DRAFT INITIAL STUDY WITH PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT TEST WELL CONVERSION & WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT

Prepared by

WOOD RODGERS

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS ONE PROJECT AT A TIME

Prepared for the City of Galt

April 2025

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

What's in this document:

The City of Galt Public Works Department has prepared this Initial Study, which examines the potential environmental impacts of the Industrial Water Treatment Plant Test Well Conversion & Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project (Project) in the City of Galt, Sacramento County, California. The document explains the proposed Project details, the existing environment that could be affected by the Project, potential impacts, and proposed avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures.

Project Description

The City of Galt Public Works Department constructed a test well at the Industrial Water Treatment Plant (IWTP) in 2016 as part of the IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project. The IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project added a 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) production well to the existing site. The test well was drilled to a depth of 1,630 feet and constructed with a 12.75 inch outside diameter mild steel and stainless steel well casing and well screen assembly. This Project consists of the design for converting the test well into a production well and required upgrades to the Water Treatment Plant to allow pipeline routing, connection, and the expansion of existing plant for the new well. The test well conversion to a production well shall meet a design capacity of at least 1,000 gpm, with the design flow of the new variable speed well pump at 1,150 gpm at maximum speed.

What you should do:

- Please read the document. Hard copies of the document are available for review at:

  City of Galt, Public Works Department
  495 Industrial Drive
  Galt, CA 95632

  An electronic copy of the document is also available for review at:
  https://www.cityofgalt.org/government/public-works-department/bid-cip-construction-projects

- Please submit your comments in writing no later than May 14, 2025 to:

  City of Galt, Public Works Department
  ATTN: Alejandra Ricci
  495 Industrial Drive
  Galt, CA 95632

  You may also submit your comments via e-mail to aricci@cityofgalt.org. For emailed comments, please include the Project title in the subject line and include the commentor's name and mailing address.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ACE	Areas of Conservation Emphasis
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
A.D.	Anno Domini
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
BIOS	Biogeographic Information and Observation System
BMPs	Best Management Practices
B.P.	Before Present
BSA	Biological Study Area
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalNAGPRA	California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDOC	California Department of Conservation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFG Code	California Fish and Game Code
CGP	Construction General Permit
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
City	City of Galt
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
COA	Conditions of Approval
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
DDW	California Department of Drinking Water
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rates Maps
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IS/ND	Initial Study with Negative Declaration

ITA	Indian Trust Assets
IWTP	Industrial Water Treatment Plant
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
mph	Miles Per Hour
MT	Metric Tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSDWR	National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations
OES	Office of Emergency Services
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act
PRC	Public Resources Code
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SR	State Route
SSHCP	South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCL	Traditional Cultural Landscapes
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
UCMP	University of California Museum of Paleontology
UDA	Urban Development Area
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WoS	Waters of the State
WOTUS	Waters of the United States
WSS	Web Soil Survey

1.0 Introduction

The City of Galt (City) Public Works Department is responsible for water treatment and delivery to its customer service area of over 26,000 residents. The current system is comprised of two three-million-gallon storage tanks, two 1.5-million-gallon storage tanks, booster pump stations, seven wells with filtration treatment systems, and chlorination for disinfection. The total system is designed to meet current health standards in terms of both primary (health threatening) and secondary standards (aesthetic standards). The City currently averages a production of over 4.4 million gallons per day of potable water. The current water distribution system is comprised of 105 miles of water pipes which operations staff checks regularly to assure chlorine residuals are maintained for disinfection.

1.1 Project Description

The City of Galt Public Works Department constructed a test well at the Industrial Water Treatment Plant (IWTP) in 2016 as part of the IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project. The IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project added a 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) production well to the existing site. The test well was drilled to a depth of 1,630 feet and constructed with a 12.75 inch outside diameter mild steel and stainless steel well casing and well screen assembly. This Project consists of the design for converting the test well into a production well and required upgrades to the Water Treatment Plant to allow pipeline routing, connection, and the expansion of existing plant for the new well. The test well conversion to a production well shall meet a design capacity of at least 1,000 gpm, with the design flow of the new variable speed well pump at 1,150 gpm at maximum speed.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to add capacity to the City of Galt potable water system to support additional growth in the water service sector.

1.3 Need

The Project is needed to support future residential home construction.

1.4 Permits and Approvals Needed

The following permits, licenses, agreements, and certifications are required for Project construction:

Table 1. Permits and Approvals Needed

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Clean Water Act Section 402 NPDES General Construction Permit	To be obtained prior to construction
Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District	Authority to Construct Permit	To be obtained prior to construction
State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Drinking Water	Amended Water Supply Permit	To be obtained prior to construction

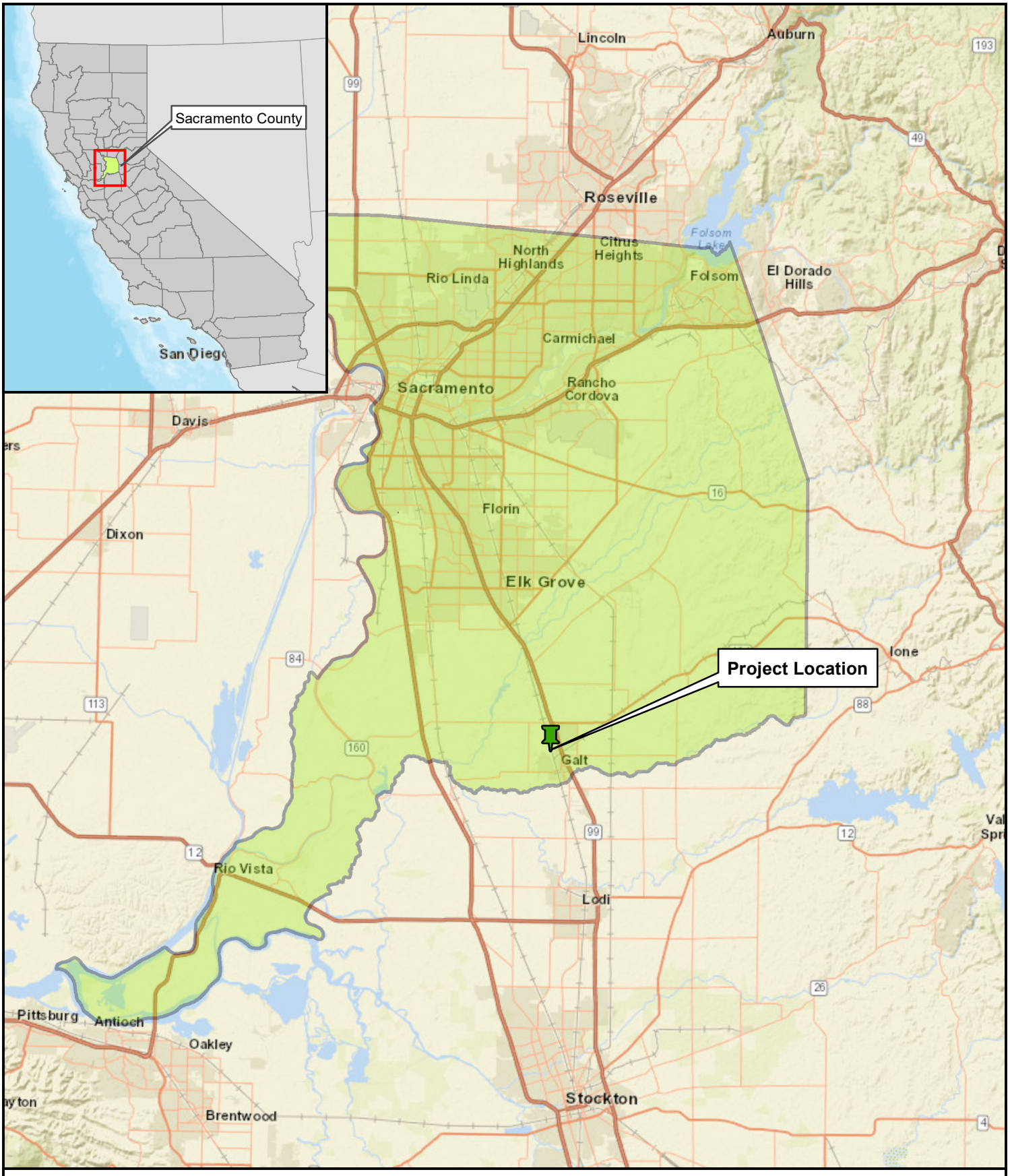

FIGURE 1

PROJECT VICINITY

INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT TEST WELL CONVERSION AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 2023

0 2.5 5 10

Miles

NORTH

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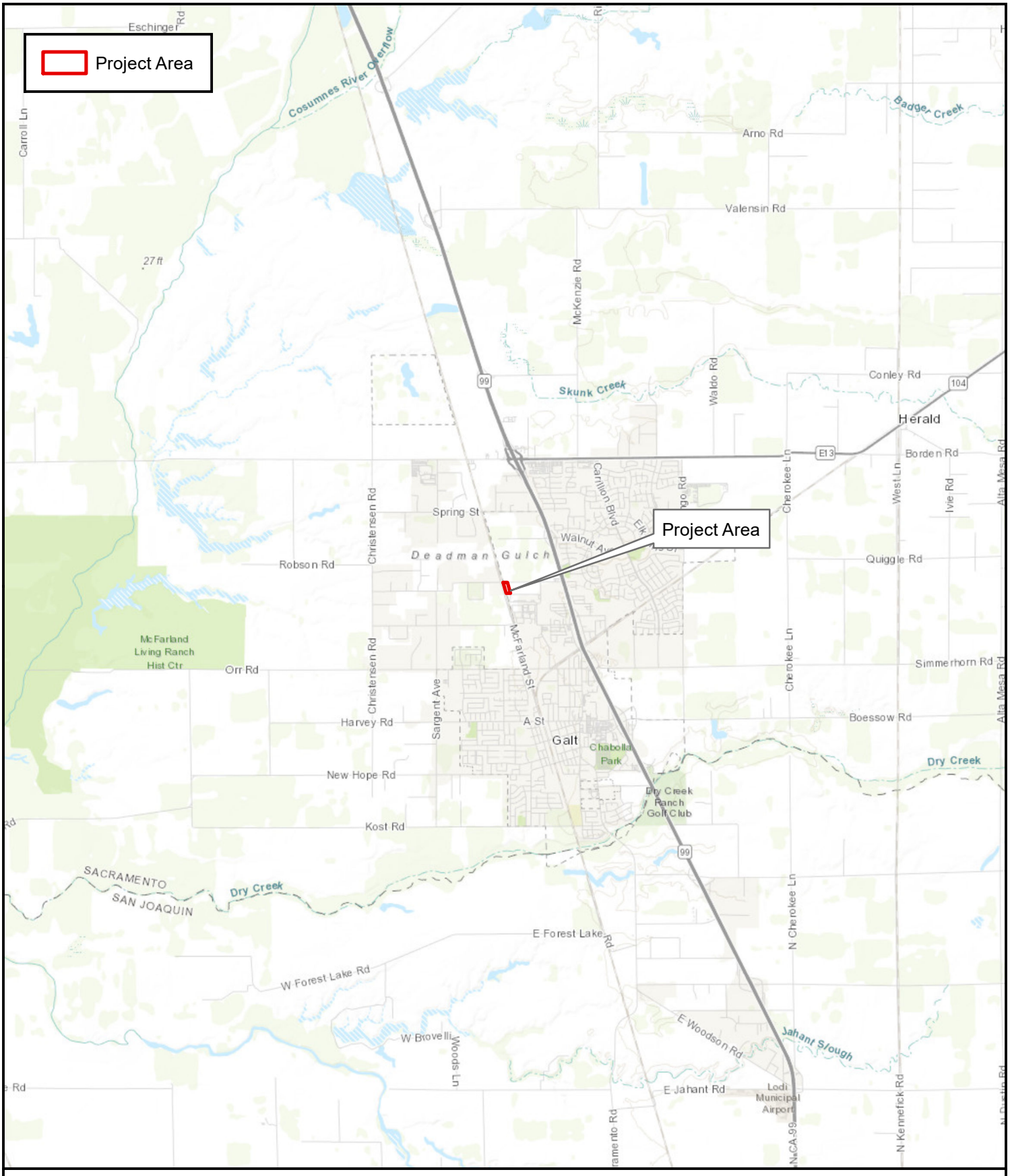

FIGURE 2

PROJECT LOCATION

INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT TEST WELL CONVERSION AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 2023

0 0.5 1 2

Miles

NORTH

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FIGURE 3

PROJECT AREA

INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT TEST WELL CONVERSION
AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 2023

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2.0 CEQA Initial Study Environmental Checklist Form

1. **PROJECT NAME:** Industrial Water Treatment Plant Test Well Conversion & Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project

2. **LEAD AGENCY / PROJECT APPLICANT**

   City of Galt, Public Works Department
   495 Industrial Drive
   Galt, CA 95632

3. **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT PERSON:**

   Alejandra Ricci, Senior Civil Engineer, (209) 366-7260, aricci@cityofgalt.org

4. **PROJECT LOCATION:** The Project is located in the City of Galt, Sacramento County, California. The Project site is on the south side of Live Oak Avenue, east of McFarland Street, approximately 0.5 miles west of State Route (SR) 99.

5. **GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION:** Public/Quasi-Public

6. **ZONING:** Public/Quasi-Public (PQ)

7. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The City Public Works Department constructed a test well at the Galt IWTP in 2016 as part of the IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project. The IWTP 2016 Deep Well Project added a 2,000 gpm production well to the site. The test well was drilled to a depth of 1,630 feet and constructed with a 12.75 inch outside diameter mild steel and stainless steel well casing and well screen assembly. This Project consists of the design for converting the test well into a production well and required upgrades to the Water Treatment Plant to allow pipeline routing, connection, and the expansion of existing plant for the new well. The test well conversion to a production well shall meet a design capacity of at least 1,000 gpm, with the design flow of the new variable speed well pump at 1,150 gpm at maximum speed.

8. **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/SURROUNDING LAND USES:** The Project area encompasses an approximately 1.55-acre Industrial Water Treatment Plant located at 50 Live Oak Avenue, maintained by the City of Galt Public Works Department. Land uses surrounding the proposed Project is predominantly Light Industrial. There are three rural residences located approximately 300 feet west of the Project area along McFarland Street. Dominant land cover types within the Biological Study Area (BSA) consist of High-Density Development, Disturbed, and Stream/Creek land covers.

9. **OTHER REQUIRED AGENCY APPROVALS (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.):** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and State Water Resources Control Board.

10. CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES CONSULTATION:

a. Have California Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1?

☐ Yes ☒ No

b. If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

☐ Yes ☒ No

11. PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION: None

12. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The summary of environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or a "Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

13. PREPARATION: This Initial Study for the subject Project was prepared by:

4/12/2025

Andrew Dellas, PWS, Senior Biologist / Environmental Planner — Date
Wood Rodgers, Inc.

14. DETERMINATION: (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

Based on the 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 measures 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 of NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

A copy of the Initial Study documenting reasons to support the Negative Declaration is on file at the City of Galt, Public Works Department, 495 Industrial Drive, Galt, CA 95632

John Griffin
Director of Public Works
City of Galt Public Works Department

Date

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social, and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. Potential impact determinations include Potentially Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation, Less Than Significant Impact, and No Impact. In many cases, background investigation performed in connection with a project will indicate that there are no impacts to a particular resource. A No Impact answer reflects this determination. The questions in this checklist are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. The explanation of each issue should identify:

   a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

9. Tribal consultation, if requested as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, must begin prior to release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project. Information provided through tribal consultation may inform the lead agency's assessment as to whether tribal cultural resources are present, and the significance of any potential impacts to such resources. Prior to beginning consultation, lead agencies may request information from the Native American Heritage Commission regarding its Sacred Lands File, per Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.94, as well as the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

2.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 nonurbanized 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

No impact. No designated scenic vistas are located within or near to the Project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No impact. The Project is not within a state scenic highway, and it would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) Would the project, in nonurbanized 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?

No Impact. The Project is located in an urbanized, industrial area and would not degrade the scenic quality or visual character in the vicinity. Additionally, the Project would not conflict with any applicable zoning or land use designation. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project would not create any new sources of light or glare. Therefore, no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would not adversely affect any designated scenic resource or vista, nor substantially change the current visual environment. The Project would have **No Impact** relating to aesthetics.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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 the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The land use within the Project area is designated by the City of Galt General Plan as Public/Quasi-Public, surrounded by Light Industrial and Rural Residential land uses. According to the Sacramento County Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) Important Farmland Map (2020) produced by the California Department of Conservation (CDOC), the Project area is entirely designated as Urban and Built-Up Land and no prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of state or local importance is located within the Project area.

Urban and Built-Up Land is defined as being occupied by structures with a building density of at least one unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a ten-acre parcel. Common examples include residential, industrial, commercial, institutional facilities, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, and water control structures (CDOC 2020).

DISCUSSION

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?

No Impact. According to the Sacramento County FMMP Important Farmland Map 2018, the Project would not require the conversion of Prime Farmland to non-agricultural use. All permanent effects of the Project

would occur within FMMP Urban and Built-Up Land areas. Therefore, the Project would not convert any FMMP protected farmland classifications to non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Based on a review of the existing zoning within the Project area and Sacramento County FMMP Map (CDOC 2018a), the Project would not result in changes to zoning of parcels within the Project area. Therefore, the proposed Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract, and no impact 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))?

No Impact. There is no 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)) within the Project area. Therefore, the Project would have no conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned as Timberland Production, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. There are no designated forest lands or forest resources located within the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project would not involve changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversation of farmland or forest land to non-agricultural use or non-forest use. Therefore, the Project would have no effects to farmland or forest land resources, and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would be located entirely within an area designated as Urban and Built-Up Land by CDOC and would not directly or indirectly cause the conversion of farmland, forest land, or timberland. The Project would have **No Impact** relating to agricultural and forest resources.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

The Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990 is the federal law that governs air quality. Its counterpart in California is the California Clean Air Act of 1988. These laws set standards for the quantity of pollutants that can be found in the air. At the federal level, these standards are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Standards have been established for six criteria pollutants that have been linked to potential health concerns. These criteria pollutants are: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), particulate matter (PM), lead (Pb), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

State Regulations

Responsibility for achieving California's air quality standards, which are more stringent than federal standards, is placed on the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts, and these standards are to be achieved through district-level air quality management plans that will be incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). In California, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated authority to prepare SIPs to the CARB, which, in turn, has delegated that authority to individual air districts.

The CARB has traditionally established state air quality standards while maintaining oversight authority in air quality planning, developing programs for reducing emissions from motor vehicles, developing air emission inventories, collecting air quality and meteorological data, and approving state implementation plans.

The responsibilities of air districts include overseeing stationary source emissions, approving permits, maintaining emissions inventories, maintaining air quality stations, overseeing agricultural burning permits, and reviewing air quality-related sections of the environmental documents required by CEQA.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Project, located within the City of Galt in Sacramento County, is situated in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin and is subject to the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (District; SMAQMD) requirements and regulations.

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. The Project is consistent with the site land use and zoning; construction of the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plan.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The CARB is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, non-attainment, or unclassified for any state standard. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A "non-attainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once within a calendar year. The area air quality attainment status of Sacramento County is shown below on Table 2.

Table 2. NAAQS and CAAQS Attainment Status for Sacramento County

Pollutant	Designation/Classification	
	Federal Standards	**State Standards**
Ozone – 8-Hour	Nonattainment - Severe	Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Maintenance – Moderate	Nonattainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment	Attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Visibility Reducing Particles	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Sources: CARB 2020; SMAQMD 2023		

Operational Emissions

The completed Project would have no operational emissions. Therefore, no impact relating to air quality would occur due to the operation of the completed Project.

Construction Emissions

Construction activities associated with the Project would result in temporary incremental increases in air pollutants (such as ozone precursors and particulate matter) due to the operation of gas-powered equipment and earth-moving activities. The SMAQMD *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* (SMAQMD 2020) provides screening criteria for determining if a project could potentially result in significant construction-phase impacts from criteria pollutants and precursors. Per the SMAQMD's guidance, projects that are 35 acres or less in size generally will not exceed the SMAQMD's construction NOx threshold of significance. The Project area encompasses 1.8 acres and would not include cut and fill operations, demolition or major trenching activities, or other exclusionary construction activities. Constructional emissions resulting from the Project would additionally be short term and intermittent. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to exceed thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants, as implemented by SMAQMD.

In the Basic Construction Emission Control Practices guidelines, revised in 2019, the District lists feasible measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for controlling fugitive dust and other emissions from construction sites. Lead agencies should add these emission control measures to a project as Conditions of Approval (COA) or include a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The District requires that in order to reduce ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM10) and fugitive dust during construction, all exposed surfaces, like soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads, must be watered twice daily. Additionally, any trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose materials must be covered and vehicle speeds on unpaved roads must be reduced to 15 miles per hour (mph). Wet power vacuum street sweepers must be used to remove any track out mud or dirt onto adjacent public roadways at least once daily. The District further mandates that all paving activities be completed as quickly as possible, and construction be suspended when wind speeds exceed 20 mph (SMAQMD 2019).

To control exhaust emissions from diesel powered construction vehicles, idling time must be minimized by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes, pursuant to Sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. Construction equipment must additionally be kept in proper working order and maintain a certificate of compliance with CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449 and 2449.1] (SMAQMD 2019). Emission Control Practices are enforced by the District and CARB.

With incorporation of District construction phase BMPs, Project impacts related to air quality would be considered less than significant in accordance with District Air Quality Guidelines and performance standards.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project are located approximately 300 feet west of the Project area. However, the proposed Project would not generate any substantial pollutant concentrations and, with the implementation of BMPs, temporary incremental increases of air pollutants would be minimized and reduced in accordance with District rules and regulations. Therefore, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Short-term air quality impacts may occur due to the release of particulate emissions (airborne dust and combustion) generated by construction activities; however, the Project would not result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) and, with the implementation of BMPs, temporary incremental increases in air pollutants would be minimized and reduced in accordance with District rules and regulations. Therefore, the Project would not result in other emissions adversely affecting a substantial number of people, and the Project would have a less than significant impact.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Prior to construction, the Project proponent or Project contractor shall obtain an approved Authority to Construct Permit as per District Rule 201. Additionally, construction BMPs set forth by the District shall be implemented. The Project would not exceed SMAQMD thresholds of significance for construction emissions, and further enhanced BMPs for exhaust and PM10 would not be required.

FINDINGS

The Project would not cause operational long-term air quality impacts; however, the Project would cause temporary incremental emissions from construction. With the implementation of District construction BMPs, the Project would comply with all federal, state, and District regulations, and would result in a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to air quality.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the natural resources present within and immediately surrounding the Project area designated as the Project Biological Study Area (BSA). The Project BSA was defined as the area necessary for all Project activities, plus an additional 100-foot buffer. The Project BSA encompasses approximately 8.1 acres.

This section provides the following: 1) discussion on the special-status species and sensitive habitats that have been identified or are potentially occurring in the Project BSA; 2) an analysis of the impacts that could occur to biological resources due to implementation of the Project; and 3) appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to reduce or avoid significant impacts. The analysis of biological resources presented in this section is based on a review of the current Project description, literature research, and a biological reconnaissance survey conducted by a Wood Rodgers qualified biologist.

The Project occurs in the City of Galt in Sacramento County, in the California Dry Steppe Province ecological subregion, Great Valley Section, and ecological subsection 262Ag (Hardpan Terraces) of California (USDA 2007). The region receives an average of 19.02 inches of precipitation annually in the form of rain. The average annual high temperature is 75 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the average annual low temperature is 48 °F (U.S. Climate Data 2023).

South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP)

The Project is located within the Urban Development Area (UDA) of the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP). The Project is a "Covered Activity" under the SSHCP categorized as *Urban Development in the Urban Development Area*, subcategory *Water Supply Facilities.* As a SSHCP Plan Permittee, the City will monitor Project compliance with the SSHCP and issue a SSHCP Permit for

associated land cover impacts. The Project does not contain modeled habitat for Covered Species; therefore, no incidental take coverage for Covered Species is anticipated.

Physical Conditions

Topography
The BSA is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Galt* 7.5-Minute Quadrangle. The Project area occurs within a single distinct topographic region of the Sacramento Valley floor, and the natural elevation within the Project area is approximately 42 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the valley floor consists of low-elevation fluvial plains formed on nonmarine sedimentary rock with gently rolling terrain located on the Sacramento Valley floor.

Soils
The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) for the Project (NRCS 2023) identifies soils within the BSA as:

- San Joaquin silt loam, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- San Joaquin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Hydrological Resources
The BSA includes two surface water features: a perennial drainage channel west of the Project area between the IWTP and the Union Pacific rail line, and an intermittent drainage channel south of the Project area between the IWTP and the Cardinal CG Galt glass manufacturing facility. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), the entire Project site falls within FEMA Zone X, designated as an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (see Appendix A).

Vegetation Communities

Developed and Other Non-Habitat Land Cover Types
The BSA is located within an industrial area and is therefore dominated by vegetation communities established through human action. Land cover types were delineated and described based on definitions set forth by the SSHCP for consistency. Developed and non-habitat land cover types in the area include High-Density Development and Disturbed land covers (see Figure 4).

High-Density Development Land Cover
The high-density development land cover type includes urban and suburban residential neighborhoods, urban centers, industrial areas, airports, and wastewater treatment plants. Most of this high-density development occurs in the SSHCP UDA in the northwestern portion of the Plan Area. Within the BSA, high-density development includes the IWTP and surrounding streets and industrial areas.

Disturbed Land Cover
The disturbed land cover type is defined as open-space areas that have been subject to previous or ongoing disturbances such as along roadsides, trails, and parking lots. Scraped or graded land, gravel mining, and waste disposal sites are included in this land cover type. The disturbed land cover is vegetated with diverse weedy flora. These are areas of special concern as they tend to harbor and facilitate the spread of invasive plant species. Disturbed land cover within the BSA includes unvegetated areas surrounding the Project area and fallow agricultural land.

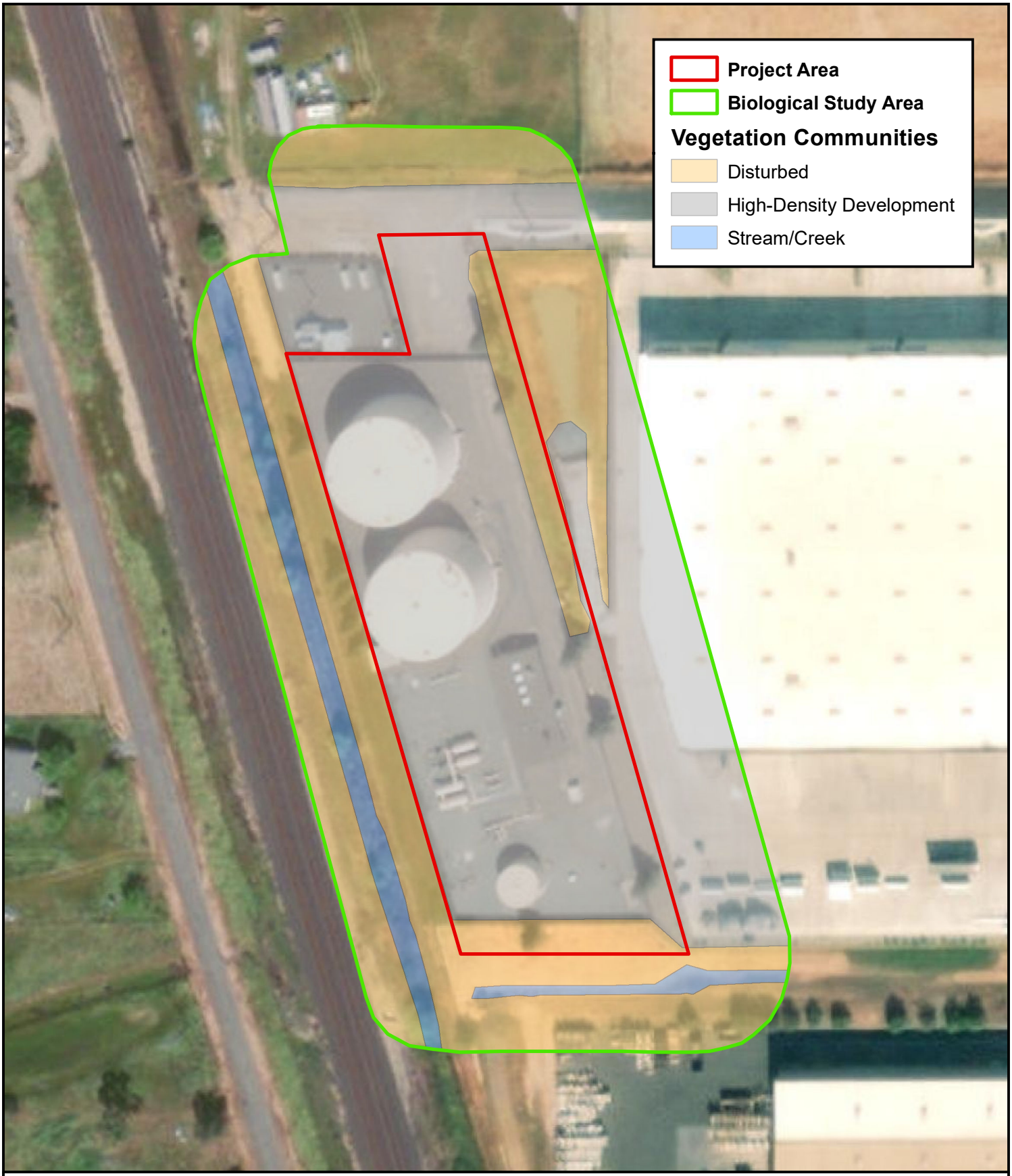

FIGURE 4

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT TEST WELL CONVERSION
AND WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT
SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER 2023

0 25 50 100
Feet

NORTH

WOOD RODGERS

Aquatic Land Cover Types

Stream/Creek Land Cover
The SSHCP stream/creek land cover type includes rivers, and smaller intermittent or perennial creeks, drainages, and roadside or irrigation ditches. Within the BSA, stream/creek land cover includes a perennial drainage channel west of the Project area and an intermittent drainage channel south of the Project area.

DISCUSSION

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 Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or NOAA Fisheries?

Less Than Significant Impact. Prior to field work, literature research was conducted through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) official species list generator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Protected Resources Application, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Literature and database searches (see Appendix B) were completed to identify habitats and special-status species that have the potential to occur in the Project vicinity.

The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements for each species, comparing them to available habitat within the BSA, and analyzing the regional occurrences of the species. Based on these analyses, it was determined that one special status wildlife species, Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), would have a low potential to occur within the BSA. No special status plant species were determined to have the potential to occur within the BSA.

The following is a discussion of these special status species, potential Project effects, and any avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures required to reduce Project impacts to a less than significant level.

Discussion of Special Status Wildlife Species

Swainson's Hawk
Swainson's hawk is state listed as threatened. Swainson's hawk migrates annually from wintering areas in South America to breeding locations in northwestern Canada, the western U.S., and Mexico. In California, Swainson's hawks nest throughout the Sacramento Valley in large trees in riparian habitats and in isolated trees in or adjacent to agricultural fields. The breeding season extends from late March through late August, with peak activity from late May through July (England et al. 1997). In the Sacramento Valley, Swainson's hawks forage in large, open agricultural habitats, including alfalfa and hay fields (CDFW 1994). The breeding population in California has declined by an estimated 91% since 1900; this decline is attributed to the loss of riparian nesting habitats and the conversion of native grassland and woodland habitats to agriculture and urban development (CDFW 1994).

Special Status Species Survey Results

Swainson's Hawk Survey Results
Although the BSA does not contain juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, or large-diameter trees suitable for nesting, potential foraging areas for the species are present within and surrounding the BSA. The nearest recent (2009) CNDDB occurrence of the species is located approximately 1.5 miles from the

Project area, and the nearest recent (2020) ebird.org occurrence of the species is located approximately 0.5 miles from the Project area near Stockton Boulevard. Due to the proximity of recent occurrences to the BSA and the presence of potential foraging habitat, the species is considered to have a low potential to occur.

Project Impacts to Special Status Wildlife Species

Project Effects to Swainson's Hawk

The Project would not require the removal of any large trees or sensitive vegetation during construction. Therefore, direct impacts to Swainson's hawk individuals or nest sites are not anticipated. However, Swainson's hawk is known to be sensitive to construction noise and the presence of the human form in close proximity to nesting sites. With the incorporation of a pre-construction nesting survey for Swainson's hawk and other migratory birds and raptors (see ***BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES*** section below), the Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect effects to nesting sites, and no take would occur. With the absence of take of Swainson's hawk, no Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for Project effects to the species is anticipated.

Project Effects to Migratory Birds

Native birds, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and similar provisions under California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code), have the potential to nest within the Project area. To avoid and minimize potential impacts to migratory birds, avoidance measures and BMPs would be implemented and incorporated into the Project. Therefore, no take is anticipated of migratory birds or raptors protected under the MBTA and CFG Code.

With the incorporation of species-specific avoidance and minimization measures, the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status. Project impacts would be considered less than significant.

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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. Sensitive natural communities identified within the BSA include: one unnamed perennial drainage channel located west of the Project area between the IWTP and the Union Pacific rail line, and one intermittent drainage channel located south of the Project area between the IWTP and the Cardinal CG Galt glass manufacturing facility. These natural communities are not within the Project impact area; therefore, no temporary or permanent effects would occur as part of the Project. All Project construction and operations would occur within a previously disturbed area and would not encroach upon surrounding waters. With the inclusion of construction BMPs regarding sediment control and handling of hazardous materials, the Project would not adversely impact the drainage channels. No impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. There are no state or federally protected wetlands within the Project impact area. The Project would have no substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. No impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The Project site consists primarily of Urban/Developed and Disturbed land cover in an existing industrial area. Additionally, according to CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), the Project area lies within a "Terrestrial Connectivity, Area of Conservation Emphasis (ACE) level 1 hexagon supporting "Limited Connectivity Opportunity" (CDFW 2023). The Project does not include any permanent impoundments or barriers to native wildlife migration within the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident, migratory fish, or wildlife species, and Project effects would be considered less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Conservation and Open Space Element of the City of Galt 2030 General Plan (2009) contains Policies COS-3.1 and COS-3.2, dedicated to the protection of riparian vegetation and the retention of mature trees and woodlands, respectively. The Project area does not contain riparian vegetation or woodland habitats, and Project construction would not require the removal of any large trees on site. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any local policy or ordinance protecting biological resources, and no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The Project is located within the SSHCP UDA, an area in which all proposed urbanization would occur. Covered activities within the UDA include "projects related to urban development and associated infrastructure that are consistent with the General Plans of the three Land Use Authority Permittees [Sacramento County, City of Rancho Cordova, and City of Galt], as well as specific activities related to transportation, water, and wastewater development" (SSHCP 2018). The Project would be considered a covered activity within the SSHCP UDA, and no sensitive SSHCP land cover impacts would occur as part of the project; therefore, the Project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan. No Impact would occur.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction BMPs shall be incorporated into the Project:

- Vegetation removal or earthwork shall be minimized during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31). If vegetation removal and/or ground disturbance is required during the nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey (to encompass all migratory birds and raptors, including the Swainson's hawk) must be conducted within three (3) days prior to commencement of construction activities.

  The pre-construction nesting bird and raptor survey shall extend up to 500-feet from the Project site to ensure that nesting raptors are not indirectly affected by construction noise. If no active nests are detected during the survey, no additional mitigation is required, and construction can proceed.

  If migratory birds or raptors are found to be nesting in or adjacent to the Project site, a 250-foot no-disturbance buffer shall be established around raptor nests (500-foot for Swainson's hawk) and a

50-foot buffer around non-raptor nests to avoid disturbance and/or avoid take. Contractor shall direct construction resources to perform other construction activities in other areas of the project at no additional cost. The buffer shall be maintained around the nest until the end of the breeding season or until a qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged and are foraging on their own. The extent of these buffers shall be determined by the biologist and shall depend on the species identified, level of noise or construction disturbance, line of sight between nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, and other topographical or artificial barriers.

FINDINGS

Considering the information obtained for literature search, biological surveys, and analysis of potential impacts from Project design, and in conjunction with the implementation of construction BMPs, Project effects relating to biological impacts would be considered **Less Than Significant Impact**.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Ethnographic Setting

Although the City of Galt was founded in 1869 and incorporated in 1946, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley regions have been occupied since time immemorial. According to Chapter 9 of the City of Galt General Plan Existing Conditions Report (2005), archeological evidence dates the earliest occupation of the Central Valley to the early Holocene Epoch, which spans from 10,000 years Before Present (B.P.) to the present. The Farmington Complex, an assemblage of artifacts including tools and flint dating from approximately 9,000 B.P. to 7,000 B.P., suggests early settlers of the Sacramento Valley benefitted from the fertile landscape through a primarily hunting-based lifestyle, supplemented by gathering and foraging. The Windmiller Pattern, dating from approximately 4,500 B.P. to 2,500 B.P., points to the development of an economy based on the procurement of wild game, fish, and plant foods, with evidence including artifacts such as pointed stone hunting tools, as well as animal remains. Settlements during this period were seasonal. Sites in the Valley were inhabited during the winter, and sites in the foothills were inhabited during the summer. Evidence of this lifestyle spans to 500 Anno Domini (A.D.), when the Augustine Pattern suggests a societal change to a more ceremonial civilization through evidence such as smoking pipes, beads, pottery, harpoons, and figurines (Galt 2005). Small arrowheads have additionally suggested the advanced use of bow and arrow in the region, and the discovery of mortar holes, or chaw'se, indicate the importance of acorns in diet and trade.

The Galt area was historically inhabited by the Plains Miwok, whose territory encompassed the regions of the Mokelumne and Consumnes Rivers, as well as eastern portions of the Sacramento River. Miwok settlements and camps were assembled into village groups, or tribes, representing an independent sovereign unit with a defined territory (Galt 2005). The Plains Miwok, a northern Miwok branch, thrived through a lifestyle of hunting and gathering and the cultivation of tobacco. Seeds, acorns, nuts, roots, and berries were staples, and an annual supply of forage was ensured through the controlled use of fire on the landscape. Hunting in the area comprised of deer, elk, antelope, quail, pigeons, and other birds, as well as fish and freshwater mussels and clams from rivers in the region. The discovery of artifacts suggests the use of bone, stone, antler, wood, and textile tools to process foods, create basketry for a variety of uses, craft mats and cordage, and assemble structures. Plains Miwok constructed different types of dwellings based on location, season, and purpose. Conical, bark-covered structures (u'macha) were built in mountainous regions, while structures made of tule matting (wo'lle or tcaama) were built in lower elevation areas. Winter homes, known as ko'dja, were semi-subterranean and earth covered. Large semi-subterranean buildings, known as roundhouses or hun'ge, were utilized for rituals, ceremonies, and general social events, and during the summer, mourning ceremonies were organized in circular brush structures (Galt 2005; Barrett 1933).

European contact with the Plains Miwok was initiated by Spanish explorers in the late 18th century.

Although Miwok communities initially hid in response to invasion, as local villages began to disappear due to illness and forced removal to Franciscan missions, militarism rose in popularity, especially among the Plains Miwok. Traders, trappers, gold miners, and settlers converged upon the California Central Valley during the early 19th century, causing foreign diseases to decimate Miwok populations (Galt 2005). Despite the violence and disease historically faced by Miwok communities, the Miwok people survive and continue to sustain a strong, vibrant culture throughout the Central Valley.

Modern Setting

The area surrounding the modern City of Galt was initially established as a ranching community in 1850, with settlers purchasing large properties throughout the valley for the purpose of raising cattle and selling beef and dairy products. In 1869, the Central Pacific Railroad Company laid tracks in the area, and as historic laws stated anyone can found a town by surveying the local land and selling lots, the land was surveyed by representatives of the Railroad Company and the town of Galt was thus established. Galt was an agricultural hub in the Sacramento Valley and attracted new residents to work on ranches, dairies, and wheat farms in the area.

Structures built to accommodate the growing population were primarily constructed from wood or brick, and many are still in use throughout the City. Galt, named in 1869 by local rancher John McFarland after the town of Galt, Ontario, Canada, was a deeply religious community, with churches located on every corner. Historic churches dating back to the City's foundation still stand and are in use by modern Galt residents. The churches, along with other local historic landmarks, undergo periodic refurbishments to preserve the integrity of the structures, and as a result of these efforts, St. Luke's and St. Christopher's churches remain almost as they were built in 1884 and 1886 respectively (Galt Area Historical Society 2023). St. Luke's Church, St. Christopher's Church, and Galt Christian Church (built in 1857) are recognized by Chapter 9 of the City's General Plan as landmarks with significant historic importance.

Chapter 9 of the City of Galt General Plan Existing Conditions Report, published in 2005, includes a comprehensive list of specific historic sites throughout the City and the surrounding area. In addition to historic churches, the list includes landmarks such as the Liberty Cemetery dating to 1852, the Rae House dating to 1868, a multitude of Victorian homes and cottages, and several early 20th century buildings and homes. The California Office of Historic Preservation lists the Rae House as a Point of Historical Interest, and two locations within the City, the Brewster House and the Brewster Building, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Galt 2005).

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. The Project site is located in a designated industrial region of the City and all planned infrastructure improvements would occur within previously disturbed areas within the parcel. No historical resources outlined by the California Register of Historical Resources, or the City of Galt General Plan are located in the vicinity of the Project area; therefore, no impact to historical resources would result from Project implementation.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project area has been heavily disturbed by prior development of surrounding industrial properties. The site is paved, and Project improvements are not expected to require deep excavation that would increase the potential for an unexpected sub-surface discovery. Construction

BMPs will be included to handle the unlikely scenario of an unexpected discovery of subsurface archaeological material. Should such a scenario occur during Project implementation, all work would cease within 50 feet of the find and a qualified archaeologist would determine the appropriate next steps to identify the found materials. Therefore, project effects would be considered less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. There is no evidence of the presence of human remains in the project area. However, this does not preclude the possibility of the existence of buried human remains. California law recognizes the need to protect historic-era and Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American interments from vandalism and inadvertent destruction.

Damage to or destruction of human remains during Project construction or other Project-related activities would be considered a significant impact. However, in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and CEQA Section 15064.5, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find would be halted immediately, and Sacramento County's designated representative would be notified. The County's representative would immediately notify the Sacramento County Coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The County Coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the Coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]).

The County's responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American Human remains are identified in detail in the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.9. The County or its appointed representative and the professional archaeologist would contact the Most Likely Descendent (MLD), as determined by the NAHC, regarding the remains. The MLD, in cooperation with Sacramento County, would determine the ultimate disposition of the remains. Since the proposed Project would be in compliance with the existing regulations of the California Health and Safety Code, the Public Resources Code, and CEQA, impacts to human remains would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following construction BMPs shall be incorporated into the Project:

- If unrecorded cultural resources are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, even in the absence of an on-site archaeological monitor, a qualified cultural resources specialist shall be contacted to assess the potential significance of the find. If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains) is made during Project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted, and a qualified professional archaeologist will be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist will determine whether the resource is potentially significant per the California Register of Historic Resources and develop appropriate mitigation, such as avoidance or data recovery.

  If the find is determined to be an important cultural resource, the County will make available contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow recovery of an archaeological sample or to implement an avoidance measure. Construction work can continue on other parts of the Project while archaeological mitigation takes place.

- Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code protect Native American burials, skeletal remains and grave goods, regardless of age and provide method and means for the appropriate handling of such remains. According to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, in the event human remains are discovered during excavation, work must stop immediately within 100 feet (30 meter), and the county coroner must be contacted immediately. At the same time, a professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the discovery. If the human remains are identified as Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within twenty-four hours of such identification. CEQA details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.

FINDINGS

The Project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to cultural resources.

2.6 ENERGY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. Implementation of the Project will include an evaluation of existing electrical equipment within the IWTP. The evaluation will be compared to the most current equipment for the purpose of recommendations for modernization upgrades. Additionally, existing electrical loads and main service supply will be assessed for the need to upgrade electrical power service and equipment for currently proposed and future improvements. Electrical improvements would reduce the potential for wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during the operation of the completed Project. The Project would comply with standard construction BMPs and the City of Galt General Plan relating to the efficient use of energy resources. Therefore, the Project would not result in significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during Project construction or operation, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project is anticipated to improve the energy efficiency of the City water treatment facility. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct any state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to energy or energy resources.

2.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project expose people or structures to 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?

No Impact. According to the CDOC Fault Activity Map of California (CDOC 2015), there are no known active faults within the Project area or directly adjacent to the Project area. The nearest fault is the Midland Fault (Quaternary), located approximately 19 miles west of the Project area. The Project would not substantially change the existing conditions in such a way that it would result in new risks for exposing people or structures to potential, substantial adverse effects (including risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known fault; strong, seismic ground shaking; seismic-related ground failure; or landslides). Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project would be conducted within urban and previously disturbed areas covered in impervious surfaces. Therefore, construction would not have potential for loss of topsoil, nor would it result in substantial soil erosion. No impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. Soils within the Project area consist exclusively of San Joaquin silt loam, which is not recognized by the USGS as a soil that is known for unstable conditions or one that would become unstable as a result of construction activities or Project operations. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Natural soils within the Project area consist exclusively of San Joaquin silt loam. These soil types are not known as expansive soils, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, and construction within these soil types would not create substantial risks to life or property. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The Project would not utilize septic tanks or an alternative waste water disposal system on site. Therefore, the Project would have no impact due to soils incapable of adequately supporting septic systems.

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

No Impact. According to the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP), there are no known recorded findings of fossils within the Project area (UCMP 2023). Additionally, no findings of unique paleontological resources, sites, or unique geological features were identified within the Project area during the record search and pedestrian survey. Therefore, no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to geology and soils.

2.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

While climate change has been a concern since at least 1988, as evidenced by the establishment of the United Nations and World Meteorological Organization's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the efforts devoted to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and climate change research and policy have increased dramatically in recent years. These efforts are primarily concerned with the emissions of GHG related to the human activities that include CO_2, CH_4, NO_X, nitrous oxide, tetrafluoromethane, hexafluoroethane, sulfur hexafluoride, HFC-23 (fluoroform), HFC-134a (1, 1, 1, 2 –tetrafluoroethane), and HFC-152a (difluoroethane).

On June 1, 2005, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05. The goal of this Executive Order is to reduce California's GHG emissions to: 1) 2000 levels by 2010; 2) 1990 levels by 2020; and 3) 80 percent below the 1990 levels by the year 2050. In 2006, this goal was further reinforced with the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 sets the same overall GHG emissions reduction goals while further mandating that CARB create a plan which includes market mechanisms, and implement rules to achieve *"real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases."* Executive Order S-20-06 further directs state agencies to begin implementing AB 32, including the recommendations made by the state's Climate Action Team.

With Executive Order S-01-07, Governor Schwarzenegger set forth the low carbon fuel standard for California. Under this executive order, the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels was reduced by at least 10 percent by 2020.

Climate change and GHG reduction is also a concern at the federal level; however, at this time, no legislation or regulations have been enacted specifically addressing GHG emissions reductions and climate change. California, in conjunction with several environmental organizations and several other states, sued to force the U.S. EPA to regulate GHG as a pollutant under the Clean Air Act (Massachusetts vs. [EPA] et al., 549 U.S. 497 (2007). The court ruled that GHG does fit within the Clean Air Act's definition of a pollutant, and that the U.S. EPA does have the authority to regulate GHG. Despite the Supreme Court ruling, there are no promulgated federal regulations to date limiting GHG emissions. [1]

According to the Association of Environmental Professionals white paper, "Alternative Approaches to Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents" (June 29, 2007), an individual project does not generate enough GHG emissions to significantly influence global climate change. Rather, global climate change creates a cumulative impact. This means that a project may participate in a potential impact through its incremental contribution combined with the contributions of all other sources of GHG. In assessing cumulative impacts, it must be determined if a project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable." (See CEQA Guidelines sections 15064(i)(1) and 15130.) To make this determination, the incremental impacts of the project must be compared with the effects of past, current,

[1] http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/endangerment.html

and probable future projects. To gather sufficient information on a global scale of all past, current, and future projects in order to make this determination is a difficult if not impossible task.

As the Project is not a transportation project and would not increase mobile source emissions, any additional GHG emissions would only occur during, and result from, necessary temporary construction activities.

DISCUSSION

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would not generate GHG emissions through operation of the completed Project. Short-term GHG emissions would occur during construction through the use of gas-powered construction vehicles. According to the SMAQMD Guide to Air Quality Assessment (2020), sources of construction related GHG emissions only include exhaust, for which the same guidance can be followed as for construction-generated criteria air pollutants, discussed in Section 2.3. The Project area is less than 35 acres and Project construction would not include cut and fill operations, major trenching or demolition, or other activities that could potentially cause excessive emissions. Therefore, the Project would not exceed SMAQMD thresholds of significance for GHG emissions. SMAQMD construction BMPs to control exhaust emissions would be incorporated, and Project impacts 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?

No Impact. The Project would generate short-term GHG emissions during construction. As indicated under section (a) above, the short-term construction GHG emissions would not exceed SMAQMD's significance thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. No impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

FINDINGS

The Project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to GHG emissions.

2.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by many state and federal laws. These include not only specific statutes governing hazardous waste, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health and land use.

Hazardous waste in California is regulated primarily under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the California Health and Safety Code. Other California laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning.

Worker health and safety and public safety are key issues when dealing with hazardous materials that may affect human health and the environment. Proper disposal of hazardous material is vital if it is disturbed during Project construction.

DISCUSSION

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would involve the use of heavy equipment for the hauling and handling of construction materials. The use of this equipment may require the use of fuels or other common materials that have hazardous properties (e.g., fuels are flammable). These materials would be used in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and, if used properly, would not pose a hazard to people or the environment. The use of potentially hazardous materials would be temporary, and the Project would

not include a permanent source hazardous material. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact, and no mitigation is required.

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?

No Impact. A review of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker (SWRCB 2023) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor (DTSC 2023) databases found two "Completed" hazardous materials cleanup sites within one mile of the Project area; however, no open hazardous materials cleanup sites were identified in the vicinity of the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment by being located on a known hazardous waste site, and no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. There are no schools located within one-quarter mile of the Project site. Therefore, no impact 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?

No Impact. The proposed Project is not on a site included in the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is also known as the Cortese List. No sites on the Cortese List are located within the Project area or the City of Galt; therefore, no impact would occur.

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?

No Impact. The Project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, the Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing near or working in the Project area, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Sacramento Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses planned methods for managing information, resources, and priorities during a multi-jurisdiction response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural and human caused disasters. The EOP encompasses the boundaries of Sacramento County and includes the City of Galt. The Sacramento County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated in 2021 and addresses long-term risk to people and their property from hazards.

The Project would not affect local roadways that could be used as emergency response routes. The Project would not physically interfere with emergency response or evacuation elements associated with local and regional plans. Therefore, no impact would occur.

g) Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

No Impact. The Project would not occur within a designated wildland area, or where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to hazards and hazardous materials.

2.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 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 offsite;	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to Waters of the United States (WOTUS). The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the EPA to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both point-source and non-point-source pollution. Point-source pollution originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Non-point-source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in stormwater runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless they are specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into WOTUS. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in USACE regulations).

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has jurisdiction under Section 401 of the CWA and regulates any activity that may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of USACE (i.e., WOTUS, including any wetlands). The RWQCB also asserts authority over WoS under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

On April 21, 2020, the U.S. EPA and the USACE published the "Navigable Waters Protection Rule" to redefine the extent of the WOTUS, and CWA jurisdiction. Under the final rule, four categories of water are federally regulated under: 1) the territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; 2) the perennial and intermittent tributaries to those waters; 3) certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments; and 4) wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters. The final rule also detailed 12 categories of exclusions or features that are not considered "waters of the United States" that include features that only contain water in direct response to rainfall (e.g., ephemeral features), groundwater, many ditches, prior converted cropland, and waste treatment systems.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act
Also known as the California Water Code, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Porter-Cologne Act), was created in 1969 to govern water quality regulation in California and protect water quality as well as beneficial uses of water. The Porter-Cologne Act applies to all Waters of the State (WoS), including surface water, groundwater, and wetlands at both point and non-point sources of pollution. The act established the overarching California State Water Resources Control Board and nine semiautonomous Regional Water Boards. The Porter-Cologne Act requires the adoption of water quality control plans that give direction to managing water pollution in California. Usually, basin plans get adopted by the Regional Water Boards and are updated when needed. The plans incorporate the beneficial uses of the WoS and then provide objectives that should be met in order to maintain and protect these uses.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was enacted in 2014 as a long-term framework to protect groundwater resources throughout California. SGMA is comprised of a three-bill legislative package: Assembly Bill (AB) 1739, Senate Bill (SB) 1168, and SB 1319, as well as subsequent statewide regulations. SGMA is enforced by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), and mandates local agencies located within medium and high priority basins to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs), which in turn develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) to avoid Undesirable Results and mitigate groundwater overdraft within a 20-year period.

DISCUSSION

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Project construction would not disturb greater than one acre of land, as construction activities would primarily include trenching to install new piping and reroute existing pipes. Additionally, the test well is located in the southeastern corner of the approximately 1.8-acre IWTP site and construction would be centered in this area. Therefore, a Construction General Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) would not be required for the Project. The City of Galt, although it has a population of under 100,000, is incorporated within the Phase I program of the Sacramento area-wide Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) program due to its proximity to the City of Sacramento and other large urban areas within the County. In 2016, the Central Valley RWQCB adopted a region-wide MS4, under which stormwater discharge within the City of Galt is covered. The Project would comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) region-wide MS4 permit, and any construction-related storm water discharge associated from the Project would be covered under the permit.

Further, the Project would convert the current IWTP test well, constructed in 2016, to a production well and install required upgrades to the water treatment plant to allow pipeline routing, connection, and the expansion of the existing plant for the new well. The test well has been inactive for approximately seven years, which has resulted in the potential for diminished efficiency due to biological fouling and the presence of aged, stagnant water that has not moved through the formation. A flushing and water quality testing program will be developed to evaluate water quality and clean the existing screens prior to construction. The program will not only pull freshwater through the formation but will allow for a review of the performance of the well for any changes in production. In addition, since the well was constructed, new drinking water quality requirements have either been enacted or are soon to be (i.e., 1, 2, 3-TCP, PFAS), which have the potential to impact the use of the well and the type of treatment required. To ensure the quality of water within the existing well, the Project will include sampling and testing of the well currently in operation for newer constituents of concern early on in Project development as a baseline reference for anticipated water quality. Upon favorable review of existing well water quality, the flushing and testing program will be implemented to establish a baseline for the new well in terms of capacity and water quality.

The existing wells within the IWTP system include filtration treatment systems and chlorination for disinfection; both of which will be extended to the new well. Additionally, the City routinely monitors all wells and water treatment systems to verify that water supplied to residents complies with all federal and state water quality standards (Galt 2021). The total IWTP system is designed to meet National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) and National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) set forth by the EPA, which protect public health and aesthetic quality of drinking water respectively. With the inclusion of an SWPPP and a Project-specific flushing and water quality testing program, the construction and operation of the new well within the IWTP system is not anticipated to violate drinking water or groundwater quality standards or waste discharge requirements and would not degrade surface or groundwater quality. Therefore, Project impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is intended to add capacity to the City's potable water system and would include an expansion of existing IWTP facilities. Therefore, Project operations would require increased usage of groundwater supplies. According to the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, the IWTP currently operates at a flow of 2000 gpm. The Project would increase capacity by approximately 750 gpm with the addition of one new 1,150 gpm variable speed wall pump and one additional 750 gpm filter vessel.

The Project area is located within the San Joaquin Valley groundwater basin, Cosumnes subbasin (DWR basin No. 5-022.16), designated as a Medium or High-Priority Basin by California Water Code (CWC) Section 10933(b). The subbasin's GSP (2021) indicates that all potable water supplied to the City is groundwater pumped from the Cosumnes subbasin. Furthermore, the City anticipates that all potable water demands through the 2045 planning horizon can be supplied using groundwater from the subbasin, and that "groundwater supplies will be 100 percent reliable and equal to projected demands under all conditions (i.e., current and projected, and for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years, including a five-year drought period)" (Galt 2020).

The Cosumnes subbasin GSP sets forth Minimum Thresholds (MTs) and Measurable Objectives for the depletion of groundwater throughout the basin, based on water levels within 19 separate Representative Monitoring Wells for Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels (RMW-WL). For RMW-WLs not exhibiting long-term negative trends, MTs are set at the historical low groundwater level. If MTs are

exceeded at 25 percent or more of RMW-WLs for two consecutive years, Undesirable Results, such as reduced groundwater recharge, may occur. Each RMW-WL is identified to be a representative of groundwater levels in their portion of the principal aquifer, and water level changes observed in at one well are also expected to occur at nearby wells (EKI 2021). The Project site is located approximately 1.3 miles from RMW-WL1, at which groundwater elevation was measured to be -48.53 feet. At this monitoring well site, the MT for groundwater elevation is -65 feet. Additionally, a well is considered to be dewatered if the depth to groundwater is deeper than the total depth of the well. The total depth of RMW-WL1 is 384 feet and the depth to groundwater, as of August 10, 2023, is 92.03 feet (DWR 2023). The increased capacity of the IWTP and the increased uptake of groundwater as a result of the Project is not anticipated to substantially decrease groundwater supplies to the extent that the MT of RMW-WL1, or those of nearby GSP wells, is exceeded. The Project is additionally not expected to result in dewatering of regional RMW-WLs and would not cause Undesirable Results within the subbasin.

Prior to construction, an Amended Water Supply Permit will be obtained from the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (DDW), pursuant to CHSC Section 116550(a). With relevant permitting and the implementation of DWR BMPs including groundwater monitoring, Project impacts are anticipated to 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:*

   (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 offsite;

   (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?

No Impact. The Galt IWTP contains four existing storm drain inlets that outfall to the perennial drainage ditch within the Project area. However, stormwater discharge from the site is covered under the regional MS4 permit adopted in 2016. The Project would not install additional storm drains, nor would it alter the existing drainage pattern in a manner that would result in substantial erosion, surface runoff, flooding on-site or off-site, or a degradation of water quality. Additionally, the Project is not located within a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Zone, and is therefore not anticipated to impede or redirect flood flows. No impact would occur.

d) *Would the project, in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?*

No Impact. The Project site is not within a FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area, is not located within a 100-year flood hazard zone, tsunami zone or seiche zone, and would not risk the release of pollutants due to project inundation. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project would conform to and comply with all local and state laws and regulations regarding water quality, and municipal stormwater guidelines. Therefore, the project would not conflict

with or obstruct the Central Valley RWQCB Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin or the DWR Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. No impact would occur.

FINDINGS

With compliance with the Galt Urban Water Management Plan and the Cosumnes subbasin GSP, along with all required regulatory permitting, the Project will have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to hydrology and water quality.

2.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project is located in an industrial area zoned as Public/Quasi-Public by the City. The Project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, no impact 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?

No Impact. The Project would be consistent with the City's General Plan, Sacramento County Improvements Standards, and applicable City and County Ordinances. Therefore, the Project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Therefore, no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would not physically divide an established community or conflict with any land plan, policy or regulation. Therefore, the Project would have **No Impact** relating to land use and planning.

2.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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?

No Impact. According to the Sacramento County 2030 General Plan (2011), the Project area is not with a designated Mineral Resource Zone, and the site is already fully developed. The Project area does not have any known mineral resources that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; therefore, no impact 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?

No Impact. The Project area is not located within an identified locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated within the Sacramento County 2030 General Plan, or City General Plan, or other land use plan. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site, and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to mineral resources.

2.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Noise-sensitive land uses generally include those uses where exposure to noise would result in adverse effects, as well as uses where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. The Noise Element of the City of Galt 2030 General Plan (2009) defines noise-sensitive land uses as: residential areas, motels, medical facilities, nursing homes, churches, meeting halls, offices, schools, and playgrounds. The Project area is designated as Public/Quasi-Public land use by the City's General Plan, with surrounding land designated as Light Industrial and Rural Residential. The Project would be situated within relatively close proximity (approximately 300 feet) from three rural residential homes.

DISCUSSION

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Noise Element of the City of Galt 2030 General Plan (2009) and the City of Galt Municipal Code Chapter 8.40 "Noise Control Standards" establish noise standards and procedures to protect the health and safety of City residents from the harmful effects of exposure to excessive, unnecessary, or offensive noise. Policy N-1.13 of the General Plan states that "the City shall seek to limit the potential noise impacts of temporary construction activities on surrounding land uses by limiting hours of operation in accordance with City's noise ordinance" (Galt 2009). Section 8.40.060 "Exemptions" subsection (E) of the City Municipal Code sets the applicable timeframes for public works construction noise impacts:

> "Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided the activities do take place only between the hours of six a.m. and eight p.m. on weekdays and seven a.m. and eight p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Provided, however, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to continue work after eight p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardships for the

> contractor or owner. Provided further, however, from June through September, the pouring of concrete may occur starting at five a.m. on weekdays"

During construction, noise from equipment would cause short-term localized increases in ambient noise levels. The actual noise levels at any particular location would depend on a variety of factors, including the type of construction equipment or activity involved, the distance to the source of the noise, the obstacles to noise that exist between the receptor and the source, the time of day, and similar factors. Construction of the proposed Project would result in a temporary, periodic increase in ambient noise levels. However, this increase would be temporary, intermittent, and limited to the daytime hours specified in the City's 2030 General Plan and Municipal Code Section 8.40.060 (E). The Project would have no operational noise effects. Therefore, the Project would not be considered to generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels as established by the City in relation to noise-sensitive receptors, and the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Galt 2030 General Plan (2009) and Municipal Code, as well as the Sacramento County General Plan (2011) and County Code, do not contain ordinances specifically regulating groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. However, similar to potential noise effects to rural residential sensitive receptors, groundborne vibration would be temporary and would only occur during acceptable hours pursuant to the City Municipal Code Section 8.40.060 (E). The Project is not anticipated to expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant 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?*

No Impact. The Project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan and is not within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working in these areas to excessive noise levels, and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would cause temporary construction-related noise and vibration; however, the Project would be required to be compliant with noise regulations provided in General Plan Policy N-1.13 and Municipal Code Section 8.40.060 (E). Therefore, the Project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to Noise.

2.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

CEQA requires the analysis of a project's potential to induce growth. CEQA guidelines, Section 15126.2(d), require that environmental documents *"...discuss the ways in which the project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment..."*

DISCUSSION

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)?

No Impact. The purpose of the Project is to add capacity to the City's potable water system to support future residential development and accommodate growth in the water service sector. However, the Project would not include the construction of new residential or commercial areas that would directly contribute to population growth in the area, and all potential growth would result from future projects. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project is located in an area designated as Public/Quasi-Public land use and is surrounded primarily by Light Industrial land use (Galt 2009). Rural residential land use is present on the western edge of the Project area; however, the construction of the Project would not require permanent right-of-way acquisition and would not displace any existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to population or housing.

2.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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, police protection, schools, parks, and/or other public facilities?

No Impact. Construction and operation of the Project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with provision of the new conveyance facility; nor would it result in the need for new or altered government facilities, construction of which would cause environmental effects in order to maintain acceptable service ratios. Therefore, the Project would have no impact to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to public services.

2.16 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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?

No Impact. The construction and/or operation of the completed Project would not increase the use of existing parks or other recreational facilities due to the location and nature of the Project, and no impact 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?

No Impact. The Project does not include recreational facilities, nor does it require the construction or expansion of other recreational facilities, and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to recreation.

2.17 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. Project construction and operations will be located within the Galt IWTP and would not impact surrounding roadways or circulation system. Therefore, the Project does not have the potential to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project is not a transportation project that would increase or alter vehicle miles traveled within the circulation system and would not conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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)?

No Impact. The Project does not contain elements that have the potential to impact surrounding roadways or increase hazards due to geometric design features or incompatible uses. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. The Project is not a transportation project that would impact an existing roadway or inhibit access to emergency services. Project construction would be confined to an existing parcel zoned as Public/Quasi-Public and would not disturb access to Live Oak Avenue. Therefore, no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to transportation/traffic.

2.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) 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.	☐	☐	☐	☒

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

Tribal Cultural Resources

As defined at PRC § 21074, a tribal cultural resource (TCR) is a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object that is of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and is either: 1) on or eligible for the CRHR or a local historic register; or 2) the lead agency, at its discretion, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR. TCRs are similar to TCPs in terms of their characteristics, identification, and treatment, and may include a cultural landscape to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. Additionally, as defined at PRC § 21074(c), a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or a non-unique archaeological resource may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria of a TCR in PRC § 21074(a). CEQA mandates that lead agencies determine whether a project will have a significant impact on TCRs that are eligible for listing on the CRHR (i.e., a historical resource), or are determined to be significant by the lead agency in order to appropriately mitigate any such impacts.

Under the CEQA Guidelines, even if a resource is not included on any local, state, or federal register, or identified in a qualifying historical resources survey, a lead agency may still determine that any resource is a historical resource (i.e., TCR) for the purposes of CEQA if there is substantial evidence supporting such a determination (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5[a]). A lead agency must consider a resource to be historically significant if it finds that the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1);
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2);
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3); and
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, cultural resources investigations are necessary to identify TCRs that may have significant impacts as a result of a project (14 CCR §15064.5). The following steps are routinely

implemented in a cultural resources investigation for CEQA compliance:

1. Identify cultural resources in the proposed project area.
2. Evaluate against the CRHR criteria of significance (listed below).
3. Evaluate the impacts of the proposed project on all cultural/tribal resources.
4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate proposed project impacts on historical resources or resources deemed significant by the lead agency.

As TCRs hold cultural value to a California Native American tribe, consultation with local Native American tribes is an integral component of each of the cultural resources investigation steps described above.

Assembly Bill 52 and Consultation
The lead agency for CEQA is responsible for consultation with Native American tribes regarding the potential for a project to impact TCRs, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and PRC §§ 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, 21084.3, and 5097.94(m). Assembly Bill 52 recognizes that *"…tribes may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, which concern the tribal cultural resources with which they are traditionally and culturally affiliated…"* and that consultation will occur between a lead agency and Native American tribes for covered projects.

PRC §21080.3.1 (a) and Government Code §65352.4 define consultation as *"the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance."*

As described in Section 2.5, Cultural Resources, a proposed project may induce a significant impact to a historical resource, unique archaeological resource, or a TCR if it causes a substantial adverse change (i.e., physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration) to the resource or immediate surroundings (14 CCR 15064.5[b]), thereby demolishing or significantly altering the physical characteristics that qualify it for listing on the CRHR or local registers (PRC §§ 5020.01[k] and 5024.1[g]). A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 21084.2). A lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC §21084.3). As such, the County is committed to working together with tribes, and consultation efforts with California Native American tribes are described below.

Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites
Pursuant to PRC 5097.94 the NAHC has authority and duty to "*identify and catalog places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands"* and has the power and duty to make recommendations for acquisition by the state or other public agencies regarding Native American sacred places that are located on private lands, are inaccessible to Native Americans, and have cultural significance to Native Americans.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001
The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001 (CalNAGPRA) requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items to provide a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

Local Regulations

Sacramento County General Plan
Section VIII of the Conservation Element within the County's General Plan includes policies regarding the documentation and protection of archaeological and cultural sites with sensitivity to Native American values. Policy CO-151 requires all projects involving an adoption or amendment of a General Plan or Specific Plan or the designation of open space shall be noticed to all appropriate Native American tribes in order to aid in the protection of traditional tribal cultural places and provide opportunity for consultation. Additionally, CO-153 mandates that projects for which cultural resources have been identified be referred to the Cultural Resource Committee, who will coordinate with the Native American Heritage Commission to determine tribal significance. If any culturally significant sites are identified within the footprint of a proposed project, the site shall be preserved in situ for perpetuity per CO-154. Likewise, if any Native American burial sites are encountered during surveying or construction, the site shall remain in situ wherever possible per CO-155 (Sacramento County 2011).

City of Galt 2030 General Plan
The Historic Resources Element of the City of Galt 2030 General Plan (2009) outlines specific measures to be taken should culturally significant resources or a Native American burial site be discovered in relation to the development of a project. Policy HRE-4.2 states that the City shall consult representatives of local Native American tribes to identify culturally important locations, including archeological sites and TCPs. Additionally, for any project involving the development of previously undeveloped land, the City requires the project applicant to have a qualified archeologist perform a record search and field surveys for cultural resources and prepare technical reports where appropriate. If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project development, Policy HRE-4.4 requires that the Native American Heritage Commission be consulted in order to identify a descendant and ensure the remains are treated or disposed of with appropriate dignity (Galt 2009).

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Project area is located within the historic territory of the Sonolomne tribe of Plains Miwok. Numerous villages have been recorded in the region of the Consumnes and Mokelumne Rivers, with the Sonolomne tribe's historic village being located along Dry Creek, near modern-day Galt.

Native American Consultation

On January 10, 2024, the City of Galt provided formal notification to Native American tribes that have previously requested to be consulted for City projects, including the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Buena Vista Rancheria of Mi-Wuk Indians, and the Wilton Rancheria. No requests for consultation under AB 52 have been received for the project.

DISCUSSION

If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a TCR; or 2) a party, acting in good faith, and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC § 21080.3.2). Under existing law, environmental documents must not include information about the locations of an archaeological site or sacred lands or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records act.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, 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)

No Impact. There has been no indication that the Project area is sensitive for subsurface archaeology of any kind, including tribal resources. However, with any project that includes ground disturbance, there could be the likelihood that construction could impact unknown TCRs should they be present. Furthermore, no requests for consultation under AB 52 have been received. The project will include construction BMPs for inadvertent discovery, as well as a protocol should human remains be discovered that would engage with the appropriate tribal groups should an unlikely/unexpected discovery occur (see Section 2.5 Cultural Resources). Therefore, the proposed project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a known listed or eligible tribal cultural resource. No impact is anticipated.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of 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.

No Impact. As described above, no requests for consultation have been received, and no information regarding potential TCRs in the APE have been received. Implementation of construction BMPs would require procedures to be taken in the event of inadvertent discovery of resources with appropriate laws and requirements. The proposed Project would not cause an adverse change in the significance of a known listed or eligible tribal cultural resource. No impact is anticipated.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to tribal cultural resources.

2.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The purpose of the Project is to expand the capacity of the existing IWTP in order to accommodate the potable water demand of the growing community. The current IWTP system consists of two three-million-gallon storage tanks, two 1.5-million-gallon storage tanks, booster pump stations, seven wells with filtration treatment systems, and chlorination for disinfection. The Project would convert an onsite test well, previously drilled in 2016, to a production well, increasing the capacity of the plant by approximately 1000 gpm. To extend existing facilities to the new well, the Project would require upgrades to the IWTP, including pipeline routing and connections.

As a result of Project operations, additional groundwater entering the IWTP system would require treatment. According to the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, groundwater from the Industrial Park Deep Well 22 is treated onsite for manganese (Galt 2020). Filtration and chlorination systems already in place for existing wells will be extended to the new production well, and the supplementary groundwater would likewise be treated within the IWTP. Therefore, the Project would not necessitate the relocation of water treatment facilities or the construction of additional facilities offsite.

The City anticipates that the groundwater supply from the Cosumnes subbasin would be able to accommodate the demand of current and future regional development projects. Additionally, the Project impact area does not contain sensitive natural communities and Project construction and operation would be confined to the paved area of the existing IWTP. No significant impacts to biological resources are expected with the inclusion of avoidance and minimization measures outlined in Section 2.4.

The initial test well was drilled in 2016; however, additional ground disturbance may be necessary in order to access existing pipelines and equipment. Ground disturbance associated with construction activities could contact unknown cultural resources within the Project area. Project effects to cultural and historic

resources are discussed in Section 2.5 and Section 2.18. With the incorporation of suitable construction BMPs potentially significant impacts related to inadvertent discovery of cultural or historic resources during construction would be less-than-significant.

Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in adverse environmental effects relating to the expansion of the IWTP facilities, and Project impacts would be considered less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would convert a current IWTP test well into a production well and would expand the existing water treatment plant; therefore, the Project would impact groundwater supplies. The City's sole source of potable water is groundwater pumped from the Cosumnes subbasin; however, according to the Cosumnes Subbasin GSP (2021), the City anticipates that it can supply all of its water demands with groundwater through the GSP's 20-year implementation horizon, and it is expected that this source of water is "100 [percent] reliable even during multiple dry years" (EKI 2021). Therefore, the Project is anticipated to have sufficient water supplies during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, and Project impacts 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?

No Impact. The Project would not include the construction of any wastewater-generating uses, and no impact to wastewater service or capacity 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would not generate substantial solid waste during operation. Solid waste may be generated during construction; however, the quantity would not exceed local landfill capacities. Additionally, any generation of solid waste would be temporary and would only occur during the construction period. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste; therefore, impacts associated with compliance with statutes and regulations pertaining to solid waste would be considered less than significant.

FINDINGS

The Project would have a **Less Than Significant Impact** relating to utilities and service systems.

2.20 WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Sacramento County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was developed by the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) in 2022. The EOP addresses the planned response to emergency situations as a result of natural or human-caused disasters which have major threats to life, property, and the environment. According to the EOP, the responsibility for fire suppression rests with local first responder agencies (Sacramento County 2022). Project construction or operation would not impair the adopted EOP, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project, 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?

No Impact. According to the Sacramento County CAL FIRE, Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map (CAL FIRE 2023), the Project area is not within a State-Responsibility or Local-Responsibility Area listed as having a high or moderate potential for wildfire. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors. No impact would occur.

c) 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?

No Impact. According to the Sacramento County CAL FIRE, Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map (CAL FIRE 2023), the Project area is not within a State-Responsibility or Local-Responsibility Area listed as having a high or moderate potential for wildfire. The Project would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk or create ongoing impacts to the environment. No impact would occur.

d) 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?

No Impact. The Project would not include components that would cause excessive runoff, slope instability or drainage changes resulting in flooding or landslides. Project construction and operation would not expose people or structures to significant risks and no impact would occur.

FINDINGS

The Project would have **No Impact** relating to wildfire.

2.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project 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, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Does the project 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, 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. Based upon the review and analysis of potential adverse effects to the environment provided in this Initial Study (including the Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures), the proposed Project would not substantially degrade the overall quality of the environment within the Project area.

Respectively, the analysis determined that any potentially significant impacts to biological or cultural resources would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with incorporation of Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures. Therefore, Project impacts would be considered less-than-significant.

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)?

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Project, in conjunction with other approved or pending projects in the City, would not have adverse environmental impacts at a significant level or result in cumulatively considered impacts to the environment. Additional, construction BMPs and Project-specific avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented as part of the Project. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. With respect to the analysis provided in this Initial Study,

potential effects of the Project on human beings would be temporary and related to Project construction. Specifically, any Project impacts on human beings would be considered less-than-significant relating to air, noise, hazards and hazardous materials, transportation/traffic and utilities and service systems. No significant adverse effects to human beings would occur, and Project effects are considered less than significant.

FINDINGS

Through compliance with applicable City and County codes, regulations, and regulatory permitting, along with the project-specific avoidance and minimization measures noted previously, the Project will not have a significant impact relating to degradation of the quality of the environment, nor have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable; nor have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects, either directly or indirectly, on human beings. Therefore, there are no potentially significant determinations for mandatory findings of significance.

3.0 Comments and Coordination

This chapter summarizes the efforts by the City of Galt to identify, address and resolve project-related issues through early and continuing coordination.

3.1 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH PUBLIC AGENCIES

Consultation and/or coordination with the following agencies was, or will be initiated for the Project:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Central Valley – Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
- State Water Resources Control Board
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

3.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public comment period for the Project will occur from April 25, 2025 to May 14, 2025. All written comments received by the City of Galt will be incorporated into the Final IS/ND and added in an appendix. Any additions or corrections to the IS/ND subsequent to public comments will be addressed within the final document.

4.0 Distribution List

A Notice of Availability was prepared and posted with the Sacramento County Clerk-Recorder Office and distributed to all owners and occupants of property parcels contiguous to the Project area. Additionally, the Draft IS was distributed to the following agencies and interested parties (unless IS hardcopies specified).

City of Galt, Public Works Department
495 Industrial Drive
Galt, CA 95632

State Government

Governor's Office of Planning and Research – California State Clearinghouse
CEQA Submit Online Database

Local Agencies

Sacramento County Clerk-Recorder
600 8th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

5.0 List of Preparers

Wood Rodgers, Inc.

Andrew Dellas, MS, PWS, Senior Biologist / Environmental Planner
Tim Chamberlain, Senior Environmental Planner
Eralise Spokely, Assistant Environmental Planner

City of Galt

Alejandra Ricci, Senior Civil Engineer

6.0 References

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Appendix A.
FEMA FIRM Map

121°20'38.05"W 38°16'59.13"N

121°18'44.69"W 38°14'53.45"N

FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR DRAFT FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, 4899*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee See Notes *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary

NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at https://msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The basemap shown is the USGS National Map: Orthoimagery. Last refreshed October, 2020.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on **8/31/2023 6:47 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards. This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date.

SCALE

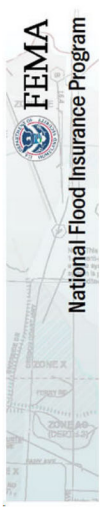
Map Projection:
GCS. Geodetic Reference System 1980;
Vertical Datum: No elevation features on this FIRM
For information about the specific vertical datum for elevation features, datum conversions, or vertical monuments used to create this map, please see the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report for your community at https://msc.fema.gov

1 inch = 500 feet 1:6,000

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

N

0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PANEL **464** OF **705**

Panel Contains:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL
CITY OF GALT	060264	0464
SACRAMENTO COUNTY	060262	0464

MAP NUMBER
06067C0464H
EFFECTIVE DATE
August 16, 2012

Appendix B.
Special Status Species Database Query Results

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: 01/28/2025 18:09:40 UTC
Project Code: 2023-0123169
Project Name: Industrial Water Treatment Plant Test Well Conversion & Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project

Subject: 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, 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

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 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 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:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

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 Code 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

Project Code: 2023-0123169
Project Name: Industrial Water Treatment Plant Test Well Conversion & Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project
Project Type: Water Supply Facility - Maintenance / Modification
Project Description: Industrial water treatment plant test well conversion and water treatment plant expansion located in the City of Galt, CA
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.27325075,-121.313535,14z

Counties: Sacramento County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 8 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.

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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.

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Fleshy Owl's-clover *Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8095	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency:	Private Entity
Name:	Eralise Spokely
Address:	3741 Douglas Blvd
Address Line 2:	150
City:	Roseville
State:	CA
Zip:	95661
Email	espokely@woodrodgers.com
Phone:	9165035688

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Galt (3812133) OR Bruceville (3812134) OR Thornton (3812124) OR Lodi North (3812123) OR Lockeford (3812122) OR Clay (3812132))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American bumble bee *Bombus pensylvanicus*	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
Bolander's water-hemlock *Cicuta maculata var. bolanderi*	PDAPI0M051	None	None	G5T4T5	S2?	2B.1
bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	PMCYP032Y0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
California tiger salamander - central California DPS *Ambystoma californiense pop. 1*	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh *Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh*	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Delta mudwort *Limosella australis*	PDSCR10030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	AFCHB01040	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	
Delta tule pea *Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii*	PDFAB250D2	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
foothill yellow-legged frog - south Sierra DPS *Rana boylii pop. 5*	AAABH01055	Endangered	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
giant gartersnake *Thamnophis gigas*	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
great egret *Ardea alba*	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest *Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest*	CTT61420CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest *Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest*	CTT61430CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
green sturgeon - southern DPS *Acipenser medirostris pop. 1*	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	SSC
legenere *Legenere limosa*	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS *Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2*	AFCHB03040	Endangered	Threatened	G5TNRQ	S1	
marsh skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata*	PDLAM1U0J0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Mason's lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	PDAPI19030	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.1
midvalley fairy shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	ICBRA03150	None	None	G2	S2S3	
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool *Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool*	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara rickseckeri*	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
riparian brush rabbit *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*	AMAEB01021	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S2	
Sacramento splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	AFCJB34020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
side-flowering skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*	PDLAM1U0Q0	None	None	G5	S1S2	2B.2
song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
spicate calycadenia *Calycadenia spicata*	PDAST1P090	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3
steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	SSC
succulent owl's-clover *Castilleja campestris var. succulenta*	PDSCR0D3Z1	Threatened	Endangered	G4?T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Suisun Marsh aster *Symphyotrichum lentum*	PDASTE8470	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Valley Oak Woodland *Valley Oak Woodland*	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
watershield *Brasenia schreberi*	PDCAB01010	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
woolly rose-mallow *Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*	PDMAL0H0R3	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Record Count: 52

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

18 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [**3812133:3812134:3812124:3812123:3812122:3812132**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
Azolla microphylla	Mexican mosquito fern	Azollaceae	annual/perennial herb	Aug	None	None	G5	S4	4.2		1994-01-01
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	Cabombaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		2010-10-27
Carex comosa	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		1994-01-01
Castilleja campestris var. *succulenta*	succulent owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	(Mar)Apr-May	FT	CE	G4? T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01
Centromadia parryi ssp. *rudis*	Parry's rough tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	G3T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2007-05-22
Cicuta maculata var. *bolanderi*	Bolander's water-hemlock	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G5T4T5	S2?	2B.1		1974-01-01
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2		1980-01-01
Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. *occidentalis*	woolly rose-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Lasthenia ferrisiae	Ferris' goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Lathyrus jepsonii var. *jepsonii*	Delta tule pea	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug-Sep)	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Lilaeopsis masonii	Mason's lilaeopsis	Apiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Nov	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Limosella australis	Delta mudwort	Scrophulariaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4G5	S2	2B.1		1994-01-01
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01

Scutellaria lateriflora	side-flowering skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01
Symphyotrichum lentum	Suisun Marsh aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Apr)May-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01

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