. In total, 460 square feet of canopy will be removed. Mitigation Measure A (non-native canopy replacement) has been included to address the loss of canopy through payment to the Sacramento Tree Foundation or planting equivalent trees onsite. Impacts with respect to non-native tree canopy is less than significant.

Plate IS-7: Tree Exhibit



750 PARK OF COMMERCE DRIVE
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DRAWN BY: CG

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3/4/2022



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SITE INFORMATION
TENANT SITE #:
SC40169B

VERTICAL BRIDGE SITE #:
US-CA-5332

5511 TANGERINE AVE,
SACRAMENTO, CA 95823
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

SHEET TITLE:
ENLARGED
SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
Z-2

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource
- Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCES SETTING

A search of records and historical information on file at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted on June 27, 2022 for the project area and a 1/4-mile buffer.

The records search within the proposed project area contains zero recorded indigenous-period/ethnographic-period resource(s) and zero recorded historic-period cultural resources. Outside the proposed project area, but within the one-quarter-mile radius, the broader search area contains zero recorded indigenous-period/ethnographic-period resource(s) and zero cultural resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECT IMPACTS

Overall, there are no known historical and/or archaeological resources on the subject property. However, that does not preclude the possibility that other resources could be uncovered during construction and that the inadvertent discoveries mitigation would

apply. Given the extent of known cultural resources and patterns of local history, there is low potential for locating historic-period cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area.

The project is unlikely to impact human remains buried outside of formal cemeteries; however, if human remains are encountered during construction, mitigation is included specifying how to comply with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (e), Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code. Therefore, with mitigation, project impacts to cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SETTING

In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, codified as Section 21080.3.1 of CEQA, formal notification letters were sent to those tribes who had previously requested to be notified of Sacramento County projects on June 23, 2022. United Auburn Indian Community responded on July 8, 2022 and indicated they do not have specific concerns and decline to consult.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS – TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Tribal cultural resources were not identified through consultation under CEQA. With mitigation for unanticipated discoveries, impacts to tribal cultural resources will be ***less than significant***.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

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

MICROWAVE EMISSIONS

Potential impacts associated with microwave emissions will be less than significant, per the following analysis.

PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITIES BACKGROUND

Three of the major types of personal wireless communication services currently in use are described below (information from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) website at http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/index.htm?job=wtb_services_home (Accessed 7/26/22)).

CELLULAR TELEPHONE SERVICE

Cellular telephone service is an extension of ordinary telephone services, except that it utilizes radio waves instead of wire to transmit and receive telephone calls. The cellular radiotelephone service is intended to provide customers with mobile telephone service over a broad geographic area. A cellular system operates by dividing a large geographic service area into cells and assigning the same frequencies to multiple, non-adjacent cells. This is known as “frequency reuse”. When a cellular subscriber makes or receives a call, the call is connected to the nearest cell site. As a subscriber travels within a cellular provider’s service area, the cellular telephone call in progress is transferred, or “handed-off”, from one cell site to another without noticeable interruption. The smaller and more numerous a provider’s cells are, the more it can reuse frequencies and the more users it can accommodate. In addition, all the cells in a cellular system are connected to a mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) by wireline (landline) or microwave links. The MTSO switches wireline-to-mobile and mobile-to-wireline calls between the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and the cell site. Cellular radio systems operate in the 824 – 849 MHz and 869 – 894 MHz frequency range, per FCC allocation.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (PCS)

PCS encompasses two different licensed services offered over two different frequency bands, as well as certain unlicensed service. "Narrowband" PCS operates on frequencies in the 901 – 941 MHz range and is suitable for offering a variety of specialized services such as Messaging and two-way paging. "Broadband" PCS is similar to cellular radiotelephone service, except that PCS operates in a higher frequency band (1850 – 1990 MHz) which allows for a wider variety of communications services such as digital, voice, data and paging transmissions, over the same spectrum. Because PCS operates at a higher frequency than cellular service, PCS systems may require more antenna transmitters in the same geographic area.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE (WCS)

WCS may provide fixed, mobile, radiolocation or satellite communication services to individuals and businesses within their assigned spectrum block and geographical area. The WCS is capable of providing advanced wireless phone services which are able to pinpoint subscribers in any given locale. WCS is used to provide a variety of mobile services, including an entire family of new communication devices utilizing very small, lightweight, multi-function portable phones and advanced devices with two-way data capabilities. WCS systems are able to communicate with other telephone networks as well as with personal digital assistants, allowing subscribers to send and receive data and/or video messages without connection to a wire. By FCC allocation, WCS operates in one of two bands: 2305 – 2320 MHz and 2345 – 2360 MHz.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS (EMFs) AND SAFETY STANDARDS

The FCC published "A Local Government Official's Guide to Transmitting Antenna RF Emission Safety: Rules, Procedures, and Practical Guidance" (June 2, 2000, hereafter called RF Guide), the purpose of which is to ensure that the antenna facilities located in communities comply with the FCC's limits for human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields. The RF Guide explains the science of RF and the electromagnetic spectrum, the exposure guidelines and rules, and explains the procedures for compliance. The FCC Office of Engineering and Technology has also published Bulletin 56 (and 65, an addendum) in 1999, which answers many common questions about RF and about exposure limits. The RF Guide and Bulletins 56 and 65 are incorporated by reference and are available for review at the Division of Planning and Environmental Review, 827 7th Street, Room 225, Sacramento or online at <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/rfsafety/> (Accessed 7/26/22). The information below is based entirely upon the incorporated publications.

As discussed above, personal wireless service facilities utilize radio waves to transmit and receive telephone calls. Radio waves and microwaves are forms of electromagnetic energy that are collectively described by the term "radiofrequency" or "RF." RF emissions can be discussed in terms of "energy," "radiation" or "fields." Radiation is simply defined as the movement of energy through space in the form of waves or particles.

Electromagnetic radiation is when both electric and magnetic energy move together. The term "electromagnetic field" is used to indicate the presence of electromagnetic energy at a specific location. Like any wave-related phenomenon, electromagnetic energy is described by a wavelength and a frequency. RF signals are transmitted over a wide range of frequencies. The frequency of an RF signal is expressed in terms of cycles per second, or "Hertz" (Hz).

The range of wavelengths and frequencies of electromagnetic radiation is known as the electromagnetic spectrum. The frequency of the wave corresponds to its energy: a high frequency wave has high energy. Waves with sufficient energy are "ionizing", that is, they are capable of stripping electrons from atoms and molecules, which results in a fundamental alteration of the nature of those molecules. Only very high-frequency waves, such as X-rays and gamma rays, have sufficient energy to ionize atoms and molecules. At the low-frequency end of the electromagnetic spectrum are low-energy, non-ionizing waves such as radio waves and visible light. Radiation described as non-ionizing does not have sufficient energy to alter the nature of the atoms and molecules it encounters.

Electromagnetic energy is common in the environment, resulting from numerous human-made and natural sources. Human-made sources include electrical wiring, utility lines, appliances, computers, and television and radio broadcasts. Natural sources include the human body, the earth's magnetic field, and visible light. Electric and magnetic fields produced by every-day electrical appliances, radio waves, and microwaves are low-energy – even visible light is higher energy than these sources. High-energy waves at the top of the spectrum are X-rays and gamma rays.

The rate at which an organism will absorb RF energy is specific to the type of organism – this is referred to as the specific absorption rate (SAR), defined as the power absorbed per mass of tissue (watts per kilogram). Therefore, standards for maximum safe exposure are set to limit the specific absorption rate (SAR) below a maximum permissible level as averaged over the human body. The absorption of this energy can result in thermal effects – that is, the energy produced causes heating of the tissues. At low-level RF radiation exposure, such as what is generated by appliances, cellular phones, and cellular towers, significant heating effects or health hazards are not observed.

To ensure that exposure remains well below safe limits, in August 1996 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions (FCC, (1996) Report and Order, ET Docket No. 93-62 Washington, D.C.). The guidelines effectively set a national radio frequency (RF) exposure standard based on elements of both the 1992 revision of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for RF exposure and the exposure criteria recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP).

The 1996 FCC limits for maximum permissible exposure specifies two tiers of exposure criteria, one tier for "controlled environments" (usually involving occupational

environments) and a second, more stringent tier for “uncontrolled environments” (usually involving the general public). The FCC limits set the allowable specific absorption rate (SAR) level from *localized* exposure (e.g., hand-held devices) at 1.6 watts per kilogram (W/kg) for the general public (uncontrolled environments), as averaged over 1 gram of tissue. The FCC recommended exposure limits for generalized exposure are summarized in Table 1 of Bulletin 56, which includes maximum power density levels for RF energy originating from communication sites (as well as other sources). The levels are determined based on continuous exposure, are dependent on the frequency which is transmitted from the site, and are usually expressed in milliwatts per square centimeter (mW/cm²).

Generally, personal wireless services such as cellular, PCS, and WCS transmit in a frequency range of 300 – 3000 MHz (megahertz). Power density limits for uncontrolled environments (i.e., general public) from transmitters in this range are calculated by dividing the frequency by 1500 (f/1500). Therefore, a facility transmitting at a frequency of 870 MHz would have a maximum recommended power density of 0.58 mW/cm². At frequencies of 1500 – 100,000MHz the maximum power density is set at 1.0 mW/cm².

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Section 704 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (the “1996 Act”) addresses federal, state and local government oversight of site selection for personal wireless service facilities such as towers for cellular, personal communication services, and specialized mobile radio transmitters. The 1996 Act states the following regarding a local government’s jurisdiction pertaining to the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions (FCC, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (1996), Fact Sheet #1 National Wireless Facilities Siting Policies, Washington, D.C.):

“No state or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission’s regulations concerning such emissions.”

On January 1, 1997, the new Guidelines adopted by the FCC (referred to as “the Commission” in the 1996 Act section cited above) went into effect. As discussed above, the new guidelines set a national RF exposure standard which is based on elements of both the 1992 revision of the ANSI/IEEE standard and the exposure criteria recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. In addition, the updated guidelines are based on recommendations from those federal agencies responsible for health and safety, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The FCC has

stated that the updated guidelines will ensure that the public and workers are adequately protected from exposure to potentially harmful RF emissions.

PROJECT SPECIFIC INFORMATION

There are no known significant biological effects associated with cellular facilities when they are operated at or below FCC-adopted standards. At this location, the site will be leased to T-Mobile West LLC which is proposing a 65-foot tall mono-pole that will accommodate twelve 8' panel antennas and six (6) RRUs (remote radio units). The applicant provided a Radio Frequency Emissions Compliance Report prepared by William Hammett, Registered Professional Engineer, which included an engineering statement confirming compliance with radiofrequency radiation exposure limits (Appendix C). There are specific FCC regulations regarding radiofrequency exposure that address the actions necessary to bring an accessible area into compliance with the 5% power density exposure limit. Hammett & Edison, Inc. performed predictive modeling, following the FCC requirements, for the proposed project. No significant environmental impacts related to EMF emissions are expected as a result of this project; impacts are ***less than significant***.

TOWER FAILURE

Communication towers are manufactured under rigid conditions and the design and required safety factors are specified in the Uniform Building Code. The pole fabrication process is subject to independent inspection. The tower and foundation designs will be engineered to meet or exceed all requirements of the Uniform Building Code. The codes take into account the various stress loads that could be placed on the tower structure by earthquake, winds, storms, and any other combinations of high stress factors. The safety factors involved in the manufacture of these poles and their installation results in a very large margin of safety.

Accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), a Standard entitled "Structural Standards for Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas" has been established for the design, superstructure, and foundation of telecommunication towers. This standard is designated as ANSI/TIA-222, provisions F and G, and is the governing document for telecommunication towers in the United States. The development of the standard was sponsored by the *Telecommunication* Industry Association (TIA) subcommittee TR-14.7. The key aspects discussed in the document are: modernization of the design of new towers and existing towers, definition of wind and ice load, and applicable requirements in the case of seismic activity.

DISCUSSION

The "fall drop zone" (radius of tower failure) for the proposed project is estimated to be within a 65± foot radius of the tower center. The area that would be affected by potential pole collapse consists of the church structure and the parking lot area. The distance from the footprint of the mono-pole to the single-family residential to the east is approximately 79-feet. No residential structures occur within the potential fall zone of the tower.

Monopole failure has the potential to impact vehicles parked within the fall drop zone. However, as the monopole is an engineer-designed structure that will comply with the safety factors specified in the Uniform Building Code, monopole failure is considered extremely unlikely. Potential impacts as a result of monopole collapse are therefore considered ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures A-C are critical to ensure that identified significant impacts of the project are reduced to a level of less than significant. Pursuant to Section 15074.1(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, each of these measures must be adopted exactly as written unless both of the following occur: (1) A public hearing is held on the proposed changes; (2) The hearing body adopts a written finding that the new measure is equivalent or more effective in mitigating or avoiding potential significant effects and that it in itself will not cause any potentially significant effect on the environment.

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

Applicant [Original Signature on File] Date: _____

MITIGATION MEASURE A: NON-NATIVE CANOPY REPLACEMENT

Removal of 460 square feet of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the Sacramento County Department of Transportation 15-year shade cover values for tree species. Preference is given to on-site mitigation, but if this is infeasible, then funding shall be contributed to the Sacramento Tree Foundation's Greenprint Program in an amount proportional to the tree canopy lost.

MITIGATION MEASURE B: CULTURAL RESOURCES UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY

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

1. Pursuant to Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, if a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work is to stop and the County Coroner and the Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be

immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposition of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

2. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources (excluding human remains) during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained at the Applicant's expense to evaluate the significance of the find. If it is determined due to the types of deposits discovered that a Native American monitor is required, the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites as established by the Native American Heritage Commission shall be followed, and the monitor shall be retained at the Applicant's expense.
 - a. Work cannot continue within the 100-foot radius of the discovery site until the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources.
 - b. If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor, Planning and Environmental Review staff, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations or total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the County Environmental Coordinator as verification that the provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES TCRs

If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find. A Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations regarding the treatment of the discovery. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign.

Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB 52, has been satisfied.

The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary.

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

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

1. The proponent shall comply with the MMRP for this project, including the payment of a fee to cover the Office of Planning and Environmental Review staff costs incurred during implementation of the MMRP. The MMRP fee for this project is \$3,100. This fee includes administrative costs of \$1,039.00.
2. Until the MMRP has been recorded and the administrative portion of the MMRP fee has been paid, no final parcel map or final subdivision map for the subject property shall be approved. Until the balance of the MMRP fee has been paid, no encroachment, grading, building, sewer connection, water connection or occupancy permit from Sacramento County shall be approved.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

- 1 Potentially Significant indicates there is substantial evidence that an effect MAY be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant" entries an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. Further research of a potentially significant impact may reveal that the impact is actually less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.
- 2 Less than Significant with Mitigation applies where an impact could be significant but specific mitigation has been identified that reduces the impact to a less than significant level.
- 3 Less than Significant or No Impact indicates that either a project will have an impact but the impact is considered minor or that a project does not impact the particular resource.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
1. LAND USE - Would the project:					
a. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		The project is consistent with environmental policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, South Sacramento Community Plan and Sacramento County Zoning Code.
b. Physically disrupt or divide an established community?				X	The project will not create physical barriers that substantially limit movement within or through the community.
2. POPULATION/HOUSING - Would the project:					
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of infrastructure)?				X	The proposed infrastructure project is intended to service existing or planned development and will not induce substantial unplanned population growth.
b. Displace substantial amounts of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X	The project will not result in the removal of existing housing, and thus will not displace substantial amounts of existing housing.
3. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or areas containing prime soils to uses not conducive to agricultural production?				X	The project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the current Sacramento County Important Farmland Map published by the California Department of Conservation. The site does not contain prime soils.
b. Conflict with any existing Williamson Act contract?				X	No Williamson Act contracts apply to the project site.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses?				X	The project does not occur in an area of agricultural production.
4. AESTHETICS - Would the project:					
a. Substantially alter existing viewsheds such as scenic highways, corridors or vistas?			X		The project does not occur in the vicinity of any scenic highways, corridors, or vistas.
b. In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?				X	The project is not located in a non-urbanized area.
c. If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X		It is acknowledged that aesthetic impacts are subjective and may be perceived differently by various affected individuals. Nonetheless, given the urbanized environment in which the project is proposed, it is concluded that the project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site or vicinity. Refer to the Aesthetics discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
d. Create a new source of substantial light, glare, or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X	The project will not result in a new source of substantial light, glare or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.
5. AIRPORTS - Would the project:					
a. Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip safety zones.
b. Expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards?				X	The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip noise zones or contours.
c. Result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft?				X	The project does not affect navigable airspace.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
d. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X	The project does not involve or affect air traffic movement.
6. PUBLIC SERVICES - Would the project:					
a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project?				X	The project will not result in increased demand for water supply.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?				X	The project will not require wastewater services.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X	The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?				X	The project will not require construction or expansion of new water supply, wastewater treatment, or wastewater disposal facilities.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?				X	Project construction would not require the addition of new stormwater drainage facilities.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		Minor extension of utility lines would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing utility lines are located along existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from utility extension.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?				X	The project would incrementally increase demand for emergency services, but would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts as a result of providing adequate service.
h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services?				X	The project will not require the use of public school services.
i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services?				X	The project will not require park and recreation services.
7. TRANSPORTATION - Would the project:					
a. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?				X	The project will not increase vehicle trips.
b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project.
c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways?				X	No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project; therefore no impacts to public safety on area roadways will result.
d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X	The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
8. AIR QUALITY - Would the project:					
a. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X		The project does not exceed the screening thresholds established by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District and will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?			X		There are no sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, nursing homes, hospitals, daycare centers, etc.) adjacent to the project site. See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X	The project will not generate objectionable odors.
9. NOISE - Would the project:					
a. Result in generation of a temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?				X	The project is not in the vicinity of any uses that generate substantial noise, nor will the completed project generate substantial noise. The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable standards.
b. Result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity?			X		Project construction will result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This impact is less than significant due to the temporary nature of the these activities, limits on the duration of noise, and evening and nighttime restrictions imposed by the County Noise Ordinance (Chapter 6.68 of the County Code).
c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.				X	The project will not involve the use of pile driving or other methods that would produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels at the property boundary.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:					
a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge?				X	The project will not substantially increase water demand over the existing use.
b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X		The project does not involve any modifications that would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern and/ or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would lead to flooding.
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?				X	The project is not within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map, nor is the project within a local flood hazard area.
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?				X	The project site is not within a 100-year floodplain.
e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?				X	The project is not located in an area subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP).
f. Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X	The project will not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?			X		The minor increase in impervious surface area would not contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage system.
h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?			X		Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
11. GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project:					
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?				X	Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. The Uniform Building Code contains applicable construction regulations for earthquake safety that will ensure less than significant impacts.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion, siltation or loss of topsoil?			X		Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce the amount of construction site erosion and minimize water quality degradation by providing stabilization and protection of disturbed areas, and by controlling the runoff of sediment and other pollutants during the course of construction.
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, soil expansion, liquefaction or collapse?				X	The project is not located on an unstable geologic or soil unit.
d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available?				X	A public sewer system is available to serve the project.
e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource?				X	The project is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X	No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?				X	No special status species are known to exist on or utilize the project site, nor would the project substantially reduce wildlife habitat or species populations.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?				X	No sensitive natural communities occur on the project site, nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?				X	No protected surface waters are located on or adjacent to the project site.
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?				X	The project site is already developed. Project implementation would not affect native resident or migratory species.
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			The project proposes to remove one non-native tree as a result of construction of the lease area. Refer to the biological resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?				X	The project is consistent with local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources.
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, state or federal plan for the conservation of habitat?				X	There are no known conflicts with any approved plan for the conservation of habitat.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?		X			No historical resources would be affected by the proposed project.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?		X			The Northern California Information Center was contacted regarding the proposed project. A record search indicated that the project site is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X			The project site is located outside any area considered sensitive for the existence of undiscovered human remains.
14. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:					
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?		X			Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was not received. Tribal cultural resources have not been identified in the project area.
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project:					
a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials?			X		The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X		The project site is not located within ¼ mile of an existing /proposed school. The project does not involve the use or handling of hazardous material.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment?			X		The project is not located on a known hazardous materials site.
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan?			X		The project would not interfere with any known emergency response or evacuation plan.
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas?			X		The project is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires.
16. ENERGY – Would the project:					
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction?			X		Compliance with Title 24, Green Building Code, will ensure that all project energy efficiency requirements are met resulting in less than significant impacts.
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X		The project will not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.
17. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X		The project will not have the potential to interfere with the County meeting the goals of AB 32 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020); therefore, the climate change impact of the project is considered less than significant.
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?				X	The project is consistent with County policies adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	Current Land Use Designation	Consistent	Not Consistent	Comments
General Plan	Low Density Residential	X		
Community Plan	RD-5	X		
Land Use Zone	RD-5	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

Environmental Coordinator: Joelle Inman

Senior Environmental Analyst: Meg de Courcy

Associate Environmental Analyst: Rebecca Boschee

Office Manager: Belinda Wekesa-Batts

Administrative Support: Justin Maulit