Todd Smith, Planning Director

Planning and Environmental

Review

Troy Givans, Director

Department of Community
Development

Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number**: PLER2024-00096
2. **Title and Short Description of Project**: 2615 Q Street Improvement Plans

   The project is a grading permit and development plans for a boat and RV storage facility within parcel 208-0022-002-0000, which is 9.12 acres and zoned M-1. The parking area will occupy also the entire parcel. The parking area will include security lighting and will not have any on-site office space developed. The project will also have a water quality basin in parcel 208-0012-017-0000 which is 4.38 acres and zoned AR-5. The basin will be approximately 9 feet in depth and is approximately 576 square feet of the parcel with the remainder being undeveloped.
3. **Assessor's Parcel Number(s)**: 208-0022-002-0000, 208-0012-017-0000
4. **Location of Project**: The project is located on the northwest corner of Q Street and 28th Street in the Rio Linda community of Sacramento County.

Project Applicant: Thomas Peterson
P.O. Box 454
North Highlands, CA 95660

5. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
   - **a.** It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
   - **b.** It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
   - **c.** It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
   - **d.** It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
6. As a result, thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.
7. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento County Planning and Environmental Review Division in support of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Planning and Environmental Review Division at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141

Julie Newton

Digitally signed by Julie Newton
DN: cn=Julie Newton, o=Sacramento County, ou, email=newtonju@saccounty.net, c=US
Date: 2025.05.27 09:23:20 -07'00'

Julie Newton
Environmental Coordinator
County of Sacramento, State of California

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Appendix B: Bargas Environmental Consulting. July 1, 2022. Draft Aquatic Resources Delineation Report.

Appendix C: Bargas Environmental Consulting. July, 2022. Arborist Report.

Appendix D: TSD Engineering, Inc. 2615 Q Street Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study. May 26, 2023

Due to the length, Appendices A, B, C, and D are available to view at Sacramento County Planning and Environmental Review, 827 7th Street Room 225, Sacramento, CA 95814 during normal business hours, or online at http://planningdocuments.saccounty.gov

The direct link is:

https://planningdocuments.saccounty.gov/ViewProjectDetails.aspx?ControlNum=PLER2024-00096

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE: 2615 Q Street Improvement Plans

CONTROL NUMBER: PLER2024-00096

LEAD AGENCY: County of Sacramento
827 7th Street, Room 225
Sacramento, CA 95814

PROJECT SPONSOR: Thomas Peterson
P.O. Box 454
North Highlands, CA 95660

LOCATION: The project is located on the northwest corner of Q Street and 28th Street in the Rio Linda community of Sacramento County (Plate IS-1).

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 208-0022-002-0000, 208-0012-017-0000

GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION: Intensive Industrial (INT IND), Agricultural-Residential (AG-RES),

ZONING: Light Industrial (M-1), Agricultural-Residential - 5 Acres (AR-5),

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is a grading permit and development plans for a boat and RV storage facility within parcel 208-0022-002-0000, which is 9.12 acres and zoned M-1. The parking area will occupy also the entire parcel. The parking area will include security lighting and will not have any on-site office space developed. The project will also have a water quality basin in parcel 208-0012-017-0000 which is 4.38 acres and zoned AR-5. The basin will be approximately 9 feet in depth and is approximately 576 square feet of the parcel with the remainer being undeveloped (Plate IS-2).

SURROUNDING LAND USES AND SETTING

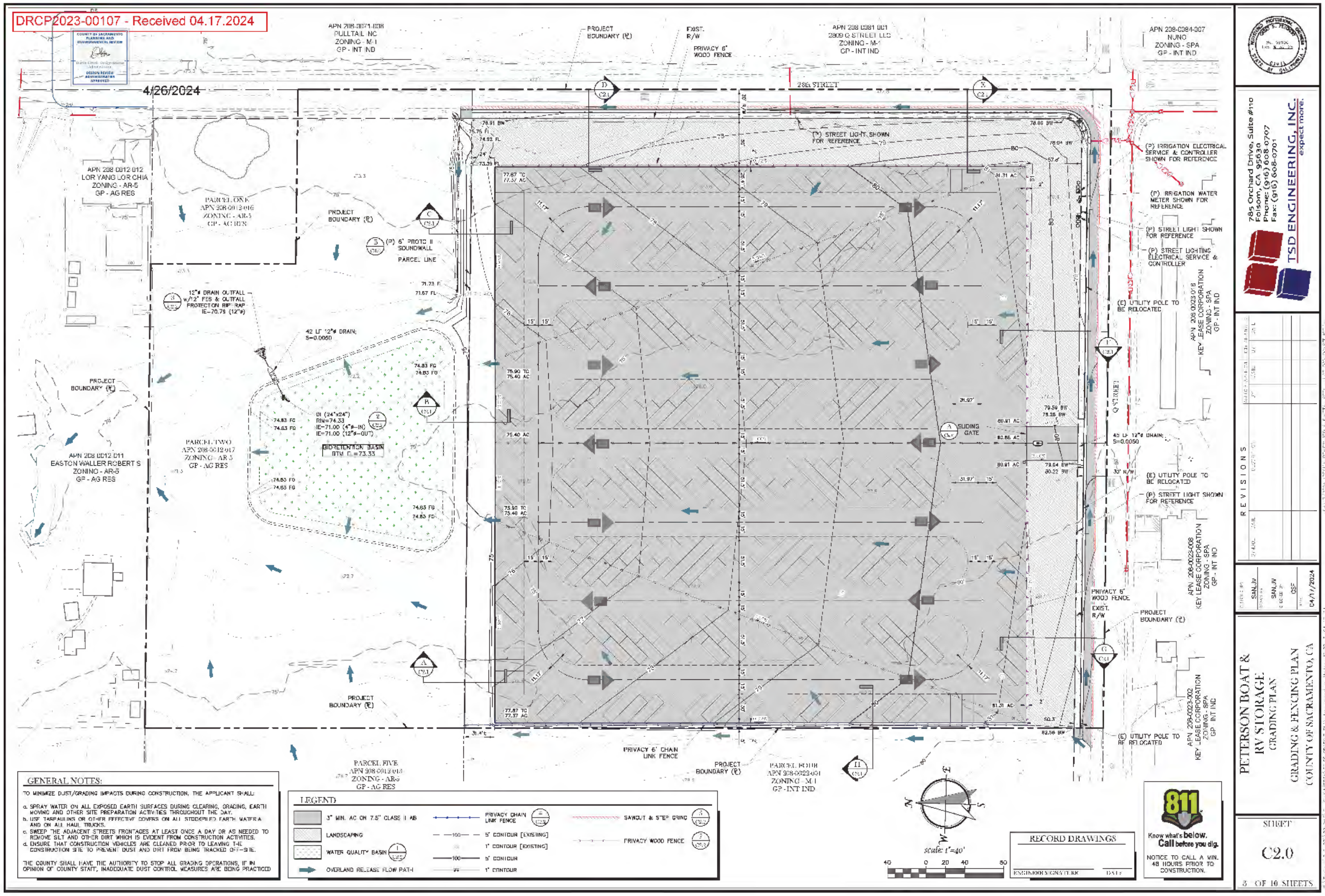
To the west and south of the project site are two RV storage and self-storage facilities. To the southeast are other industrial sites while to the west and north are open space and residential units. The project site itself is open grassland with trees in the northeast portion of the site.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL IS REQUIRED

None required.

Plate IS-1: Project Location

Plate IS-2: Site Plan



ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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

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

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

3. **Less than Significant** indicates that a project will have an impact, but the impact is considered minor.

4. **No Impact** indicates that a project does not impact the particular resource.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

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

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☒ 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.

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

☐ 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.

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

I. AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	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[1] of the site and its surroundings? 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Notes: [1] Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.				

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is flat open space consisting of grasslands and some trees. Surrounding the project are industrial uses, storage facilities and open space. Q Street and 28th Street are not designated scenic roadways.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

The area does not contain any scenic vistas. ***No Impact***.

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

While there are trees located on the site these are in poor condition and are not considered a scenic resource. The site is not near any scenic highways; therefore, ***No Impact***.

c. Would the project, in nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views1 of the site and its surroundings? If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The project site is in an urbanized area and would not conflict with any applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality. ***No Impact*** *d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Beyond security lighting which will be directed within the project site the project will not create a new lighting source nor create a new source of glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Impacts are ***less than significant.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**No Impact**
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. Introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is within an industrial area with residential uses to the north of the site. While there is land designated as grazing land to the northeast of the project site, no agricultural activities are within the area. There are no forested areas near the project site.

IMPACT 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?

Per state Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program the project site soil designation is "Other Land"; therefore, the project will not convert Prime, Unique or Farmland of Statewide Importance. ***No Impact.***

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

The project would create no conflict with existing zoning and there are no Williamson Act contracts on the project parcels. ***No Impact.***

c. Would the project introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses?

The area consists of industrial uses and no agricultural uses are in the area; therefore, the project would not introduce incompatible uses. ***No Impact.***

d. 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 Government Code Section 51104(g))?

There is no designated forest land on or near the project. ***No Impact.***

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

There is no designated forest land on or near the project. ***No Impact.***

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

The area consists of industrial uses and project would not result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. ***No Impact***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

III. AIRPORTS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
a. Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located approximately 1.1 miles north of McClellan Air Park and is within the airport's approach/departure zone but outside of the airports clear zone. The project site is within the airport's 60dB noise contour.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

a. Would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip?

While the project is within the McClellan Air Park's safety zone a vehicle storage facility, such as the proposed project, would be consistent with the Air Park's land use compatibility plans. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

b. Would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards?

The project is within the 60dB noise contour; however, as an industrial use it is consistent with the County's noise regulations, which permits industrials uses in areas up to 75dBs. Therefore, the impacts would be ***less than significant.***

c. Would the project result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft?

The proposed project is a vehicle storage facility which is consistent with the McClellan Air Park's land use compatibility plans. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

d. Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

The proposed project is a vehicle storage facility which would not result in a change in air traffic patterns and is consistent with McClellan Air Park's land use compatibility plans. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

IV. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**No Impact**
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Result in 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB's frequent temperature inversions result in a relatively stable atmosphere that increases the potential for pollution. Sacramento County is within the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area (SFNA) planning boundaries for ozone PM2.5 and PM10. The Federal and California Clean Air Acts require Air Quality Plans that consist of attainment plans and maintenance plans. Attainment plans must show how the region will attain an air pollutant standard by a certain date and maintenance plans must demonstrate how the region will continue to maintain compliance with a standard. The most recent State Implementation Plan for Ozone was adopted in September 2023.[1] The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Project related air emissions would have a

[1] https://www.airquality.org/businesses/air-quality-plans, retrieved 1/13/2025

significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation (Table IS-1).

Table IS-1: Air Quality Standards Attainment Status

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

1. Per Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 40921.59(c), the classification is based on 1989-1001 data, and therefore does not change.
2. Air Quality meets Federal 1-hour Ozone standard (77 FR 64036). EPA revoked this standard, but some associated requirements still apply. The SMAQMD attained the standard in 2009.
3. For the 1997, 2008 and the 2015 Standard.
4. Cannot be classified
5. Designation was made as part of EPA's designations for the 2010 SO_2 Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard – Round 3 Designation in December 2017

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

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

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY RULES AND REGULATIONS

All projects are subject to SMAQMD Rules and Regulations in effect at the time of construction. A full list of the District's Rules and Regulations can be found online at their Rules & Regulations webpage at https://www.airquality.org/Businesses/Rules-Regulations#09. Examples of several SMAQMD Rules applicable to the proposed project include Rule 201 – General Permit Requirements, Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and Rule 401 – Ringelmann Chart/Opacity.

Because the Sacramento Valley Air Basin is in non-attainment for ozone, PM10 and PM2.5, the SMAQMD requires all projects implement the District's Basic Construction Emission Control Practices (also known as Best Management Practices – BMPs). Compliance and implementation of the BMPs allows for proposed projects to utilize the District's Significance Thresholds for construction and operational emissions, as shown in Table IS-2. Otherwise, without the BMPs, any emission above zero pounds per day would be considered significant and inconsistent with SMAQMDs air quality plans.

Table IS-2: SMAQMD Significance Thresholds

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

1. Reactive Organic Gas
2. California Ambient Air Quality Standards
3*. Only applies to projects for which all feasible best available control technology (BACT) and best management practices (BMPs) have been applied. Projects that fail to apply all feasible BACT/BMPs must meet a significance threshold of 0 lbs/day.

SMAQMD has developed a screening level to assist in determining if NOx emissions (an ozone precursor) from constructing a project in Sacramento County will exceed SMAQMD's construction significance thresholds. The screening level was developed by the SMAQMD, using default construction inputs into the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod). Based on the modeling, projects that are 35 acres or less in size are generally considered to not exceed construction NOx emissions.

Furthermore, construction projects that incorporate BMPs, do not exceed the screening level of 35 acres or more in size, <u>and</u> meets all the limitations listed below, will be considered to have a less than significant impact on air quality, as it relates to both ozone precursors (NOx) and particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10). The limitations stipulate that the project cannot include any of the following:

- Include buildings more than four (4) stories tall;
- Include demolition activities;
- Include major trenching activities;

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

Similarly, SMAQMD has developed screening levels to assist in determining ozone and particular matter from operation of a project in Sacramento County will exceed SMAQMD's operational significance thresholds. For projects such as the proposed project the criteria is based on the number of trips generated and the whether there is additional stationary emissions sources beyond HVAC systems.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

Regardless of a project's significance determination under CEQA, all projects must implement SMAQMD's Basic Construction Emission Control Practices (aka BMPs). Provided the proposed project implements the BMPs, the screening level described in the regulatory setting above can be used to determine if the project will exceed the SMAQMD significance threshold shown in Table IS-2.

The project is within the screening criteria for construction related impacts related to air quality. The project site is less than 35 acres and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; demolition activities; significant trenching activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; cut-and-fill operations; or import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. Construction and grading activities associated with the project will not exceed the screening thresholds established by SMAQMD. Projects that are below the significance thresholds established by SMAQMD are considered to be consistent with SMAQMD's air quality plans to attain federal and state ambient air quality standards. However, this conclusion requires implementation of the BMPs; therefore, Mitigation Measure AQ-1 requiring implementation of SMAQMD's BMP has been included ensure that the project does not conflict or obstruct implementation of adopted State Implementation Plans or other air quality standards. Likewise, the operations of the project as discussed below would be below the threshold of significance and therefore would not conflict with state plans or other air quality standards. Therefore, impacts are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

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

The operation of the project would be the storage of trucks and other vehicles on a site that does not include any structures or any full time employees, operational emissions would consist of trucks or other vehicles moving in and out, either to be stored or taken on the roads. As discussed in the Transportation section (Section XVIII), the project is considered a Small Project as the number of daily trips generated would be less than 237 average daily trips. Based on the ITE traffic manual the number of trips associated with the operations would be likely be less than 100 trips a day. Given the small number of trips, operational emissions would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

CRITERIA POLLUTANT HEALTH RISKS

All criteria air pollutants can have human health effects at certain concentrations. Air districts develop region-specific CEQA thresholds of significance in consideration of existing air quality concentrations and attainment designations under the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS). The NAAQS and CAAQS are informed by a wide range of scientific evidence, which demonstrates that there are known safe concentrations of criteria air pollutants. Because the NAAQS and CAAQS are based on maximum pollutant levels in outdoor air that would not harm the public's health, and air district thresholds pertain to attainment of these standards, the thresholds established by air districts are also protective of human health. Sacramento County is currently in nonattainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS for ozone. Projects that emit criteria air pollutants in exceedance of Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD) thresholds would contribute to the regional degradation of air quality that could result in adverse human health impacts.

Acute health effects of ozone exposure include increased respiratory and pulmonary resistance, cough, pain, shortness of breath, and lung inflammation. Chronic health effects include permeability of respiratory epithelia and the possibility of permanent lung impairment (EPA 2016).

HEALTH EFFECTS SCREENING

In order to estimate the potential health risks that could result from the operational emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, PER staff implemented the procedures within SMAQMD's Instructions for Sac Metro Air District Minor Project and Strategic Area Project Health Effects Screening Tools (SMAQMD's Instructions). To date, SMAQMD has published three options for analyzing projects: small projects may use the Minor Project Health Screening Tool, while larger projects may use the Strategic Area Project Health Screening Tool, and practitioners have the option to conduct project-specific modeling.

Both the Minor Project Health Screening Tool and Strategic Area Project Health Screening Tool are based on the maximum thresholds of significance adopted within the five air district regions contemplated within SMAQMD's Guidance to Address the Friant Ranch Ruling for CEQA Projects in the Sac Metro Air District (SMAQMD's Friant Guidance; October 2020). The air district thresholds considered in SMAQMD's Friant Guidance included thresholds from SMAQMD as well as the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District, the Feather River Air Quality Management District, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District, and the Yolo Solano Air Quality Management District. The highest allowable emission rates of NO_X, ROG, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ from the five air districts is 82 pounds per day (lbs/day) for all four pollutants. Thus, the Minor Project Health Screening Tool is intended for use by projects that would result in emissions at or below 82 lbs/day, while the Strategic Area Project Health Screening Tool is intended for use by projects that would result in emissions between two and eight times greater than 82 lbs/day. The Strategic Area Project Screening Model was prepared by SMAQMD for five locations throughout the Sacramento region for two scenarios: two times and eight times the threshold of significance level (2xTOS and 8xTOS). The corresponding emissions levels included in the model for 2xTOS were 164 lb/day for ROG and NO_X, and 656 lb/day under the 8xTOS for ROG and NO_X (SMAQMD 2020).

As noted in SMAQMD's Friant Guidance, "each model generates conservative estimates of health effects, for two reasons: The tools' outputs are based on the simulation of a full year of exposure at the maximum daily average of the increases in air pollution concentration… [and] [t]he health effects are calculated for emissions levels that are very high" (SMAQMD 2020).

The model derives the estimated health risk associated with operation of the project based on increases in concentrations of ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ that were estimated using a photochemical grid model (PGM). The concentration estimates of the PGM are then applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program (BenMAP) to estimate the resulting health effects from concentration increases. PGMs and BenMAP were developed to assess air pollution and human health impacts over large areas and populations that far exceed the area of an average land use development project. These models were never designed to determine whether emissions generated by an individual development project would affect community health or the date an air basin would attain an ambient air quality standard. Rather, they are used to help inform regional planning strategies based on cumulative changes in emissions within an air basin or larger geography.

It must be cautioned that within the typical project-level scope of CEQA analyses, PGMs are unable to provide precise, spatially defined pollutant data at a local scale. In addition, as noted in SMAQMD's Friant Guidance, "BenMAP estimates potential health effects from a change in air pollutant concentrations, but does not fully account for other factors affecting health such as access to medical care, genetics, income levels, behavior choices such as diet and exercise, and underlying health conditions" (2020). Thus, the modeling conducted for the health risk analysis is based on imprecise mapping and only takes into account one of the main public health determinants (i.e., environmental influences).

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS: CRITERIA POLLUTANT HEALTH RISKS

Since the project was below the daily operational thresholds for criteria air pollutants, the Minor Project Health Screening Tool was used to estimate health risks. The results are shown in Table IS-3 and Table IS-4.

Table IS-3: $PM_{2.5}$ Health Risk Estimates

$PM_{2.5}$ Health Endpoint	Age Range[1]	Incidences Across the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain Resulting from Project Emissions (per year)[2,5]	Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region Resulting from Project Emissions (per year)[2]	Percent of Background Health Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region[3]	Total Number of Health Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region (per year)[4]
		(Mean)	(Mean)		
Respiratory					
Emergency Room Visits, Asthma	0 - 99	1.1	1.1	0.0058%	18419

Hospital Admissions, Asthma	0 - 64	0.075	0.070	0.0038%	1846
Hospital Admissions, All Respiratory	65 - 99	0.34	0.29	0.0015%	19644
Cardiovascular					
Hospital Admissions, All Cardiovascular (less Myocardial Infarctions)	65 - 99	0.18	0.16	0.00067%	24037
Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal	18 - 24	0.00010	0.000094	0.0025%	4
Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal	25 - 44	0.0092	0.0087	0.0028%	308
Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal	45 - 54	0.020	0.019	0.0025%	741
Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal	55 - 64	0.032	0.030	0.0024%	1239
Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal	65 - 99	0.11	0.10	0.0020%	5052
Mortality					
Mortality, All Cause	30 - 99	2.3	2.0	0.0045%	44766

Notes:
1. Affected age ranges are shown. Other age ranges are available, but the endpoints and age ranges shown here are the ones used by the USEPA in their health assessments. The age ranges are consistent with the epidemiological study that is the basis of the health function.
2. Health effects are shown in terms of incidences of each health endpoint and how it compares to the base (2035 base year health effect incidences, or “background health incidence”) values. Health effects are shown for the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain and the 5-Air-District Region.
3. The percent of background health incidence uses the mean incidence. The background health incidence is an estimate of the average number of people that are affected by the health endpoint in a given population over a given period of time. In this case, the background incidence rates cover the 5-Air-District Region (estimated 2035 population of 3,271,451 persons). Health incidence rates and other health data are typically collected by the government as well as the World Health Organization. The background incidence rates used here are obtained from BenMAP.
4. The total number of health incidences across the 5-Air-District Region is calculated based on the modeling data. The information is presented to assist in providing overall health context.
5. The technical specifications and map for the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain are included in Appendix A, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Figure B-2 of the *Guidance to Address the Friant Ranch Ruling for CEQA Projects in the Sac Metro Air District*.

Table IS-4: Ozone Health Risk Estimates

Ozone Health Endpoint	Age Range[1]	Incidences Across the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain Resulting from Project Emissions (per year)[2,5]	Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region Resulting from Project Emissions (per year)[2]	Percent of Background Health Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region[3]	Total Number of Health Incidences Across the 5-Air-District Region (per year)[4]
		(Mean)	(Mean)		
Respiratory					
Hospital Admissions, All Respiratory	65 - 99	0.089	0.069	0.00035%	19644
Emergency Room Visits, Asthma	0 - 17	0.41	0.34	0.0058%	5859
Emergency Room Visits, Asthma	18 - 99	0.67	0.56	0.0044%	12560
Mortality					
Mortality, Non-Accidental	0 - 99	0.056	0.046	0.00015%	30386

Notes:
1. Affected age ranges are shown. Other age ranges are available, but the endpoints and age ranges shown here are the ones used by the USEPA in their health assessments. The age ranges are consistent with the epidemiological study that is the basis of the health function.
2. Health effects are shown in terms of incidences of each health endpoint and how it compares to the base (2035 base year health effect incidences, or "background health incidence") values. Health effects are shown for the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain and the 5-Air-District Region.
3. The percent of background health incidence uses the mean incidence. The background health incidence is an estimate of the average number of people that are affected by the health endpoint in a given population over a given period of time. In this case, the background incidence rates cover the 5-Air-District Region (estimated 2035 population of 3,271,451 persons). Health incidence rates and other health data are typically collected by the government as well as the World Health Organization. The background incidence rates used here are obtained from BenMAP.
4. The total number of health incidences across the 5-Air-District Region is calculated based on the modeling data. The information is presented to assist in providing overall health context.
5. The technical specifications and map for the Reduced Sacramento 4-km Modeling Domain are included in Appendix A, Table A-1 and Appendix B, Figure B-2 of the *Guidance to Address the Friant Ranch Ruling for CEQA Projects in the Sac Metro Air District*.

Again, it is important to note that the "model outputs are derived from the numbers of people who would be affected by [the] project due to their geographic proximity and based on average population through the Five-District-Region. The models do not take into account population subgroups with greater vulnerabilities to air pollution, except for ages for certain endpoints" (SMAQMD 2020). Therefore, it would be misleading to correlate the levels of criteria air pollutant and precursor emissions associated with project implementation to specific health outcomes. While the effects noted above could manifest in individuals, actual effects depend on factors specific to each individual, including life stage (e.g., older adults are more sensitive), preexisting cardiovascular or respiratory diseases, and genetic polymorphisms. Even if this specific medical information was known about each individual, there are wide ranges of potential outcomes from exposure to ozone precursors and particulates, from no effect to the effects listed in the tables. Ultimately, the health effects associated with the project, using the SMAQMD guidance "are conservatively estimated, and the actual effects may be zero" (SMAQMD 2020).

CONCLUSION: CRITERIA POLLUTANT HEALTH RISKS

Neither SMAQMD nor the County of Sacramento have adopted thresholds of significance for the assessment of health risks related to the emission of criteria pollutants. Furthermore, an industry standard level of significance has not been adopted or proposed. Due to the lack of adopted thresholds of significance the health risks, this data is presented for informational purposes and does not represent an attempt to arrive at any level-of-significance conclusions.

While there is no established threshold for the potential health effects, given that the project meets the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's screening criteria for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and Ozone precursors the impacts of expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations are ***less than significant***.

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

The project will not generate objectionable odors. ***No Impact.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

AQ-1: BASIC CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONTROL PRACTICES

The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. Control of fugitive dust is required by SMAQMD Rule 403 and enforced by SMAQMD staff. Prior to issuing grading or construction permits the County shall verify the following measures are specified on construction contracts and/or construction documentation.

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph.

- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.

- Minimize idling time by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing time of idling to 5 minutes. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site; and

- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determine to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

V. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**No Impact**
a. Have a substantially 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 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. 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. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Information for the preparation of this section is from the "Biological resources letter report for the approximately 27.6-acre 28th Street and Q Street Project" (Biological Resources report) prepared by Bargas Environmental Consulting (Bargas) dated July 1, 2022 (Appendix A)[2] the Draft Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (Appendix B) and Arborist Report prepared by Bargas dated July 2022 (Appendix C)[3].

The biological resources report was informed by data from a desktop analysis of the literature and numerous resource databases, as well as field surveys. Prior to conducting field surveys, Bargas conducted an initial review of literature and data sources to characterize the biological conditions and to compile records of sensitive biological resources that could potentially occur in the Biological Study Area (BSA) which was defined as the 27.6 acres project site plus a 250-foot buffer. Additionally, a 3-mile buffer around the project site was defined as being within the Regional Study Area (RSA) and was used in determining special status biological resource records for consideration in the report. A full description of the data resources used and accessed are presented in the report itself.

SPECIAL STATUS DESIGNATIONS CONSIDERED

A variety of agencies and respected non-profit organizations assess the conservation status of plant and wildlife species; however, not all are applicable to this impact analysis. The following special status designations were considered when determining special status species to be discussed in the report:

- **Federal Status:** Species listed as **Endangered (FE)** or **Threatened (FT)**, as well as species **Proposed** as **Endangered (FPE)**, **Proposed** as **Threatened (FPT)**, **Proposed for Delisting (FPD)**, and **Candidates (FC)** for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

- **California Status:** Species listed as **Endangered (CE)** or **Threatened (CT)**, as well as species that are **Candidates** for **Endangered (CCE)** status, **Threatened (CCT)** status, or **Delisting (CCD)** under the California Endangered Species Act. Also considered are species listed as **Fully Protected (FP)** and **Species of Special Concern (SSC)**.

- **California Native Plant Society Status:** All California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) maintained by the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*.

- **Vegetation Communities:** All vegetation communities mapped by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

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[2] The biological report's study area was for an area larger than the proposed project, which is approximately 13.5-acre eastern portion of the 27.6-acre study area.
[3] Like the biological report the study area was 27.6 acres, but all trees identified in the report are located within the 13.5-acre project area of the 27.6 area study area.

OCCURRENCE POTENTIAL

Bargas assessed the potential for the occurrence of special status species in the BSA. Biological conditions (vegetation communities, wildlife habitats, disturbances, etc.) and the habitat and life cycle requirements of special status species identified for analysis in the desktop review were considered. "Recent" occurrences are defined as observed within the past 30 years. Based on these considerations, species were assigned to the following categories:

- **Present:** Species is known to occur in BSA based on recent surveys, CNDDB (within 30 years), or other records.
- **High**: Species with known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the BSA and highly suitable habitat occurs within the BSA. Highly suitable habitat includes all necessary elements to support the species (e.g., elevation, hydrology, soils, cover, habitat type, food resources).
- **Moderate.** Species with known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the BSA; however, habitat within the BSA has been moderately disturbed, fragmented, or is small in extent. Moderately suitable habitat includes several elements to support the species (e.g., elevation, hydrology, soils, cover, habitat type, food resources). Furthermore, moderately suitable habitat may also be located at the edge of the species' range, or there are no reported occurrences nearby.
- **Low**. Species with few known recent recorded occurrences/populations near the BSA and habitat within the BSA is highly disturbed or extremely limited. A low potential is assigned to annual or perennial plant species that may have been detectable during a focused survey in the appropriate blooming period but was not found; however, small populations or scattered individuals are still considered to have a low potential to occur. Additionally, species for which poor-quality habitat may support the species within the BSA, but the reported extant range is far outside the BSA and/or any species observations would anticipate being migratory (i.e., not likely to reproduce within the Biological Study Area).
- **Presumed Absent/No Potential**. Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not detected, or the species was found in the desktop review, but suitable habitat (soil, vegetation, elevational range) was not found in the BSA, or the BSA is not within the known geographic range of the species.

The potential for bird species were further distinguished into those that may: 1) nest within or near the BSA; 2) forage within or near the BSA; and/or 3) occur on or near the BSA only as transients during migratory flights or other dispersal events.

FIELD SURVEYS

The biological resources field survey was completed concurrently with the aquatic resources delineation by Bargas biologists. Surveys occurred on May 5, June 1 and June 2 of 2022.

BIOLOGICAL SETTING

The RSA encompasses large parts of several census designated places in unincorporated Sacramento County including Rio Linda, Elverta, Antelope, North Highlands, and McClellan Park. The majority of the eastern half of the RSA is composed of urban development, primarily residential neighborhoods and commercial properties. Similar land use can be found in the center of Rio Linda in the western half of the RSA. McClellan Airpark, a former air force base, is located in the southern half of the RSA. The northwestern portion of the RSA contains agricultural (i.e. livestock grazing, field crops) and habitat preservation (i.e. vernal pool complexes) land uses. Much of the southwestern portion of the RSA is characterized by rural residential land uses.

The Project site contains a mixture of land uses including an undeveloped livestock grading pasture in the eastern half, a large RV and mini-storage facility in the western half, with a rural residential home in the northwest corner. There are a mixture of land uses adjacent to the Project site including rural residential primarily to the north, commercial primarily to the west and south, and undeveloped fields (i.e. not grazed or used for agricultural purposes) to the east. Google Earth historical aerials show the presence of a residential home in the northeast quadrant of the pasture prior to February 2018. The aerial image from October 2020 suggests the pasture may have been graded. The topography within the Project site is open and relatively flat, gently sloping towards the north, with an elevation range from approximately 70 to 85 feet above mean sea level.

AQUATIC RESOURCES

A total of approximately 0.87-acre of aquatic features and 0.014-acre of non-aquatic features were identified and mapped within the undeveloped eastern half of the BSA as part of a formal aquatic resources delineation. The aquatic features include three seasonal wetland swales, five seasonal wetlands, and one roadside ditch. Two upland swales were mapped as non-aquatic features within the eastern half of the BSA. Two additional upland swales were mapped within the western half of the BSA just outside the border of the Project site boundary.

The project is situated within the Gibson Lake-Dry Creek subwatershed (HUC-12 180201110105) of the Lower American watershed. The project is located approximately 0.57 miles southeast of Dry Creek. The hydrologic regime in the project area is influenced by seasonal precipitation, stormwater runoff and sheet flow from adjacent lands, and overflow from the drainage ditches along the southern and eastern boundary of the project. Seven wetland features (three seasonal wetland swales, three seasonal wetlands, roadside ditch) observed within the project site drain into a parcel north of and outside of the project area via two swales. Two aquatic features appear to be isolated and do not share a surface hydrologic connection to the swales draining to the north. The two swales converge into a single linear feature on the property immediately north of the project, draining to the northwest where it discharges to an unnamed intermittent stream approximately 810 feet north of the project. The unnamed intermittent stream is a tributary of Dry Creek, a perennial stream located approximately 0.57 miles northwest of the project. Dry Creek is tributary to the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal (Steelhead Creek) which in turn is a tributary of the American River. The American River discharges to the Sacramento River a traditional navigable waters (TNW) under the jurisdiction of United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

DELINEATION RESULTS

Survey efforts identified a total of 0.87 acres of aquatic features within the project area, including three seasonal wetland swales, five seasonal wetlands, and one roadside ditch, as presented in Plate IS-3 and Table IS-5. Two upland swales (non-aquatic features) were also observed within the project area and included on the exhibit and in the table. Two additional upland swales were observed just outside the western and southwestern project boundaries and were included on the exhibit for reference.

Table IS-5: Aquatic Features on Project Site

Feature Name	Classification	Area (acres)*	Length (linear feet)
Aquatic Features			
SWS-1	Seasonal Wetland Swale	0.32	861
SWS-2	Seasonal Wetland Swale	0.29	731
SWS-3	Seasonal Wetland Swale	0.07	150
SW-1	Seasonal Wetland	0.04	48
SW-2	Seasonal Wetland	0.01	32
SW-3	Seasonal Wetland	0.03	68
SW-4	Seasonal Wetland	0.03	40
SW-5	Seasonal Wetland	0.06	84
Ditich-1	Ditch	0.02	311
Total:		**0.87**	**2,324**
Non-aquatic Features			
US-1	Upland Swale	0.004	162
US-2	Upland Swale	0.01	256
Total:		**0.014**	**418**

*Acreages are calculated estimations that are subject to modification pending formal verification by USACE.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Five vegetation communities were observed within the Project site in addition to areas that are already developed. The western half of the Project site is developed and can be classified as urban. The eastern half of the Project site is undeveloped and contains three herb/grass dominated communities and two tree dominated communities. Plate IS-4 displays where these vegetation communities were observed in the Project site.

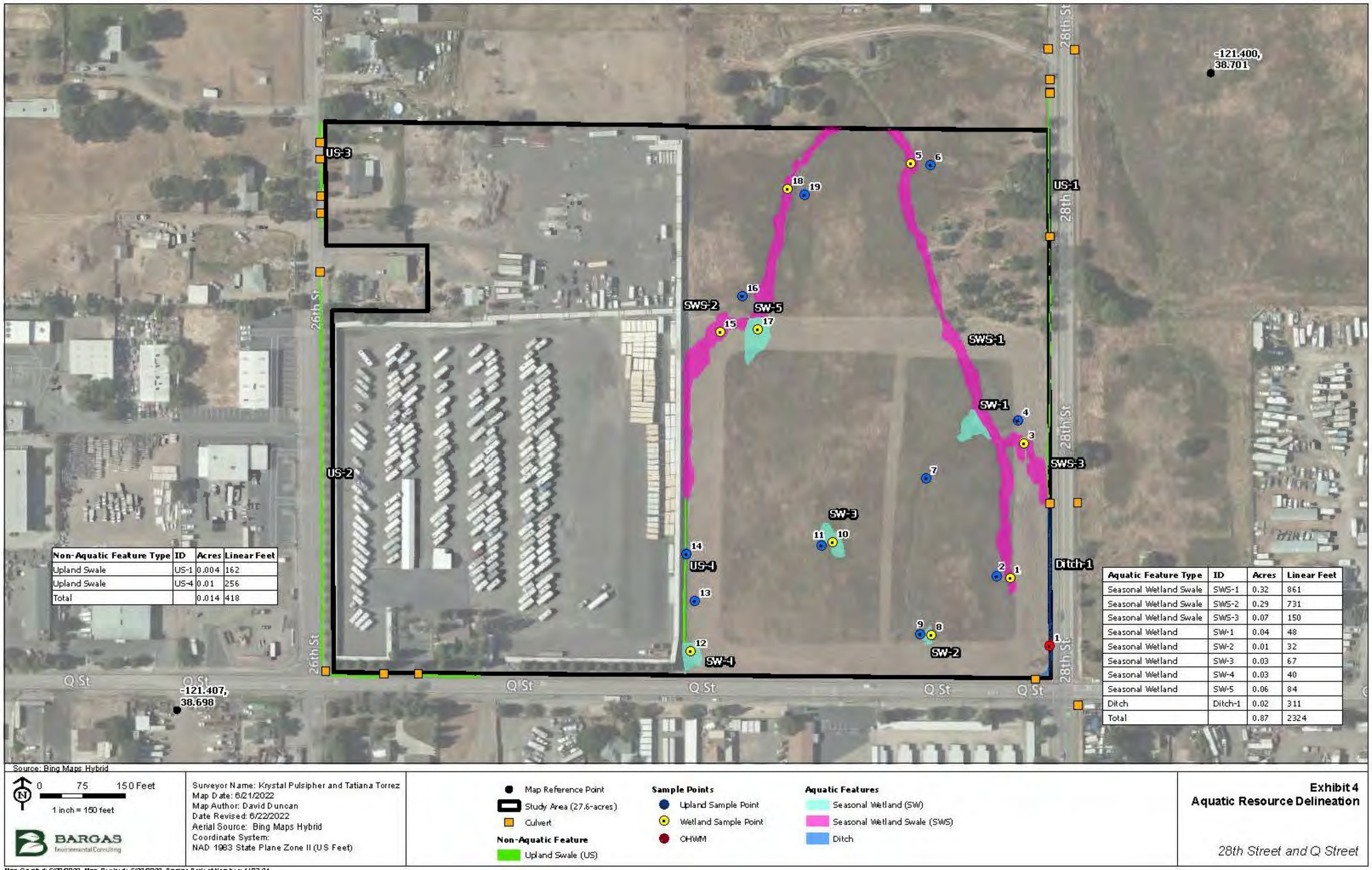
WILD OATS AND ANNUAL BROME GRASSLAND

The most prevalent vegetation community present within the eastern half of the Project site is Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grassland (*Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). This community is commonly found in pastures utilized for livestock grazing and the vegetation observed in this community on the Project site was not very dense and exhibited significant signs of grazing pressure. The dominant species observed in this community include Wild Oat (*Avena fatua*), Rescue Grass (*Bromus catharticus*), Ripgut Grass (*B. diandrus*), Soft Chess (*B. hordeaceus*), Stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), Hawkbit (*Leontodon saxatilis*), Medusa Head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), Beardless Wild-Rye (*E. triticoides*), Rye Grass (*Festuca perennis*, formerly *Lolium perenne*), and Toad Rush (*Juncus bufonius*).

Perennial Rye Grass Fields

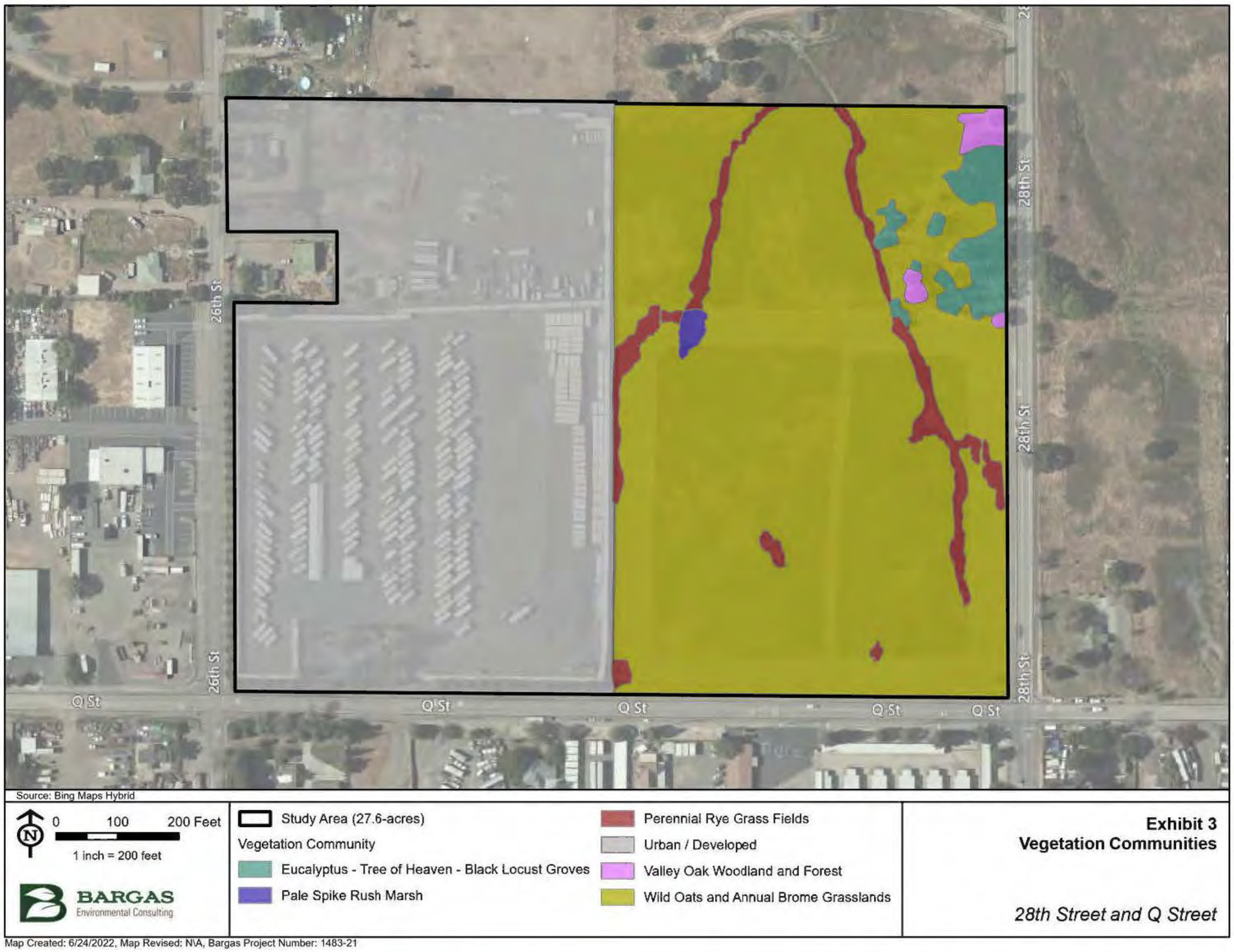
The vegetation community observed within most of the observed aquatic features can best be characterized as Perennial Rye Grass Fields (*Lolium perenne* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). The vegetation observed within the aquatic features have been more heavily impacted by livestock grazing activities at the time the surveys were completed, causing them to be generally more sparsely vegetated. Some of the plant species observed are more closely associated with natural vegetation community alliances observed in less disturbed seasonal wetlands and vernal pools present in the Central Valley. The dominant species observed include Hyssop Loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), Beardless Wild-Rye, Seaside Barley (*Hordeum murinum*), Coyote Thistle (*Eryngium vaseyi*), and Toad Rush.

Plate IS-3: Aquatic Resources Delineation



Study area was the entire site. Project area is the eastern undeveloped portion.

Plate IS-4: Vegetation Communities



Study area was the entire site. Project area is the eastern undeveloped portion.

The prevalence of non-native plant species and species that are able to tolerate dryer conditions indicates the vegetation communities present are likely in a transitional period of shifting from a natural vegetation community that would have been dominated by native waterloving species to a semi-natural upland community. Grazing pressures and drought brought on by climate change are likely contributing to this shift in vegetation communities.

PALE SPIKE RUSH MARSH

The vegetation community observed within one seasonal wetland located along a seasonal wetland swale in the northwest quadrant of the pasture can best be characterized as Pale Spike Rush Marsh (*Eleocharis macrostachya* Herbaceous Alliance). The dominant plant species observed was Spike Rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*) with Coyote Thistle observed within the periphery of the feature.

EUCALYPTUS – TREE OF HEAVEN – BLACK LOCUST GROVES

The northeast quadrant of the pasture contains tree cover. The majority of the tree cover can best be characterized as Eucalyptus – Tree of Heaven – Black Locust (*Eucalyptus* spp. - *Ailanthus altissima* - *Robinia pseudoacacia* Woodland Semi- Natural Alliance). The dominant species observed was Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) with Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) also observed to be present. Other non-native species observed include American Sycamore and White Poplar.

VALLEY OAK WOODLAND AND FOREST

A few smaller patches of Valley Oak Woodland and Forest (*Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance) were also observed in the northeast quadrant of the pasture. The dominant species observed was Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*) with Interior Live Oak (*Q. wislizeni*) also observed.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

A total 40 plant taxa were detected during field surveys. A list of all plant taxa detected during field surveys is provided in the Bargas report (Appendix A). Approximately 71% of the observed species are non-native, 48% being recognized as invasive. Areas heavily disturbed by agricultural activities, such as intense livestock grazing, can be expected to have lower floral diversity than areas containing intact natural plant communities and habitats.

The desktop review determined that six plant taxa with special status had been documented as occurring within the RSA and the surveys were conducted within the blooming period of each of these species; however, a focused botanical survey was not conducted. These taxa and their occurrence potential are discussed below and summarized in Table IS-6.

Table IS-6: Special Status Species Potential

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Project Habitat	Potential**
		Plants		
Dwarf Downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	CRPR 2B.2*	Low Quality	Low
Legenere	*Legenere limosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Low Quality	Low

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Project Habitat	Potential**
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	CE, CRPR 1B.2	Low Quality	Low
Sanford's Arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	CRPR 1B.2	Not Present	None
Valley Brodiaea	*Brodiaea rosea ssp. vallicola*	CRPR 4.2	Low Quality	Low
Stinkbells	*Fritillaria agrestis*	CRPR 4.2	Low Quaily	None (no soils)
		Wildlife		
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Federal Threatened	Medium Quality	Moderate
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	Federal Endangered	Medium Quality	Moderate
Monarch - California Overwintering Population	*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1	Federal Candidate	Low Quality	Low
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 11	Federal Threatened	Not Present	None
Delta Smelt	*Hypomesus transpacificus*	Federal Threatened; California Endangered	Not Present	None
California Tiger Salamander	*Ambystoma californiense*	Federal Endangered; California Endangered	Not Present	None
Giant Gartersnake	*Thamnophis gigas*	Federal Threatened; California Threatened	Not Present	None
Northwestern Pond Turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	California Species of Special Concern	Not Present	None
White-tailed Kite	*Elanus leucurus*	California Fully Protected	Medium Quality	Moderate
Swainson's Hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	California Threatened	Medium Quality	Moderate
Tricolored Blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	California Threatened; California Species of Special Concern	Not Present	None

* CNPS List 1B includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
** Definitions of potential are listed on page 25.

Habitats within the BSA largely consist of ornamental and ruderal/disturbed habitats in the developed western half and heavily disturbed semi-natural and natural vegetation communities in the eastern half. The land cover within the eastern half of the BSA (i.e., the current project site) provides low quality habitat for four special status plant species (Dwarf Downingia, Legenere, Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop, and Valley Brodiaea) and one insect species (Monarch), and medium quality habitat for two branchiopod species (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp) and two raptor species (White-tailed Kite and Swainson's Hawk). Additionally, the habitat present could support nesting activity of various migratory bird species.

County Ordinance Chapter 16. Chapter 16.130, Sections 16.130.010 through 16.130.130 specificially includes regulation of the conversion of land that would impact Swainson'Hawk. This Ordinance requires mitigation to protect nesting trees and to mitigate for the loss of foraging habitat.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which states "unless and except as permitted by regulations, it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill" a migratory bird. Section 3(19) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Causing a bird to abandon an active nest may cause harm to egg(s) or chick(s) and is therefore considered "take." To avoid take of nesting migratory birds, mitigation has been included to require that activities either occur outside of the nesting season, or to require that nests be buffered from construction activities until the nesting season is concluded.

NATIVE TREES

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

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

specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed.

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

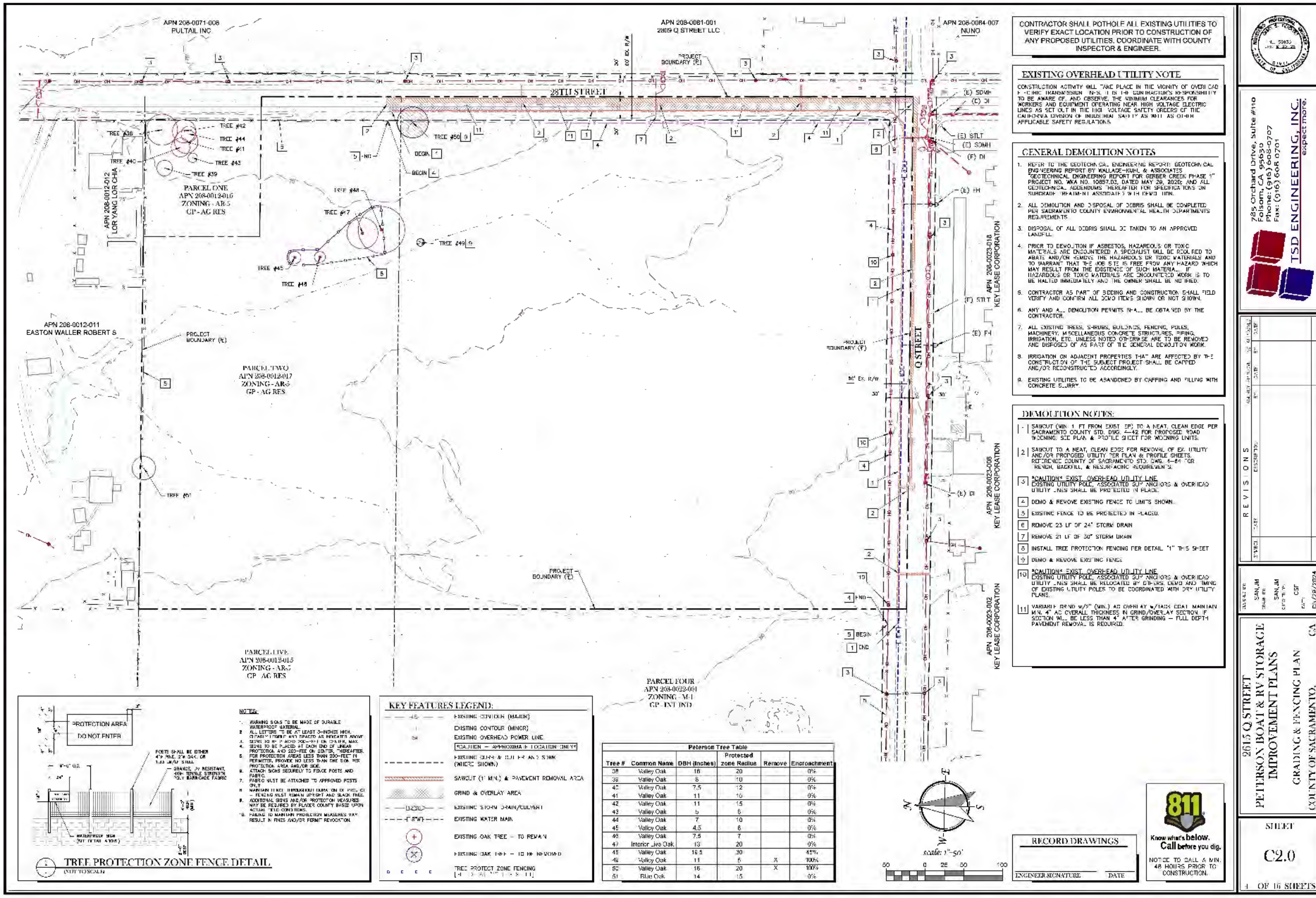
The arborist report (Appendix C) identified 13 trees on-site or overhanging from neighboring properties, all of which are native Valley oak trees protected by County General Plan policies and Ordinances. One tree (Tree 50) is located along the northern property boundary Plate IS-5).

Table IS-7: Tree Inventory of Protected Native Trees

Tree #	Common Name	DBH (Inches)	Dripline (Feet)	Rating	Action	Potential Encroachment from Development	Mitigation
38	Valley Oak	16	20	Fair-Good	Retain		
39	Valley Oak	8	10	Good	Retain		
40	Valley Oak	7.5	12	Fair-Good	Retain		
41	Valley Oak	11	15	Fair	Retain		
42	Valley Oak	11	15	Fair	Retain		
43	Valley Oak	5	6	Fair	Retain		
44	Valley Oak	7	10	Fair-Good	Retain		
45	Valley Oak	4.5	8	Fair-Good	Retain		
46	Valley Oak	7.5	7	Fair-Good	Retain		
47	Interior Live Oak	13	20	Good	Retain		
48	Valley Oak	19.5	30	Good	Retain	>50%	19.5
49	Valley Oak	11	5	Good	Remove		11
50	Valley Oak	16	20	Good	Remove		16
51	Blue Oak	13	20	Good	Retain		
Total							**46.5**

Plate IS-5: Tree Inventory

Plate IS-6: Tree Removal



Peterson Tree Table					
Tree #	Common Name	DBH (Inches)	Protected zone Radius	Remove	Encroachment
38	Valley Oak	16	20		0%
39	Valley Oak	6	10		0%
40	Valley Oak	7.5	12		0%
41	Valley Oak	11	10		0%
42	Valley Oak	11	15		0%
43	Valley Oak	5	6		0%
44	Valley Oak	7	10		0%
45	Valley Oak	4.5	6		0%
46	Valley Oak	7.5	7		0%
47	Interior Live Oak	13	20		0%
48	Valley Oak	18.5	30		45%
49	Valley Oak	11	5	X	100%
50	Valley Oak	16	20	X	100%
51	Blue Oak	14	15		0%

URBAN TREE CANOPY

The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation and Environmental Justice (EJ) Elements contain several policies aimed at preserving tree canopy within the County. These are:

> CO-145. Removal of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the 15-year shade cover values for tree species.
>
> CO-146. If new tree canopy cannot be created onsite to mitigate for the non-native tree canopy removed for new development, project proponents (including public agencies) shall contribute to the Greenprint funding in an amount proportional to the tree canopy of the specific project.
>
> CO-147. Increase the number of trees planted within residential lots and within new and existing parking lots.
>
> CO-149. Trees planted within new or existing parking lots should utilize pervious cement and structured soils in a radius from the base of the tree necessary to maximize water infiltration sufficient to sustain the tree at full growth.

The 15-year shade cover values for tree species referenced in policy CO-145 are also referenced by the Sacramento County Zoning Code, Chapter 30, Article 4, and the list is maintained by the Sacramento County Department of Transportation, Landscape Planning and Design Division. The list includes more than seventy trees, so is not included here, but it is available at http://www.planning.saccounty.net/ under the "Environmental Documents CEQA/NEPA Overview heading. Policy CO-146 references the Greenprint program, which is run by the Sacramento Tree Foundation and has a goal of planting five million trees in the Sacramento region.

As shown on Plate IS-4 in addition to the native oaks present on the project site within the northwest portion there is a grouping of non-native or trees not covered by the County's tree protection Ordinance. These trees consist of Eucalyptus, Tree of Heaven, American Sycamore, White Poplar and Black Locust. The dominant species observed was Tree of Heaven followed by Black Locust.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

a. Would the project have a substantially 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 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS

The Biological Resource report identified low potential for the presence of four special status plant species (Dwarf Downingia, Legenere, Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop, and Valley Brodiaea) and one insect species (Monarch)

Special status animals

The report also identified that there was medium quality habitat for two branchiopod species (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp) and two raptor species (White-tailed Kite and Swainson's Hawk).

Impacts

Although the report listed the special status plants and the monarch as low potential to occur at the project site, the report does not rule out the potential for their occurrence. As the project grading of most of the southern parcel and construction of the basin in the northern parcel could result in the removal of either the special status plants or the monarch mitigation has been included to require a pre-construction botanical survey to determine presence; if present, applicant will be required to consult with CDFW.

According to the Biological Resources report, the wetland features on the project site have moderate potential for the presence of Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp. As shown in Plate IS-3 the wetland features in the southern parcel would be removed during the grading of the parking area and would have indirect impacts on those features shown in the northern parcel. If these vernal pool species are present, they would be impacted and would require mitigation. Implementation of Measure BIO-2 Vernal Pool Survey and Consultation would determine whether the species are present and if so, appropriate mitigation of impacts to the species.

Likewise, there are both foraging habitat and nesting opportunities for Swainson's Hawk and White-tailed Kite. Sacramento County has adopted requirements for the preservation of foraging habitat and nesting trees for Swainson's Hawk specifically, as well as general policy for the protection of raptors.

Nesting

While three trees will be either removed or impacted, most of the potential raptor nesting trees will remain; however, construction, if it is to occur during nesting season, could disrupt nesting activities. Even though a large portion of the open space land will be removed.

Foraging

Planning and Environmental Review (PER) assumes that Swainson's hawk foraging habitat value is proportional to the zoning designation. Properties zoned AG-40 and larger have 100% habitat value, AG-20 properties have 75% and AR-10 properties have 25% habitat value. Properties zoned AR-5 and smaller, such as AR-2, AR-1, the urban Residential Densities (RD-1 thru 40), commercial and industrial zonings, retain no habitat value. As the project site consists of parcels zoned M-1 and AR-5, these parcels are considered to have be converted and that there is no Swainson's hawk foraging habitat present on the site and the loss of the open space land would not require mitigation.

Roosting

The Biological Resources report did not discuss potential bats species using the project site; However, the site does contain trees that could provide roosting sites. Most of the potential trees are in the northeast corner of the project and would not be impacted by construction. Since the trees would remain they could be used as roosting site. Impacts would be less than significant and would not require mitigation.

Impacts to special status species and nesting trees would be ***less than significant with mitigation.***

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

While there are wetlands present on site (see below) no riparian habitat was identified. The Biological Resources report section on vegetative communities identifies an oak woodland community in the northeast part of the project site and the adjacent northeast parcel. Three individual oak trees will be impacted (see section e, below); however, except for the three trees, which will be mitigated for, the identified woodland would remain intact. This woodland is small and is separated from other oaks and other woodlands. While this area provides some habitat, it is not large and could only support individual animals. Therefore, impacts to sensitive natural communities would be ***less than significant***.

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

The applicant provided a Draft Aquatic Resources Delineation Report as cited above. Based on the surveys performed on May 5, 2022, June 1, 2022 and June 2, 2022, the report identified aquatic resources in the Project area consisting of three seasonal wetlands swales, five seasonal wetlands, and a ditch, totaling 0.87 acres. These features potentially qualify as waters of the U.S. and/or waters of the State. Waters of the U.S. on the site are subject to regulatory jurisdiction by both the USACE and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). Waters of the State on the site are subject to the jurisdiction of the CVRWQCB and potentially the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Pursuant to these policies, any wetlands to be excavated or filled require 1:1 mitigation, and construction within the wetlands cannot take place until the appropriate permit(s) have been obtained from the USACE, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the CVRWQCB, the CDFW and any other agencies with authority over surface waters. Any loss of delineated wetlands not mitigated through the permitting process must be mitigated pursuant to County policy. Appropriate mitigation may include establishment of a conservation easement over wetlands, purchase of mitigation banking credits, or similar measures.

The project would grade and pave over the southern portions of these features in the development of the parking area. In addition, the construction of the water quality basin would also likely have indirect impacts on the upper portions of the wetland swales. Therefore, prior to construction the applicant will need to obtain the necessary permits and/or mitigate for the potential loss of wetlands (BIO-2). Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation.***

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

The project site does not likely function as a significant wildlife movement corridor due to the presence of urban development to the west, south, and southeast. Further, there are rural residential homes present to the north and northeast which would deter most wildlife. However, large trees in the project vicinity provide potential nesting habitat for migratory birds. To avoid take of nesting migratory birds, mitigation has been included either to require that activities occur outside of the nesting season, or to require that nests be buffered from construction activities until the nesting season is concluded. Impacts to migratory birds are ***less than significant.***

e. Would the project adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?

As shown on Table IS-6 and Plate IS-6, two oak trees (Tree 49 and Tree 50) would be removed, and 11 oak trees will be retained. While the remaining 11 trees are proposed for retention, Tree 48 will receive substantial encroachment to its critical root zone. In addition to the oak trees there are non-native trees that are outside of the planned development of the project; however, there are some non-natives near oak trees 48, 49, and 50 (see Plate IS-6) that would likely be removed or subject to encroachment. As set forth in General Plan Policy CO-145, any non-native tree canopy removed would require mitigation.

. The encroachment would include grading and construction of a drainage channel that would likely remove or impact approximately 50 percent of the tree's root zone. The level of encroachment would likely result in the demise of the tree and therefore with the removal of Tree 49 and 50 and the resulting loss of Tree 48 from encroachment there would be a loss of a total of 46.5 inches. County Policy and the County Tree Ordinance requires replacement of native trees removed; replacement consists of either planting in-kind native trees, equivalent to the inches lost or through payment on an inch-by-inch basis if planting is shown to be infeasible. The proposed loss of a total of 46.5 inches will require replacement and mitigation measure BIO-7 (Native Tree Removal) has been included. Mitigation Measure BIO-8 (Native Tree Protection) has been included to protect the native trees that are to remain onsite from construction activities. Project impacts associated with the removal of protected native trees are ***less than significant***.

The Arborist Report did not identify specific species, size, and location of onsite non-native trees. Based on planimetric measurement, 2,923.6 square feet of tree canopy of the non-native (i.e. Eucalyptus, Tree of Heaven, American Sycamore, White Poplar and Black Locust) trees which are not considered "protected trees" by the standards of the Sacramento County Tree Ordinance and Zoning Code, would be impacted by construction activities. Mitigation has been included to ensure 2,923.6 square feet of tree canopy is replaced (Mitigation Measure BIO-9). County Policy requires that impacts to tree canopy be addressed by replacement or contribution to the Greenprint Program; project impacts to non-protected trees are expected to be ***less than significant***.

f. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?

With the mitigation measures proposed, the project would be consistent with the County's Conservation Element policies. The impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

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

The project is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan area or other conservation plan areas. ***No Impact***.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Botanical Survey

Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid inadvertent take of special-status plants by implementing the following steps.

- Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, including clearing and grubbing, and/or grading, a qualified biologist shall conduct a properly timed special-status plant survey within the species' suitable habitat within the project work limits. The survey will follow the CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Plan Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2018), or the most recent guidelines. If no special-status plant species are observed, then no further mitigation is required.
- If the survey concludes that special-status plant species are present within the project work limits, the biologist shall establish an adequate buffer area for each plant population to exclude activities that directly remove or alter the habitat of, or result in indirect adverse impacts on, the special-status plant species. A qualified biologist shall oversee installation of a temporary, plastic mesh-type construction fence (Tensor Polygrid or equivalent) at least 4 feet (1.2 meters) tall around any established buffer areas to prevent encroachment by construction vehicles and personnel. The qualified biologist shall determine the exact location of the fencing. The fencing will be strung tightly on posts set at maximum intervals of 10 feet (3 meters) and will be checked and maintained weekly until all construction is complete. The buffer zone established by the fencing will be marked by a sign stating:
  - "This is habitat of [list rare plant(s)] and must not be disturbed. This species is protected by [the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended/California Endangered Species Act/California Native Plant Protection Act]."
- As required by the CDFW *Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities*, a qualified botanist shall determine the potential presence and distribution of sensitive natural communities.
- If direct impacts on special-status plants cannot be avoided, the project applicant shall prepare a plan for the County's review minimizing the impacts by one or more of the following methods: (1) salvage and replant plants at the same location following construction; (2) salvage and relocate the plants to a suitable off-site location with long-term assurance of site protection; (3) collect seeds or other propagules for reintroduction at the site or elsewhere; or (4) payment of compensatory mitigation, e.g., to a mitigation bank. As necessary, all necessary approvals from USFWS/CDFW will be obtained for any impacts to special-status plant species protected under FESA or CESA.
- The success criterion for any seeded, planted, and/or relocated plants shall be full replacement at a 1:1 ratio after five years. Monitoring surveys of the seeded,

planted, or transplanted individuals shall be conducted annually for a minimum of five years to ensure that the success criterion can be achieved at year five. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the County. If it appears the success criterion would not be met after five years, contingency measures may be applied. Such measures shall include but are not limited to additional seeding and planting; altering or implementing weed management activities; or introducing or altering other management activities.

BIO-2: VERNAL POOL SURVEY & CONSULTATION

Presence of listed vernal pool crustaceans (*Branchinecta lynchi & Lepidurus packardi)* shall be assumed unless determinate surveys that comply with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife protocol "Survey Guidelines of the Listed Large Branchiopods" (published on May 31, 2015) conclude that the species is absent. In order to reduce impacts to listed vernal pool branchiopods and wetland habitat the applicant shall comply with one or a combination of the following:

1. *Total Avoidance: Species is present or assumed to be present.* Unless a smaller buffer is approved through formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, construction fencing shall be installed a minimum of 250 feet from the delineated wetland margin. All construction activities are prohibited within this buffer area. If total avoidance is achieved, no further action is required.

2. Compensate for habitat removed. Mitigate for all vernal pools consistent with the Programmatic Formal Endangered Species Act Consultation published on February 28, 1996 for vernal pool branchiopods, if the project qualifies. Also, obtain all applicable permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Fish and Wildlife, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board for the proposed modifications to on-site wetlands and mitigate for habitat loss in accordance with the published regulatory guidelines.

BIO-3: SWAINSON'S HAWK SURVEY (TAC 2000)

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

BIO-4: RAPTOR NEST PROTECTION

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

BIO-5: MIGRATORY BIRD NEST PROTECTION

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

1. If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence within 50 feet of nesting habitat between February 1 and September 15, a survey for active migratory bird nests shall be conducted no more than 14 day prior to construction by a qualified biologist.

2. Trees slated for removal shall be removed during the period of September through January, in order to avoid the nesting season. Any trees that are to be removed during the nesting season, which is February through August, shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist and will only be removed if no nesting migratory birds are found.

3. If active nest(s) are found in the survey area, a non-disturbance buffer, the size of which has been determined by a qualified biologist, shall be established and maintained around the nest to prevent nest failure. All construction activities shall be avoided within this buffer area until a qualified biologist determines that nestlings have fledged, or until September 1.

BIO-6: WETLAND COMPENSATION

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

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

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

BIO-7: NATIVE TREE REMOVAL

The removal of native oak trees 49, 50 and the likely removal of tree 48 from encroachment shall require partial mitigation totaling the equivalent of 46.5 dbh inches, which shall be compensated for by planting in-kind native trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, based on the ratios listed below, at locations that are authorized by the Environmental Coordinator. On-site preservation of native trees that are less than 6 inches (<6 inches) dbh, may also be used to meet this compensation requirement. Native trees include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*).

Replacement tree planting shall be completed prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, whichever comes first. A total of 46.5 inches will require compensation.

Equivalent compensation based on the following ratio is required:

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

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

1. Species, size and locations of all replacement plantings and < 6-inch dbh trees to be preserved
2. Method of irrigation
3. If planting in soils with a hardpan/duripan or claypan layer, include the Sacramento County Standard Tree Planting Detail L-1, including the 10-foot deep boring hole to provide for adequate drainage
4. Planting, irrigation, and maintenance schedules;
5. Identification of the maintenance entity and a written agreement with that entity to provide care and irrigation of the trees for a 3-year establishment period, and to replace any of the replacement trees which do not survive during that period.
6. Designation of 20-foot root zone radius and landscaping to occur within the radius of trees < 6 inches dbh to be preserved on-site.

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

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

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

BIO-8: NATIVE TREE PROTECTION

Oak trees (Trees 45 and 46), which are located adjacent to the proposed water quality basin, shall be preserved and protected as follows:

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

b. Any protected trees on the site that require pruning shall be pruned by a certified arborist prior to the start of construction work. All pruning shall be in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) “Tree Pruning Guidelines.”

c. Temporary protective fencing shall be installed at least one foot outside the driplines of the oak trees prior to the start of construction work, in order to avoid damage to the trees and their root systems. Protective fencing shall be installed at one foot from the limit of work for retaining wall construction. Protective fencing must be must be maintained through the duration of construction.

d. No signs, ropes, cables (except those which may be installed by a certified arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the protected trees. Small metallic numbering tags for the purpose of preparing tree reports and inventories shall be allowed.

e. No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile home/office, supplies, materials or facilities shall be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within the driplines of protected trees.

f. With the exception of the proposed retaining wall and cut slope, no grading (grade cuts or fills) shall be allowed within the driplines of oak trees. Grade cuts for the proposed retaining wall shall be performed under direct supervision of a certified arborist.

g. Drainage patterns on the site shall not be modified so that water collects or stands within, or is diverted across, the dripline of any protected tree.

h. No trenching shall be allowed within the driplines of protected trees. If it is absolutely necessary to install underground utilities within the dripline of a protected tree, the utility line shall be bored and jacked under the supervision of a certified arborist.

i. The construction of impervious surfaces within the driplines of protected trees shall be stringently minimized. When it is absolutely necessary, a piped aeration system per County standard detail shall be installed under the supervision of a certified arborist.

j. No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that sprays water or requires trenching within the driplines of protected trees. An above ground drip irrigation system is recommended.

k. Landscaping beneath oak trees may include non-plant materials such as bark mulch, wood chips, boulders, etc. The only plant species which shall be planted within the driplines of oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural semi-arid environs of the trees. A list of such drought-tolerant plant species is available from the Office of Planning Environmental Review. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.

BIO-9: NON-NATIVE TREE CANOPY REPLACEMENT

Removal of 2,923.6 square feet of non-native tree canopy for development shall be mitigated by creation of new tree canopy equivalent to the acreage of non-native tree canopy removed. Prior to tree removal have a replacement plan. Prior to improvement plan completion, have mitigation tree planted. New tree canopy acreage shall be calculated using the Sacramento County Department of Transportation 15-year shade cover values for tree species. Preference is given to on-site mitigation but if this is infeasible, then funding shall be contributed to the Sacramento Tree Foundation's Greenprint program in an amount proportional to the tree canopy lost (as determined by the 15-year shade cover calculations for the tree species to be planted through the funding, with the cost to be determined by the Sacramento County Tree Foundation).

VI. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Material for this and the Tribal Cultural Resources sections was drawn from the Cultural Resources Assessment: 2615 Q Street Improvement Plans prepared by Candise Vogel, Sacramento County Archaeologist, dated January 9, 2025. The project site is an undeveloped space within urban development consisting of primarily commercial properties and rural - agricultural-residential neighborhoods. Similar land use can be found throughout Rio Linda. McClellan Park, a former Air Force base, is located approximately 0.6 miles south of the project site. Northwest of the project site is characterized predominately by low impact agricultural use (livestock grazing, field crops) and habitat preserves (vernal pool complexes). The development of the storage facility and the area to be developed for the dentation basin form the project's area of potential effect (APE).

REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (36 CFR 60.2).

The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

> Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
>
> Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
>
> Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
>
> Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years old to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the state law that applies to a project's impact on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts are significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines, are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, or is not included in a local register or survey, shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.7.

Cultural resources that are known to exist in the surrounding area and those that may be present within the project's APE include categories described in Table 1 (below). These are defined pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4852:

Table IS-8: CEQA-defined Categories of Cultural Resources

Category	Description	Example
Building	Structures created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. May also refer to a historically and functionally related unit (e.g., courthouse and jail).	Houses, barns, churches, factories, and hotels.
Site	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing	Trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.

	building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric event, and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time.	
Structure	The term "structure" is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter.	Mines, bridges, and tunnels.
Object	The term "object" is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed, as opposed to a building or a structure. Although it may be moveable by nature or design, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use, role, or character. Objects that are relocated to a museum are not eligible for listing in the California Register.	Fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
Historic District	Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, objects, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally. Historic districts are defined by precise geographic boundaries. Therefore, districts with unusual boundaries require a description of what lies immediately outside the area, in order to define the edge of the district and to explain the exclusion of adjoining areas.	Mined resources, farming complexes.

GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 6254(R) AND 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to "Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission." Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for "records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency."

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC § 5024.1(a)).

Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks (CHL) numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in an historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

> The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):
>
> <u>Criterion 1:</u> It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.
>
> <u>Criterion 2:</u> It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
>
> <u>Criterion 3:</u> It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or;
>
> <u>Criterion 4:</u> It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Additionally, the resource must retain integrity which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed "visual impacts") of physical features in the project area could also result in significant impacts.

LOCAL

SACRAMENTO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The current Sacramento County General Plan (2011) provides Policies for cultural resource management including:

Policies:

CO-150. Utilize local, state, and national resources, such as the North Central Information Center (NCIC), to assist in determining the need for a cultural resources survey during project review.

CO-154. Protection of significant [pre-contact], ethnohistoric and historic sites within open space easements to ensure that these resources are preserved in situ for perpetuity. CO-155. Native American burial sites encountered during preapproved survey or during construction shall, whenever possible, remain in situ. Excavation and reburial shall occur when in-situ preservation is not possible or when the archeological significance of the site merits excavation and recording procedure. On-site re-interment shall have priority. The project developer shall provide the burden of proof that off-site re-interment is the only feasible alternative. Re-interment shall be the responsibility of local tribal representatives.

CO-156. The cost of all excavation conducted prior to completion of the project shall be the responsibility of the project developer.

CO-157. Monitor projects during construction to ensure crews follow proper reporting, safeguards, and procedures.

CO-158. As a condition of approval of discretionary permits, a procedure shall be included to cover the potential discovery of archaeological resources during development or construction.

CO-160. County Planning and Environmental Review staff shall take cultural resources into consideration when conducting planning studies and documents in preparation of, including but not limited to, area plans, corridor plans, community plans, and specific plans.

CO-164. Structures having historical and architectural importance shall be preserved and protected.

CO-166. Development surrounding areas of historic significance shall have compatible design in order to protect and enhance the historic quality of the areas.

CO-167. When conducting planning studies, County Planning and Environmental Review staff shall encourage the adaptive reuse of historic resources when the original use is no longer feasible or allowed under proposed area planning efforts.

CO-168. County-owned historic and cultural resources shall be preserved and maintained, such that modifications, alterations, and rehabilitations are conducted in a manner that is consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

CO-169. Restrict the circulation of cultural resource location information to prevent potential site vandalism. This information is exempt from the "Freedom of Information Act".

CO-170. Cooperate with other agencies to enforce laws and aggressively prosecute illegal collection of artifacts.

CO-171. Design and implement interpretive programs about known archeological or historical sites on public lands or in public facilities. Interpretation near or upon known sites should be undertaken only when adequate security is available to protect the site and its resources.

METHODS

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Sacramento County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for Sacramento County (OHP 2012); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2020); OHP California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2020); California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002).

Sacramento County PER requested a records search for the property at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University Sacramento on September 19, 2024. The records search was employed to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project site, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. NCIC staff completed and returned the records search to PER on September 19, 2024.

Sacramento County subjected the approximate 13-acre project site on December 2, 2024, to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties using transects spaced 15 meters apart. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits.

RESULTS

RECORDS

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the NCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and maps of the vicinity. The records search results indicate that 11 previous cultural resource investigations were conducted within a .5-mile radius of the project site, with no coverage of the project APE. Therefore, a pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted utilizing the current standards provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

No existing historic properties were identified in the OHP Historic Property Data Files. The nearest NRHP-listed historic property is Sacramento Air Depot Historic District, approximately 2.7 miles southeast of the project site.

FIELD

Sacramento County Archaeologist, surveyed the Project site on December 2, 2024. The survey involved systematic investigation of the site's entire ground surface by walking in parallel 15-meter transects. The pedestrian field survey resulted in the identification of one isolated resource.

NON-FORMAL RESOURCES

ISO-PC-24-96. One fragment of sandstone ground stone was located in the watercourse within the project site. The fragment appears to have been part of an ovular hand stone with one fatigue wear surface (possibly from lithic reduction) and one slightly polished surface caused by abrasive wear.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

The site is open space with no existing structures, there was previously a home on site which was removed some time after 2014. Although there had been a structure on-site there are currently no historic resources associated with the site. ***No Impact.***

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

One isolated pre-contact resource was identified on surface level. This resource is thought to be a disturbed groundstone fragment, as it was found in a plowed section of the project site and situated in what appeared to be an active watershed. Indigenous-made archaeological resources may also be considered Tribal Cultural Resources regardless of their archaeological significance and are evaluated separately (see Section XIX: Tribal Cultural Resources).

The fragment was evaluated as non-distinct in type, period, or method of construction, and unlikely to yield further important information in history. As such, the resource does not meet the significance criterion of CEQA, NRHP, or CRHR. Thorough exploration of the project APE did not lead to the identification of any archaeological site associated with the isolated resource. Therefore, there is a low potential for the proposed project to impact cultural resources with archaeological value. Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

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

No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation. Impacts would be le***ss than significant with mitigation.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

CUL-1: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

In the event that human remains are discovered in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, work shall be halted, and the County Coroner contacted. For all other potential tribal cultural resources [TCRs], archaeological, or cultural resources discovered during project's ground disturbing activities, work shall be halted until a qualified archaeologist and/or tribal representative may evaluate the resource.

1. **Unanticipated human remains**. Pursuant to Sections 5097.97 and 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, if a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work is to stop, and the County Coroner and the Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposition of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

2. **Unanticipated cultural resources**. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of cultural resources (excluding human remains) during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained at the Applicant's expense to evaluate the significance of the find. If it is determined due to the types of deposits discovered that a Native American monitor is required, the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites as established by the Native American Heritage Commission shall be followed, and the monitor shall be retained at the Applicant's expense.

   (a) Work cannot continue within the 100-foot radius of the discovery site until the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources.

   (b) If a potentially eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist and/or tribal monitor, Planning and Environmental Review staff, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations or total data recovery as mitigation. The determination shall be formally documented in writing and submitted to the County Environmental Coordinator as verification that the provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

VII. ENERGY

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is currently open space that does not use any energy.

IMPACT 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?

While the development of the site will require the use of fuel for equipment to grade and pave the site, and after construction, electricity for lighting of the parking/storage area, this energy would not result in the wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary energy consumption. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

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

Development of the vehicle storage facility would not create an obstruction to the development of renewable energy facilities or prevent the implementation of energy efficiency programs. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

VIII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	No Impact

		with Mitigation		
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 direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is located in the southern Sacramento Valley, on a flat alluvial plan composed of Pleistocene (2.6 million years Before Present [B.P.] to 11,700 years B.P.) and Holocene (11,700 years B.P. and younger) age deposits. These sediments overlie the thick sequence of sedimentary rock units that form the deeply buried bedrock units in the mid-basin areas of the valley. Elevations at the project site range from approximately 80–83 feet above mean sea level.

The Sacramento Valley has historically experienced a very low level of seismic activity. The nearest potentially active faults are located approximately 23 miles northeast in the Foothills Fault

System, and active faults are located approximately 30 miles northwest in the Dunnigan Hills and 50 miles west in the Coast Ranges.

The soil in the northern parcel of the project site is classified as the Fiddyment–fine sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes the southern parcel is divided approximately 50-50 between Fiddyment–fine sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes in the eastern portion and San Joaquin fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slope in the western portion (Plate IS-7).

Fiddyment fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes This moderately deep, well-drained soil is on low terraces. It formed in material weathered from consolidated sandstone or siltstone. Slopes are plane. The native vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses, forbs, and a few scattered oaks. Elevation is 50 to 130 feet. The average annual precipitation is 18 to 20 inches.

Typically, the surface layer is brown fine sandy loam about 8 inches thick. The next layer is yellowish brown loam about 14 inches thick. The subsoil is a claypan of brown clay loam about 8 inches thick. The next 6 inches is a light yellowish brown and very pale brown hardpan that is cemented with silica. Siltstone is at a depth of about 40 inches. In some areas the surface layer is loam or sandy loam. In other areas the subsoil is clay.

Included in this unit are small areas of soils that have a hardpan or consolidated sediments below a depth of 40 inches and soils that have a loamy subsoil. Also included, along drainageways, are soils that are occasionally flooded. Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is very slow in the Fiddyment soil. Water is perched above the claypan for short periods after heavy rainfall in winter and early spring and when the soil is overirrigated. Available water capacity is low. The effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches, but roots are restricted to the cracks and faces of peds in the claypan. The depth to a hardpan is 20 to 40 inches. The depth to consolidated sediments ranges from 21 to 40 inches. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Runoff is slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight.

This unit is used mainly for irrigated hay and pasture. Some areas are used for urban development. This unit is suited to irrigated hay and pasture. The main limitations are the depth to a claypan, the depth to a hardpan, the very slow permeability, and the available water capacity. Subsoiling improves the downward movement of water and the penetration of roots in the very slowly permeable subsoil. Sprinkler and border irrigation systems are suitable. Leveling helps to ensure a uniform distribution of irrigation water. An efficient water application system is needed to prevent the development of a perched water table on the claypan. Applications of irrigation water should be adjusted to the available water capacity and water intake rate of the soil and to the needs of the crop.

The grasses and legumes selected for planting should be those that are suited to a moderately deep root zone. Grazing when the soil is wet results in compaction of the surface layer, poor tilth, and a lower water intake rate. Proper stocking rates, pasture rotation, and restricted grazing during wet periods help to keep the pasture in good condition.

Where this soil is used for urban development, the main limitations are the depth to a hardpan and consolidated sediments, low strength, and the very slow permeability. The depth to restrictive layers and the very slow permeability are limitations on sites for septic tank absorption fields. Shallow excavations, such as trenches and holes, are limited by the depth to a hardpan and the

Plate IS-7: Soil Types

depth to bedrock. Properly grading building sites helps to divert water away from the foundations and helps to prevent ponding in the adjacent areas. Excess runoff can be removed by a system of suitably designed drainage ditches or drainage pipe. Properly designing roads and streets helps to compensate for the instability of the subsoil. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites helps to control erosion.

An adequate drainage system is needed in areas where deep-rooted trees and shrubs are planted. During summer irrigation is needed in areas used for lawns, shrubs, vines, or shade and ornamental trees.

San Joaquin fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is on low terraces. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from granitic rocks. Slopes are complex. The vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses, forbs, and a few widely scattered oaks. Elevation is 20 to 90 feet. The average annual precipitation is 17 to 19 inches.

Typically, the surface layer is yellowish brown and brown fine sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil is brown and strong brown sandy loam about 17 inches thick. The lower part is a claypan of yellowish brown and brown clay about 5 inches thick. The upper part of the substratum is a brown, pinkish gray, and yellowish brown, indurated hardpan about 25 inches thick. The lower part to a depth of 67 inches is light yellowish brown loamy coarse sand. In some areas the surface layer is sandy loam.

Included in this unit are small areas of Bruella, Dierssen, Fiddyment, and Hedge soils. Bruella soils are in the slightly higher areas. Dierssen and Hedge soils are in the slightly lower areas. Fiddyment soils are on hills. Also included are leveled fields that have Durixeralfs in cut areas and Xerarents in filled areas. Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability is very slow in the San Joaquin soil. Water is perched above the claypan for short periods after heavy rainfall in winter and early spring and when the soil is overirrigated. Available water capacity is low. The effective rooting depth is 23 to 40 inches, but roots are restricted to the cracks and faces of peds in the claypan, which is at a depth of 20 to 36 inches. The depth to a hardpan is 23 to 40 inches. The shrink-swell potential is high. Runoff is very slow or slow. The hazard of water erosion is slight. This unit is used mainly for irrigated hay and pasture or for dryland crops, such as wheat. Some areas are used for urban development. The unit may provide wetland functions and values. These should be considered when plans are made for enhancement of wildlife habitat or for land use conversion.

This unit is suited to irrigated hay and pasture. It is limited mainly by the depth to a claypan, the depth to a hardpan, the very slow permeability, the low available water capacity, and the complex slopes. Sprinkler irrigation is the best method of applying water because of the complex slopes. An efficient water application system is needed to prevent the development of a perched water table on the claypan. Because the soil is droughty, applications of water should be light and frequent. Leveling helps to ensure a uniform distribution of irrigation water.

The grasses and legumes selected for planting should be those that are suited to a moderately deep soil. Grazing when the soil is wet results in compaction of the surface layer, poor tilth, and a lower water intake rate. Proper stocking rates, pasture rotation, and restricted grazing during wet periods help to keep the pasture in good condition.

This unit is suited to dryland crops. It is limited mainly by the low available water capacity and the complex slopes. A surface drainage system is needed to remove excess water from depressional areas. A tillage pan forms easily if the soil is tilled when wet. Chiseling or subsoiling can break up the tillage pan. Leaving crop residue on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture and maintain tilth. The soil should be tilled on the contour or across the slope.

Where this soil is used for urban development, the main limitations are the shrink-swell potential, low strength, the depth to a hardpan, and the very slow permeability. Shallow excavations, such as trenches and holes, are limited by the depth to a hardpan. Properly grading building sites helps to divert water away from the foundations and helps to prevent ponding in the adjacent areas. Excess runoff can be removed by a system of suitably designed drainage ditches or drainage pipe. If buildings are constructed on the claypan, properly designing foundations and footings and diverting runoff away from the buildings help to prevent the structural damage caused by shrinking and swelling. Properly designing roads and streets helps to compensate for the instability of the subsoil. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites helps to control erosion.

If this soil is used as a site for septic tank absorption fields, the very slow permeability and the depth to a hardpan can be overcome by increasing the size of the absorption field or by installing the absorption lines below the hardpan. After periods of heavy rainfall, the perched water table can cause the failure of onsite sewage disposal systems.

An adequate drainage system is needed in areas where deep-rooted trees and shrubs are planted. During summer irrigation is needed in areas used for lawns, shrubs, vines, and shade and ornamental trees.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

a. Would the project 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.

Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. While shaking could occur the facility is for truck storage with no structures on site impacts would be ***less than significant impacts***.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

See Response VIII a.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

The project is not located on an unstable geologic or soil unit. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

iv. Landslides?

The project site is basically flat and there is no possibility for land movement creating a landslide. ***No Impact***.

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

Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce the amount of construction site erosion and minimize water quality degradation by providing stabilization and protection of disturbed areas, and by controlling the runoff of sediment and other pollutants during the course of construction. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

c. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

The project is not located on an unstable geologic or soil unit. ***No Impact.***

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

Both soil types have shrink-swell potential; however, compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce potential impacts to ***less than significant***.

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

Although both soil types have limited potential for use in septic systems the project does not include the construction of a structure that would require a septic system; therefore, the project does not require the installation of any wastewater treatment/disposal facility. ***No Impact.***

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

No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

None recommended.

IX. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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

Environmental Setting

The project site is currently undeveloped with industrial uses to the west and south and a mix of industrial and residential uses to the east. North of the project site are residential uses. When developed the southern portion of the site will be used to store boats and RVs and the northern portion will have a water quality basin which will separate the parking area from the residential uses.

Regulatory Background

California has adopted statewide legislation addressing various aspects of climate change and GHG emissions mitigation. Much of this establishes a broad framework for the State's long-term GHG reduction and climate change adaptation program. Of particular importance is AB 32, which establishes a statewide goal to reduce GHG emissions back to 1990 levels by 2020, and Senate Bill (SB) 375 supports AB 32 through coordinated transportation and land use planning with the goal of more sustainable communities. SB 32 extends the State's GHG policies and establishes a near-term GHG reduction goal of 40% below 1990 emissions levels by 2030. Executive Order (EO) S-03-05 identifies a longer-term goal for 2050.[4]

County of Sacramento Climate Action Planning

The County's Climate Action Plan (CAP), adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 2024, is a comprehensive, multi objective plan that balances environmental, economic, and community interests for the reduction of GHG emissions. Strategies and measures have been identified in the CAP to meet California's 2020 and 2045 GHG reduction targets. Each measure is supported by implementing actions to reduce GHG emissions generated from current and future activities within the unincorporated areas of the County, including existing County facilities and operations. Upon implementation of the CAP, projects being proposed in unincorporated areas of the County would need to demonstrate compliance with applicable measures and actions.

Thresholds of Significance

Addressing GHG generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI)

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

(formerly Planning and Research (OPR)) Guidance does not include a quantitative threshold of significance to use for assessing a proposed development's GHG emissions under CEQA. Moreover, CARB has not established such a threshold or recommended a method for setting a threshold for proposed development-level analysis.

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

All projects must implement Tier 1 Best Management Practices to demonstrate consistency with the Climate Change Scoping Plan. After implementation of Tier 1 Best Management Practices, project emissions are compared to the operational land use screening levels table (equivalent to 1,100 metric tons of CO_2e per year). If a project's operational emissions are less than or equal to 1,100 metric tons of CO_2e per year after implementation of Tier 1 Best Management Practices, the project will result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution and has no further action. Tier 1 Best Management Practices include:

- BMP 1 – no natural gas: projects shall be designed and constructed without natural gas infrastructure.

- BMP 2 – electric vehicle (EV) Ready: projects shall meet the current CalGreen Tier 2 standards.

    - EV Capable requires the installation of "raceway" (the enclosed conduit that forms the physical pathway for electrical wiring to protect it from damage) and adequate panel capacity to accommodate future installation of a dedicated branch circuit and charging station(s)

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

Projects that implement BMP 1 and BMP 2 can utilize the screening criteria for operation emissions outlined in Table IS-8. Projects that do not exceed 1,100 metric tons per year are then screened out of further requirements. For projects that exceed 1,100 metric tons per year, then compliance with BMP 3 is also required:

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

SMAQMD's GHG construction and operational emissions thresholds for Sacramento County are shown in Table IS-8.

Table IS-9: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District Threshold of Significance for Greenhouse Gases

Land Development and Construction Projects		
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Greenhouse Gas as CO_2e	1,100 metric tons per year	1,100 metric tons per year
Stationary Source Only		
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Greenhouse Gas as CO_2e	1,100 metric tons per year	10,000 metric tons per year

Methodology

Construction related impacts would be from grading associated with the preparation of the parking area and the grading to create the water quality basin these impacts would have a correlation with the emissions associated with air quality emissions. As the project is the development of a boat and RV storage facility operational emissions would be similar to those of a parking lot where emissions would be from vehicles coming and going from the facility.

Impact Discussion

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

Construction-Generated Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The project is within the screening criteria for construction related impacts related to air quality. The project site is less than 35 acres and does not involve buildings more than 4 stories tall; demolition activities; an unusually compact construction schedule; cut-and-fill operations; or import or export of soil materials requiring a considerable amount of haul truck activity. While there will be grading of the site to create the water quality basin this would not rise to the level of significant trenching activities. Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices have also been included as a mitigation measure with which the project must comply. The project meets the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD) screening criteria for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and Ozone precursors. As such the potential GHG emissions would be less than the SMAQMD threshold of 1,100 metric tons of CO_2e.

Operational Phase Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As indicated in the *GHG Thresholds for Sacramento County*, industrial uses are not included in CARB's Scoping Plan assumptions; as such, industrial projects cannot fully rely on the proposed BMPs to address operational greenhouse gas emissions. However, the proposed project does not include new buildings and does not have parking requirements; therefore, the project will inherently not use natural gas (BMP 1) and will not require parking spaces for public use and the BMPs are not applicable to this project. Given that the project would screen out for air quality emissions and the low number of vehicle trips generated the project would not exceed the 1,100 Meteric tonne threshold for CO_2e emissions and the proposed vehicle storage facility is a permitted use consistent with the zoning code. Impacts associated with GHG emissions are ***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?

As the the project will not exceed the threshold for the generation of CO_2e the project will not have the potential to interfere with the County meeting the goals of AB 32 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020) and SB 32; therefore, the climate change impact of the project is considered ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

X. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	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 § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is currently undeveloped with industrial uses to the west and south and a mix of industrial and residential uses to the east. North of the project site are residential uses. When developed the southern portion of the site will be used to store boats and RVs and the northern portion will have a water quality basin which will separate the parking area from the residential uses.

IMPACT 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?

The project is the development of a boat and RV storage facility; while there would be materials such as gasoline, diesel fuel and other liquids (oil, etc.) these would be within the confines of the boat and vehicles' respective tanks, motors and engines. The amounts would be generally small and beyond what is within the stored vehicles, there would be no transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials on site. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

As discussed above, the amounts of potentially hazardous material would be small and the risk of upset smaller still. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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?

While the use of engines would produce air emissions, these impacts were addressed in the Air Quality section, which determined that these emissions would be le***ss than significant.***

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

The project site is not listed as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. ***No Impact***.

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

The project would be the development of a boat and RV storage facility on currently vacant land. The project will not create barriers on the exiting surrounding roadways nor block access to surrounding parcels. Therefore, the project would not impair the implementation or physically interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

The project is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

None recommended.

XI. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	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 that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. result in a 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. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

f. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Information for this section was drawn from 2615 Q Street Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study prepared by TSD Engineering, Inc. dated May 26, 2023 (Appendix D). The report analyzes the Project's proposed hydrology, overland release routing, and stormwater quality characteristics including Low Impact Development (LID) requirements and hydromodification.

The project site is within Non-Shaded Flood Zone "X" (Areas of Minimal Flood Hazard); however, the project does not include placement of a building or structure within a FEMA-designated Flood Zone or Special Flood Hazard Area (Plate IS-8)

Existing drainage patterns are shown on the Existing Shed Map and Offsite Shed Map (Plate IS-9 and Plate IS-10). Based on existing topography, three offsite sheds are routed through the project site which primarily sheet drains from south to north, to two points at the northern boundary. Runoff from the project site ultimately converges and discharges to a tributary of Dry Creek, near the north end of 26th Street, northwest from the project site. The existing sheds are more specifically described in Table IS-9.

Table IS-10: Existing Shed Descriptions

SHED Number	Shed Description
SHED O1-1	Approximately 5.96± acres of offsite, existing paved boat and RV storage west of the Project. Sheet drains from southwest to northeast toward the western boundary of the Project. Runoff from Shed O1-1 converges with Shed X1-1 and contributes to generated flow at Design Point #1.
SHED X1-2	The majority of the undeveloped project site at approximately 9.40 acres. Also includes the northern half and western half of the existing Q Street and 28th Street, respectively. Ruoff from 28th Street is collected in a roadside ditch that widens out to a larger swale through the property to the northern boundary. Shed X1-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHED O1-2	Approximately 31.31± acre offsite shed south of the Project Site. Mostly commercial/industrial uses (i.e. self-storage, boat & RV storage). Drains from south to north toward the southeast corner of the Project where it discharges to the upstream end of the roadside ditch along 28th Street, converging with Shed X1-2. Shed O1-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHED O2-2	Approximately 2.82± acre offsite shed east of the Project Site. Mostly undeveloped open space with a single-family residence at the northeast corner of Q Street and 28th Street. Drains west along Q Street and north along 28th Street where it discharges to the tail

	end of the roadside ditch on the west side of 28th Street, converging with Shed X1-2. Shed O2-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHED O3-2	Approximately 0.52± acre offsite shed northeast of the Project Site. Entirely undeveloped open space draining west where it converges with Shed X1-2. Shed O3-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.

Runoff estimates for the project site's existing conditions were determined from the Sacramento Method 10-yr and 100-yr storm events, and are provided in the Sac-Calc Sacramento Method Results (Existing Condition) in Appendix E of the Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study. Table IS-10 below summarizes the Sac-Calc results for the existing condition runoff estimates.

Plate IS-8: FEMA Nation Flood Hazard Map

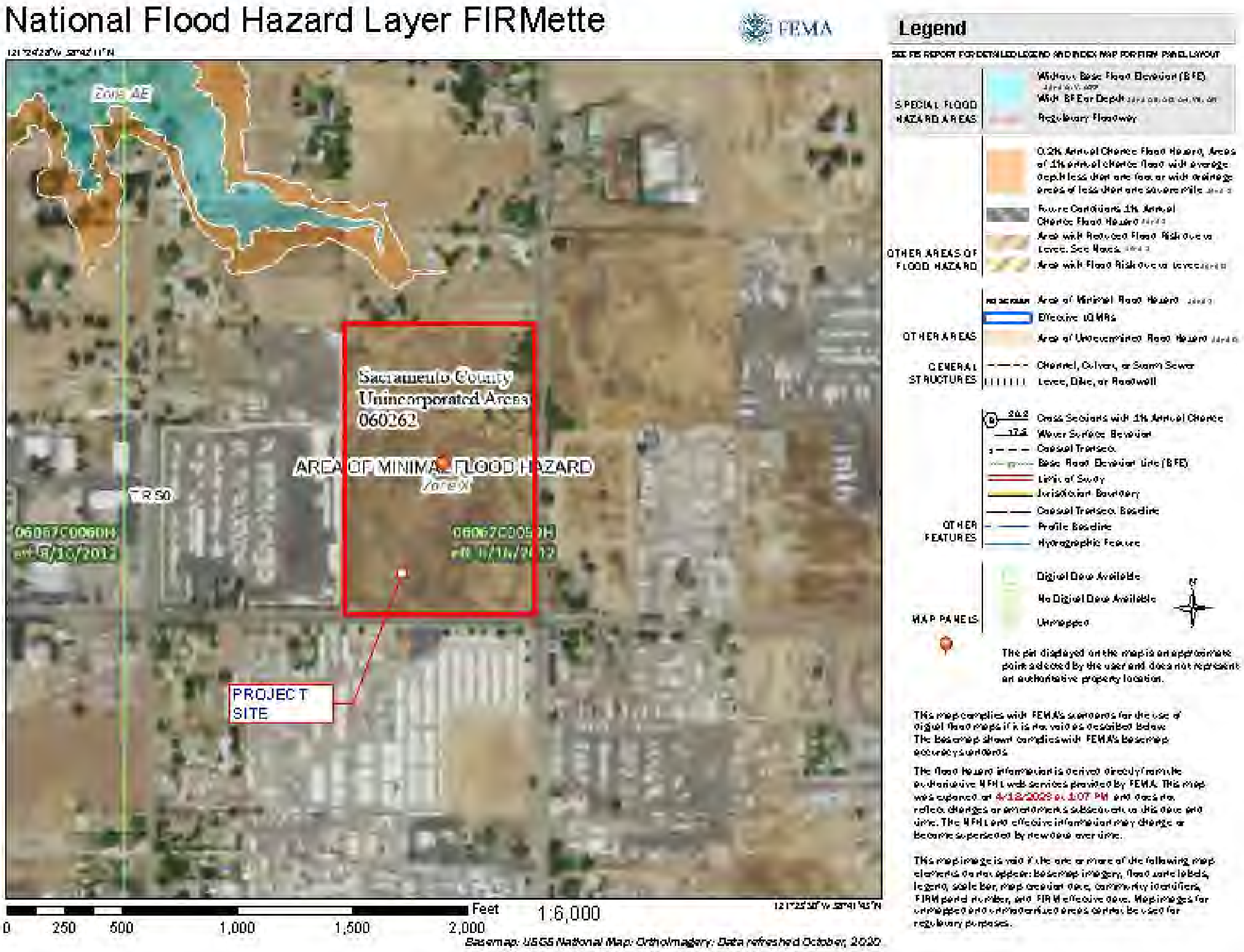


Plate IS-9: Existing Shed Map

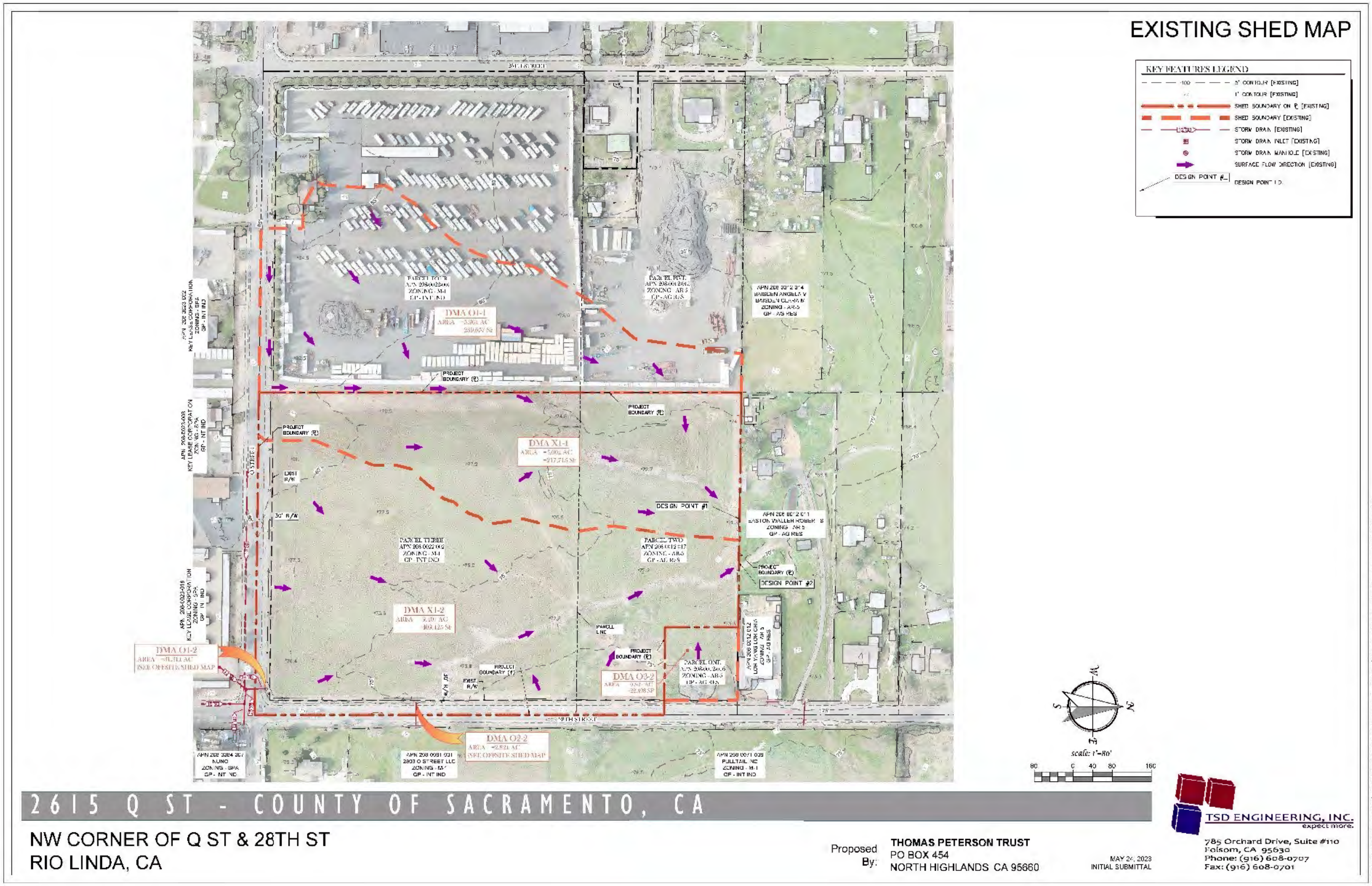


Plate IS-10: Offsite Shed Map

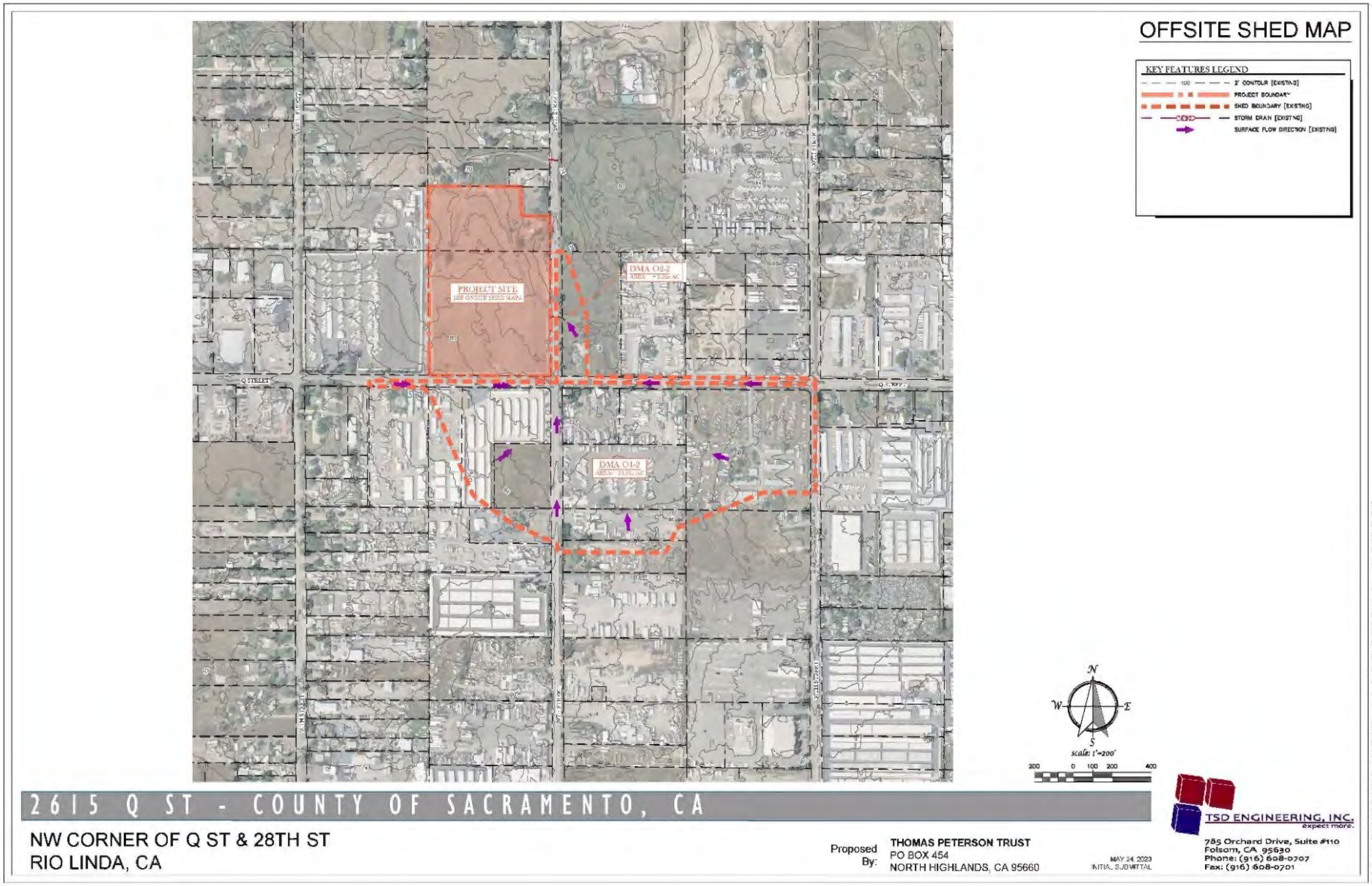


Table IS-11: Existing Peak Flow Characteristics (10 and 100 year)

Location	Q_{10} (cubic feet per second)	Q_{100} (cubic feet per second)
Design Point # 1 [SHED X1-1 & O1-1}	17.5	32
Design Point # 2 [SHEDS X1-2, O1-2, O2-2, O3-2}	77.4	137.9

DEVELOPED SITE CONDITIONS AND HYDROLOGY

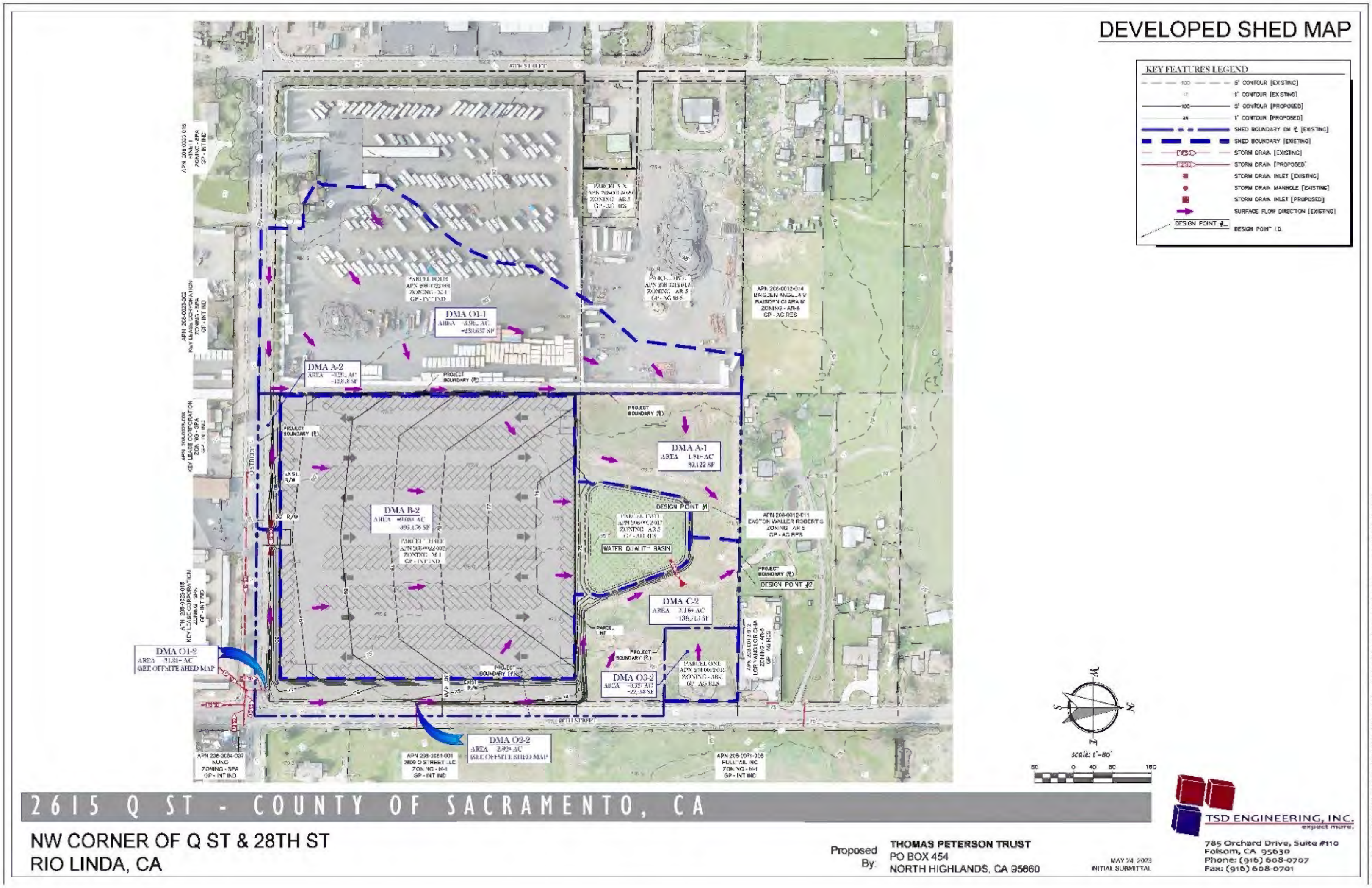
Once the site is developed, the project will maintain the existing drainage patterns (Plate IS-11). The offsite sheds will continue to be routed through the site and the project will continue to drain from south to north to the same two Design Points along the northern boundary. Beyond the project, drainage will continue on the same course to the Dry Creek Tributary as in existing condition.

The proposed site layout and finish grading were used to define the Developed Drainage Sheds. The project site was divided into four onsite sheds (A-1, A-2, B-2, & C-2). As a result of the proposed improvements, a portion of the area draining to Design Point #1 in existing condition is shifted and contributes to flows at Design Point #2. This is due to the paved surface that is directed to the bioretention basin for treatment, which discharges to Shed C-2. The Developed Sheds are more specifically described in Table IS-11.

Table IS-12: Developed Shed Descriptions

SHED Number	Shed Description
SHED A-1	Reduction of Shed X1-1 to 1.84± acres for the paving in the developed condition. Runoff from Shed A-1 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #1.
SHED A-2	0.29± acres including a portion of existing Q Street improvements. Drainage is collected in a ditch and routed to Shed C-2. Runoff from Shed A-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHED B-2	The largest onsite shed (9.08± acres) in the developed condition. Consists of the entire new paved surface and the bioretention basin. Runoff from the paved surface sheet flows south to north and is conveyed to the bioretention basin by concrete curbs as the northern end of the paved surface. An underdrain in the bioretention basin conveys flow to the drain inlet and outfall pipe out to Shed C-2. Runoff from Shed B-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHED C-2	3.18± acres including a portion of Q Street and 28th Street existing road improvements. Runoff is collected in roadside ditch and conveyed to the existing onsite swale adjacent to the proposed bioretention basin. Runoff from Shed C-2 contributes to generated flow at Design Point #2.
SHEDS O1-1, O1-2, O2-2 & O3-2	Same as existing offsite sheds. Shed O1-1 converges with Shed A-1 and contributes to generated flow at Design Point #1. Sheds O1-2, O2-2, & O3-2 converge with Shed C-2 and contribute to generated flow at Design Point #2.

Plate IS-11: Developed Sheds



Sac-Calc was also used to estimate runoff for the Developed Condition, Sacramento 10-yr and 100-yr storm events for the purpose of comparing to flows in the Existing Condition. The flow estimates are provided in the Sac-Calc Sacramento Method Results (Developed Condition). Table IS-12 below also summarizes the developed condition runoff estimates.

Table IS-13: Proposed Peak Flow Characteristics (10 and 100 Year)

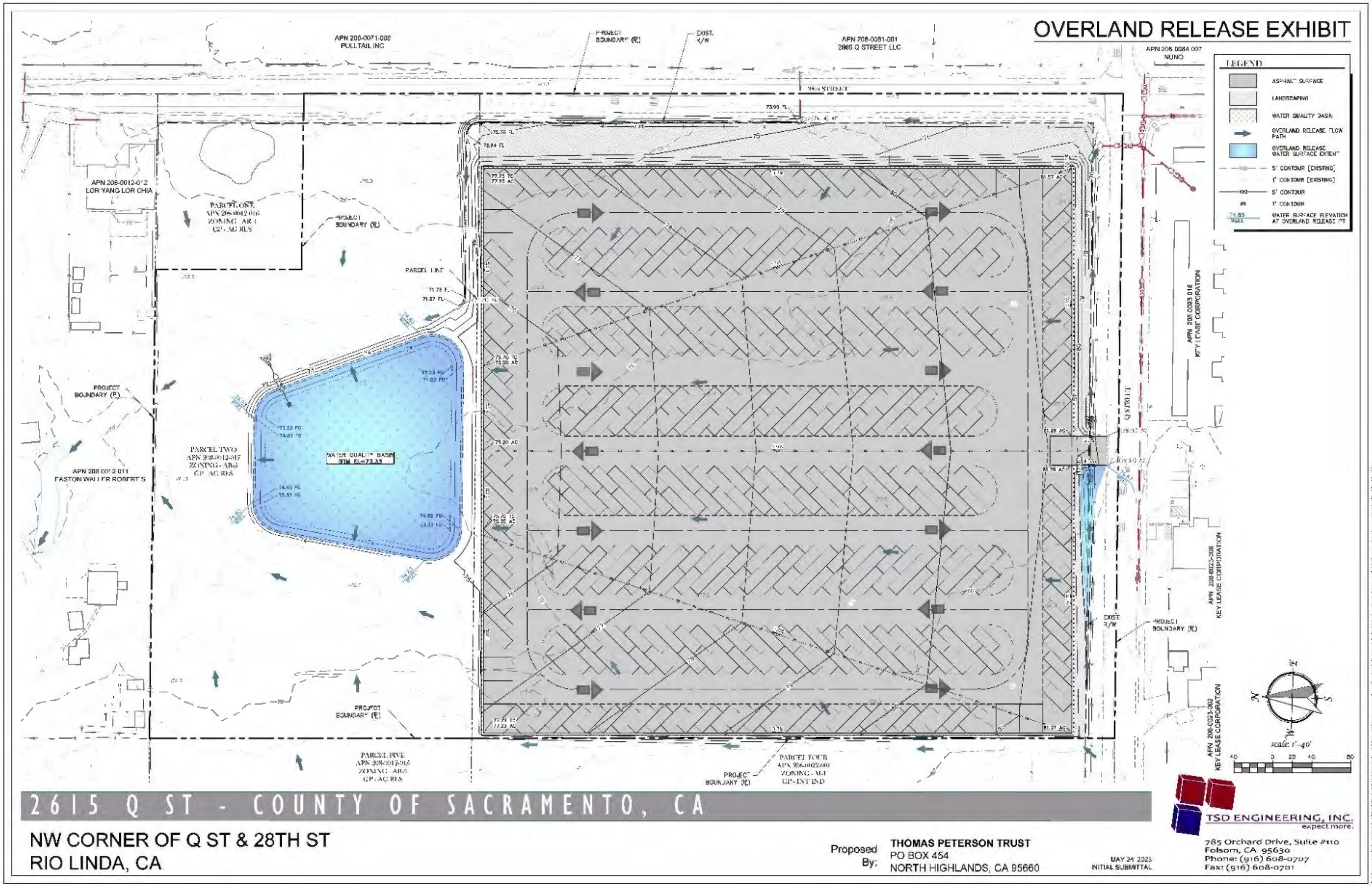
Location	Q_{10} (cubic feet per second)	Q_{100} (cubic feet per second)
Design Point # 1 [SHED A-1 & O1-1}	14.3	25.7
Design Point # 2 [SHEDS A-2, B-2, C-2, O1-2. O2-2, O3-2}	91.4	158.8

Regarding the proposed peak flow runoff rates, shown in Table IS-12, the following should be noted:

1. The above listed peak flow rates represent estimated unmitigated runoff based on proposed developed conditions.
2. Without mitigation of peak flow rates (i.e., if the detention basin were not included in the proposed project).
    a. Onsite flows are quite low relative to the offsite flows directed through the site (approximately 16% of total in existing condition, approximately 25% of total in developed condition).
    b. Drainage leaving the Project discharges directly to a tributary of Dry Creek approximately 1,500 ft away. From that point, Dry Creek is approximately 2,000 ft away.
    c. Some attenuation is provided with the proposed bioretention basin and the design to meet hydromodification requirements.

As presented in the *Sacramento County Improvement Standards*, the 100-year water surface elevation must allow for 1.2-ft of freeboard to the existing building pad elevations. For underground storm drains not designed to convey the 100-year runoff or in the event the storm drain system is inoperable, the streets are to safely route stormwater. To confirm that these requirements are met throughout, a ponding exhibit was prepared to model critical points where localized ponding might occur during the 100-yr storm event. The overland release routes have been analyzed and the results are shown on Plate IS-12.

Plate IS-12: Overland Releases(ponding)



IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

The project would use groundwater supplied by the Rio Linda Water District for landscaping; the district has indicated that there is no restriction on supply, so the project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies. The project area is not identified as being a groundwater recharge area so the project would not impede the sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

   i. *result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;*

   The proposed project will alter the existing drainage course on the property to flow north and be directed to the detention basin. A drainage study was prepared for the project and has been reviewed by the Sacramento County Department of Water Resources. The study shows how surface water flows will maintain pre-project outflow conditions. Development activities would not result in off-site drainage and flooding; therefore, impacts are ***less than significant***.

   ii. *substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;*

   See response c(i).

   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*

   See response c(i).

   iv. *impede or redirect flood flows?*

See response c(i).

d. *Would the project develop in an area that is subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?*

The project site is not located within a 200-year ULOP applicability area. ***No Impact***.

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

The project is not located in a flood hazard area nor is it near the ocean or a large body of water subject to tsunami or seiche. Therefore, the project would not be subject to inundation that could release pollutants. However, without the inclusion of the proposed water quality basin oils, and other pollutants from the trucks, vehicles and boat stored on the site could be transported by surface flows offsite. With the inclusion of the water quality basin the impact would be ***less than significant.***

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

With the implementation of the water quality basin, the project would either not create or would mitigate potential water quality impacts. As discussed in response (b) the area is not a groundwater rechange zone so there would not be an impact to groundwater recharge. Therefore, the project would not create a conflict or obstruct the implementation of any water quality control plans or groundwater management plans. Impacts would be l***ess than significant***.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

None recommended.

XII. Land Use and Planning

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

Environmental Setting

The project is located within the Rio Linda community. Land use policies and regulations for the area are governed by the Sacramento General Plan, the Rio Linda and Elverta Community Plan and the Sacramento County Zoning Code. The land use designations for the southern parcel are Intensive Industrial and M-1 Light Industrial respectively for the General Plan and Community Plan (Plate IS-13 and Plate IS-14) and for the northern parcel is designated Agricultural-Residential for the General Plan and AR-5 Agricultural Residential 5 in the Community Plan (Plate IS-13 and Plate IS-14). The southern parcel is zoned M-1 Light Industrial, and the northern parcel is AR-5 Agricultural-Residential 5 Acres (Plate IS-15).

IMPACT DISCUSSION

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project is currently undeveloped with industrial uses to the west south and east and residential uses to the north. As developed the project would not physically divide any established community. ***No Impact.***

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

The proposed project would be consistent with the policies of the Sacramento General Plan, the Rio Linda and Elverta Community Plan, and the Sacramento Zoning Code. ***No Impact***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

Plate IS-13: General Plan Land Use Designations

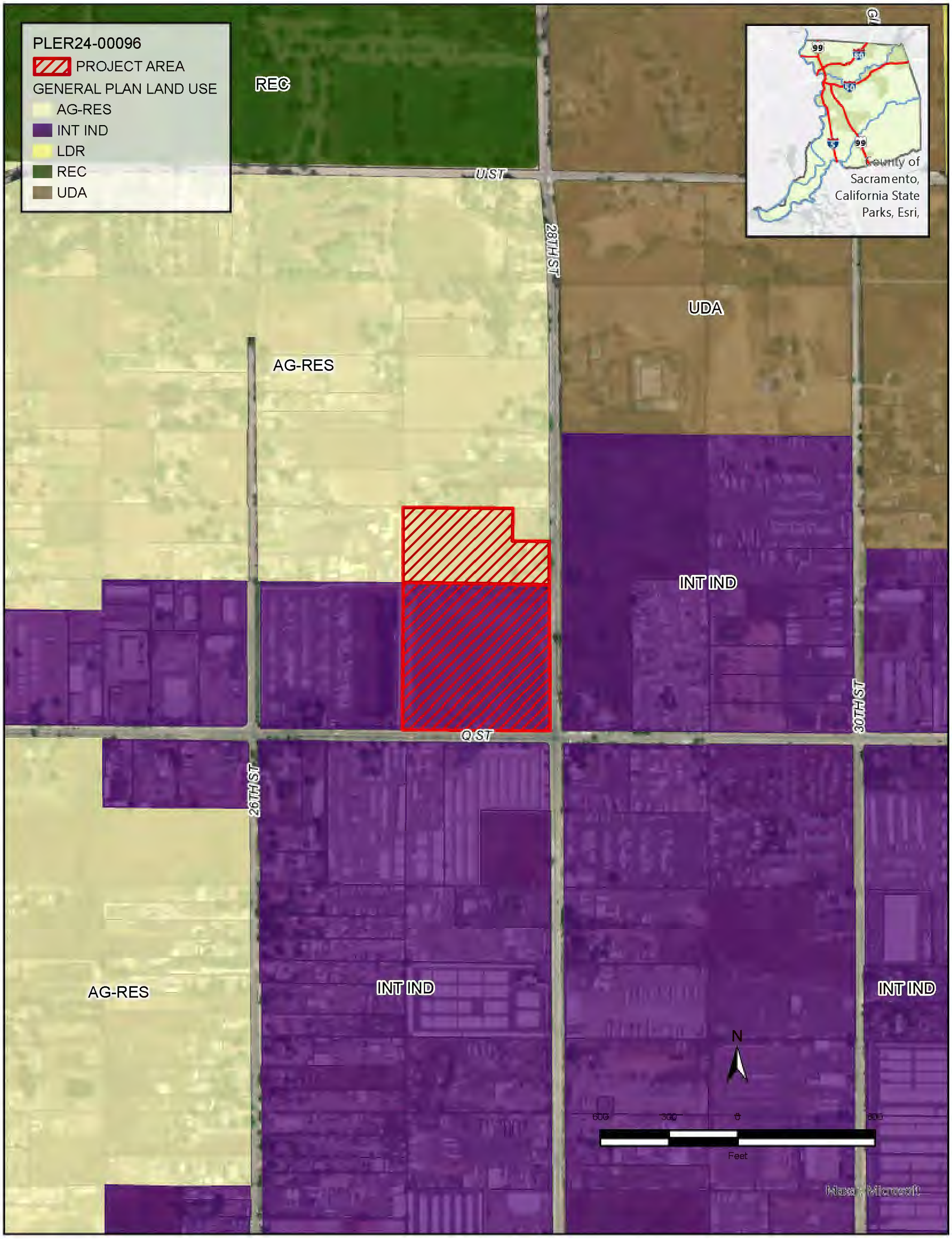


Plate IS-14: Rio Linda and Elverta Community Plan Land Use Designations

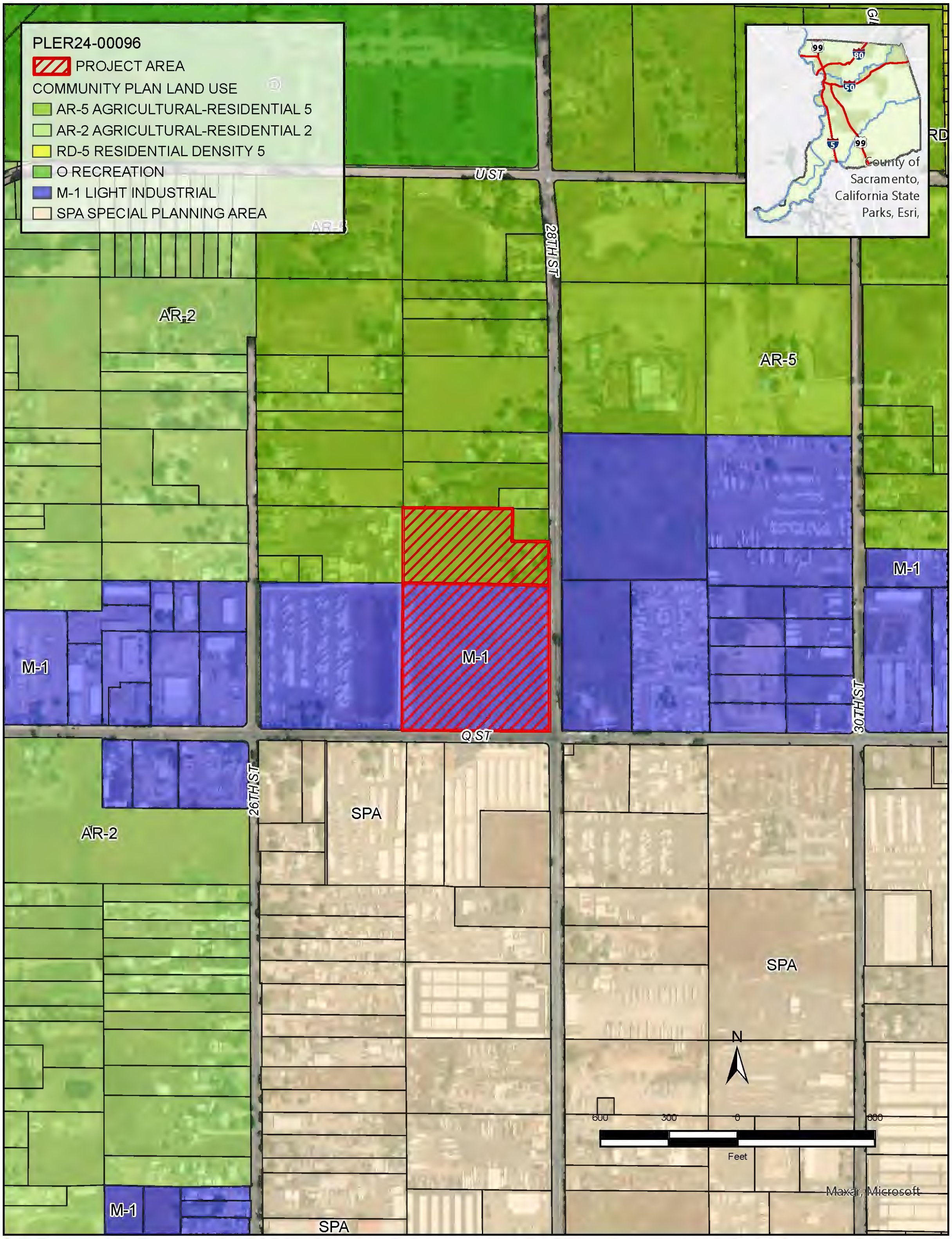
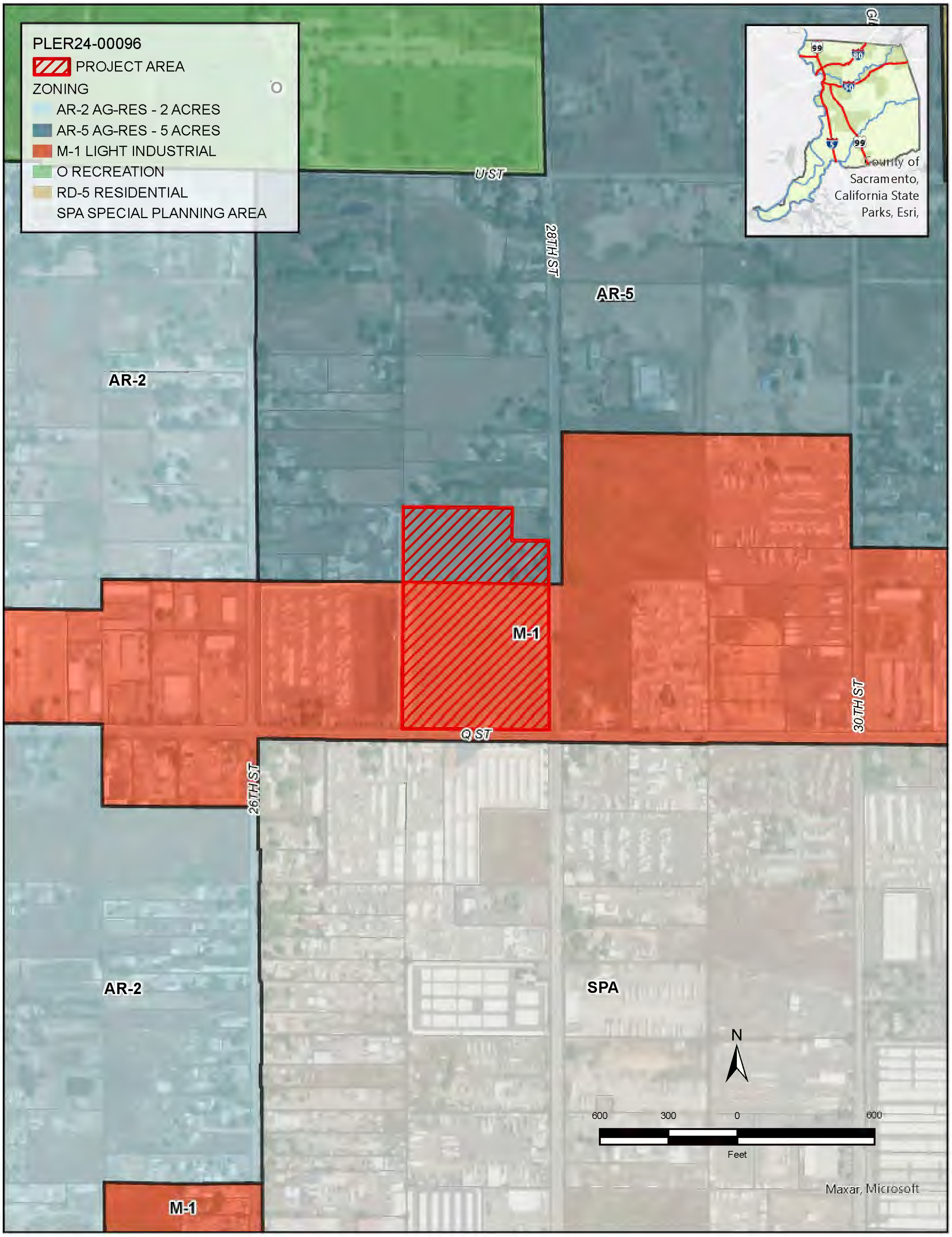


Plate IS-15: Zoning



XIII. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area, including the project site, is located in Rio Linda, a mostly urbanized unincorporated area of Sacramento County. This area does not contain significant mineral deposits or known gas regions (Sacramento County 2010a).

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

The project is outside of areas known to contain mineral resources. ***No Impact.***

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?

The project is outside of areas known to contain mineral resources. ***No Impact.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

XIV. NOISE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

SOUND, NOISE, AND ACOUSTICS

Sound is the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a liquid or gaseous medium (e.g., air). Noise is defined as sound that is unwanted (i.e., loud, unexpected, or annoying). Acoustics is the physics of sound.

The amplitude of pressure waves generated by a sound source determines the perceived loudness of that source. A logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure level in terms of decibels (dB). The threshold of human hearing (near-total silence) is approximately 0 dB. A doubling of sound energy corresponds to an increase of 3 dB. In other words, when two sources at a given location are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance from that location is approximately 3 dB higher than the sound level produced by only one of the sources. For example, if one automobile produces a sound pressure level of 70 dB when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously do not produce 140 dB; rather, they combine to produce 73 dB.

The typical human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies of the audible sound spectrum. As a consequence, when assessing potential noise impacts, sound is measured using an electronic filter that de-emphasizes the frequencies below 1,000 hertz (Hz) and above 5,000 Hz in a manner corresponding to the human ears decreased sensitivity to low and extremely high frequencies instead of the frequency mid-range. This method of frequency weighting is referred to as A-weighting and is expressed in units of A-weighted decibels (dBA). All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighting. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels and community response to noise. As discussed above, doubling sound energy results in a 3-dB increase in sound. In typical noisy environments, noise-level changes of 1 to 2 dB are generally not perceptible by the healthy human ear; however, people can begin to detect 3-dB increases in noise levels. An increase of 5 dB is generally perceived as distinctly noticeable and a 10-dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness (Caltrans 2013). The following are the sound level descriptors commonly used in environmental noise analysis:

- Equivalent sound level (L_{eq}): An average of the sound energy occurring over a specified time period. In effect, the L_{eq} is the steady-state sound level containing the same acoustical energy as the time-varying sound that actually occurs during the same period. The 1-hour, A-weighted equivalent sound level ($L_{eq[h]}$) is the energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 1-hour period.

- Maximum sound level (L_{max}): The highest instantaneous sound level measured during a specified period.

- Day-Night Noise Level (L_{dn}): The 24-hour L_{eq} with a 10 dB "penalty" applied during nighttime noise-sensitive hours, 10:00 p.m. through 7:00 a.m. The L_{dn} attempts to account for the fact that noise during this specific period of time is a potential source of disturbance with respect to normal sleeping hours.

- Statistical Descriptor (L_n): The n-percent exceeded level, L_n, is the sound pressure level exceeded for n percent of the time. The noise level exceeded n percent of a specific period of time, generally accepted as an hourly statistic. An L_{10} would be the noise level exceeded 10 % of the measurement period.

Sound from a localized source (i.e., point source) propagates uniformly outward in a spherical pattern, and the sound level attenuates (decreases) at a rate of 6 dB for each doubling of distance from a point/stationary source. Roadways and highways and, to some extent, moving trains consist of several localized noise sources on a defined path; these are treated as "line" sources, which approximate the effect of several point sources. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of 3 dB for each doubling of distance from a line source. Therefore, noise from a line source attenuates less with distance than noise from a point source with increased distance.

GROUNDBORNE VIBRATION

Groundborne vibration is energy transmitted in waves through the ground. Vibration attenuates at a rate of approximately 50 percent for each doubling of distance from the source. This approach considers only the attenuation from geometric spreading and tends to provide for a conservative assessment of vibration level at the receiver.

Vibration is an oscillatory motion that can be described in terms of the displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Vibration typically is described by its peak and root-mean-square (RMS) amplitudes. The RMS value can be considered an average value over a given time interval. The peak vibration velocity is the same as the "peak particle velocity" (PPV), generally presented in units of inches per second. PPV is the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal and is generally used to assess the potential for damage to buildings and structures. The RMS amplitude typically is used to assess human annoyance to vibration, and the abbreviation "VdB" is used in this document for vibration decibels to reduce the potential for confusion with sound decibels.

EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Noise-sensitive land uses are those uses for which quiet is an essential element of the purpose and function of the subject land use. Residential uses are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Schools, places of worship, hotels, libraries, health facilities, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses. Parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and recreation areas are also considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels.

The project site is located along Q Street and 28th Street, in an area of mixed industrial and residential uses in the unincorporated community of Rio Linda in Sacramento County. The project site is currently undeveloped so that no noise would be generated from the site. The project site is located within the approach/departure zone of McCleland Air Park and is within the airport's 60dB noise corridor along with the residences to the north and east of the project site. Beyond noise from aircraft other noise generated in the area is from traffic along Q Street and to a lesser extent traffic on 28th Street.

REGULATORY SETTING

According to the Sacramento County General Plan Policy NO-2, industrial uses within the 60-65dB contour are compatible and would be permitted. Policy NO-8 of the County's General Plan Noise Element requires that noise associated with construction activities shall adhere to the County Code requirements. Specifically, Section 6.68.090(e) addresses construction noise within the County.

The County's noise ordinance establishes maximum allowable exterior and interior noise levels for affected land uses. The ordinance generally limits exterior noise levels (measured at residential land and agricultural land uses) to a maximum of 55 dBA during any cumulative 30-minute period during the daytime hours (7 a.m.–10 p.m.), and 50 dBA during any cumulative 30-minute period during the nighttime hours (10 p.m.–7 a.m.). The ordinance sets somewhat higher noise limits for noise of shorter duration; however, noise shall not exceed 75 dBA during the day and 70 dBA at night. Activities generally considered to be exempt from the noise standards include construction activities (provided that they occur between the daytime hours of 6 a.m.–8 p.m., on weekdays, and 7 a.m.–8 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday), school athletic and entertainment events, activities conducted on public parks and playgrounds, and transportation noise.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

Project construction will result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This impact is less than significant due to the temporary nature of these activities, limits on the duration of noise, and evening and nighttime restrictions imposed by the County Noise Ordinance (Chapter 6.68 of the County Code).

Noise generated by the operation of the project would be from individuals dropping off or picking up their boat or RV. While there would be some noise generated as individuals either connect or disconnect trailers, these activities would not be concentrated in one specific area but distributed across the entirely of the parking area. In addition, the noise generated would be short term and generally low. The nearest sensitive receptor is the residence across 28th Street which is within the 60dB contour of McClellan Air Park noise is within current establish noise level and although the distance between the fence line of the project and the property line of the residence is approximately 56 feet the noise from working on trailers and alikely would not significantly increase the noise level. As discussed in the Transportation section, the number of daily trips would be less than 100; there would be no appreciable increase in the noise environment.

Therefore, project-generated noise would be ***less than significant.***

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

The project will not involve the use of pile driving or other methods that would produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels at the property boundary. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

XV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is open grassland with trees in the northeastern portion of the property. There are residences located to the north and east of the project.

IMPACT 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)?

The development of the vehicle storage facility would have employees; however, these employees would come from the existing labor pool of the County and would not result in substantial population growth; therefore, ***No Impact.***

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

The development of the project is on open land and would not displace any homes. ***No Impact***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

XVI. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
a. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire protection: the project site is served by Sacramento Metro Fire Department. The two nearest stations are Station 112 located at 6801 34th Street in North Highlands and Station 117 located at 7961 Cherry Brock Drive in Elverta. Station 112 is approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the project site and Station 117 is approximately 1.9 miles to the northwest.

Police protection: the project site is served by Sacramento County Sheriff Department. The project is located within the Department's North Division's District 1 (North West). The nearest Sheriff's station is the Garfield Station located at 5510 Garfield Avenue which is approximately 4.1 miles to the southeast of the project.

Schools: The closest school to the project site is Faith Baptist Tabernacle a private K-12 school which is 0.8 mile east of the project and the closest public school being Cyril Spinelli Elementary being 0.9-mile northeast of the project.

Parks: The closest "park" is Dry Creek Parkway located 0.6-mile northwest of the project; however, the Cherry Island Soccer Complex is approximately 0.3 mile to the north of the project.

Library: Nearest library to the project is North Highland-Antelope Library located at 4235 Antelope Rd, approximately 2 miles to the northeast.

IMPACT 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? While the proposed project would increase the level of development in the service area of Stations 112 and 117, it would not require the development of new fire protection structures or alteration to existing structures to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Police protection? The project is within the existing service area of the County Sheriff's North Division and would not require the construction of new facilities to provide services to the site, or affect response times. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

Schools? The project would generate employees, but they would be drawn from the existing area and the project would not generate new students. **No Impact.**

Parks? While there will be employees hired for the project's operation, these would come from the existing labor pool. The project would not generate new users of parks that would require the development of new facilities. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

Other public facilities? While there will be employees hired for the project's operation, these would come from the existing labor pool. The project would not generate new users of libraries or other public facilities that would require the development of new facilities. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

XVII. RECREATION

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The recreational facilities that are near the project are Cherry Island Soccer Complex which is approximately 0.3 mile to the north of the project. Cherry Island Golf Course approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the project. Both are part of the Rio Linda-Elverta Recreation and Park District. Sacramento County Regional Parks' Dry Creek Parkway is located 0.6-mile northwest of the project.

Impact 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?

While there will be employees hired for the project's operation these would come from the existing labor pool. The project would not generate new users of parks or other recreational facilities that would require the development of new or expanded facilities. Impacts would be ***less than significant.***

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?

See response XVII a.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

None recommended.

XVIII. Transportation

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**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 § 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is on the northwest corner of Q Street and 28th Street in Rio Linda. Both Q Street and 28th Street are identified as local streets in the County's Transportation Plan and there are no indications that either of these streets would change from this designation, either pre- or post-2030. There are no bus routes that serve either street, but 28th Street has a Class II bike lane. The Master Bike Plan does not include any future development of bike lanes on Q Street. Based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers, (ITE) trip generation factors of 2.21 Vehicle Trip Ends (VTE)/Acre and 6.63 VTE/Acre for Truck Parking and Storage: Cars and Trucks, respectively the number of average daily trips would be 93 trips.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

The project will be accessed from Q Street and will need to comply with any requirements set out by the County's Department of Transportation. Access from Q Street will not conflict with the existing bike lane on 28th Street. With compliance with the regulations, the project would not conflict with any existing program, plan ordinance or policy. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?

According to the Department of Transportation guidelines the proposed vehicle storage facility would be considered a Small Project as the number of daily trips generated would be less than 237 average daily trips. Therefore, the project would meet the County's screening criteria for projects that are expected to result in ***less than significant*** VMT impacts.

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)?

As proposed, the project would not create any hazards due to design and would be compatible with the existing uses of the area (i.e., urban uses that include industrial, commercial, residential and agricultural-residential). Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The project would be accessed via Q Street and includes internal circulation lanes for vehicle movement and storage. The project is sized appropriately to hold a variety of vehicle types. The project would not create bottlenecks internally or externally that would result in inadequate emergency access. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

None recommended.

XIX. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

As cited above, material for this section was drawn from the Cultural Resources Assessment: 2615 Q Street Improvement Plans prepared by Candise Vogel, Sacramento County Archaeologist dated January 9, 2025 (See Cultural Resources Environmental Setting).

REGULATORY SETTING

While the regulations described in the Cultural Resources Section (Section VI) would also be part of the regulatory setting, for brevity these are only listed by title here. Specific regulations associated with Tribal Cultural Resources are included within the appropriate regulatory section.

FEDERAL

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

See Cultural Resources Regulatory Setting Federal (Section VI)

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to conder the impact of their actions on historic properties and provide interested parties with the opportunity to comment on projects before implementation. Projects that are supported by federal grants or require federal permitting may require additional tribal consultation under Section 106.

STATE

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

See Cultural Resources Regulatory Setting California (Section VI)

ASSEMBLY BILL 52

AB-52 requires public agencies to consult with tribes during the CEQA evaluation process. Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined by Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Statutes of 2014, in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects, with cultural value to a Tribe. This revision updates CEQA Appendix G with evaluation criteria that are separate and distinct from Cultural Resources (Assembly Bill 52, Chapter 532, Statues 2014).

GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 6254(R) AND 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to "Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission." Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for "records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency."

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

See Cultural Resources Regulatory Setting California (Section VI)

LOCAL

SACRAMENTO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

Policies:

CO-150. Utilize local, state, and national resources, such as the North Central Information Center (NCIC), to assist in determining the need for a cultural resources survey during project review.

CO-154. Protection of significant [pre-contact], ethnohistoric and historic sites within open space easements to ensure that these resources are preserved in situ for perpetuity. CO-155. Native American burial sites encountered during preapproved survey or during construction shall, whenever possible, remain in situ. Excavation and reburial shall occur when in-situ preservation is not possible or when the archeological significance of the site merits excavation and recording procedure. On-site re-interment shall have priority. The project developer shall provide the burden of proof that off-site re-interment is the only feasible alternative. Re-interment shall be the responsibility of local tribal representatives.

METHODS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The County submitted a Sacred Lands File Search (SLFS) request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 19, 2024.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, codified as Section 21080.3.1 of CEQA, formal notification letters were sent to those tribes who had previously requested to be notified of Sacramento County projects on September 23, 2024. On October 17, 2024, the County received a request for consultation from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.

County staff met with tribal representatives from both tribes on October 24, 2024, and representatives requested a tribal survey to determine if there were tribal cultural resources (TCRs) present on the project site.

County staff met with Wilton Rancheria on February 18th, 2025, and representatives requested that further testing be conducted in the area of the proposed detention basin to evaluate the subsurface presence of TCRs. Additionally, Wilton Rancheria requested that mitigation measures be included for the inadvertent discovery of TCRs, including tribal monitoring at the time of construction, and a discovery treatment plan.

County staff met with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on March 25th, 2025, and representatives requested that mitigation measures be included for the inadvertent discovery of TCRs, including tribal monitoring at the time of construction, and WEAP sensitivity training provided to construction crews by the on-site monitor. Consultation with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians and with Wilton Rancheria was closed on May 22, 2025.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Representatives from Wilton Rancheria and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians subjected the approximate 13-acre project site on December 2, 2024, to a Tribal Cultural Resources survey. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface tribal cultural resources. Vegetation and watercourses were inspected for potential ecological resources.

EXTENDED PHASE I INVESTIGATION

On April 8-9th, 2025, the applicant's consultant Pinion Heritage Inc. conducted hand auger testing throughout the northern section of the project site to determine the presence/absence of TCRs. Wilton Rancheria requested that the testing continue to the maximum extent of the detention basin (nine feet)- however, impermeable hard pan was reached between 30-90 cm (1-3 feet) below surface level throughout the APE and testing was terminated.

RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

On January 15, 2025, the NAHC responded that there was a negative SLFS for the project site.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Tribal surveyors from Wilton Rancheria and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians both confirmed the isolated ground stone to be a potential TCR, and that its presence suggests additional TCRs could exist within the watercourse areas as in-situ or displaced deposits.

EXTENDED PHASE I INVESTIGATION

All augured units were negative for TCRs and subsurface testing did not provide indications of potential buried sites. This does not eliminate the possibility that subsurface TCRs exist, as testing was terminated before achieving the maximum depth of the proposed project. Though a full occupation site beneath the hard pan is unlikely, the possibility for the existence of isolated tribal cultural resources still exists and are of value to Wilton Rancheria and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians.

IMPACT DISCUSSION:

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

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

As discussed in Section VI, Cultural Resources. Based on the findings from the tribal survey, and consultation with Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, the potential for impacts to TCRs was potentially significant. The recommended Tribal Cultural Resources mitigation measures (TCR-1 and TCR-2) will mitigate this impact. Measures include presence of tribal monitors during ground disturbance, and requirements for addressing unanticipated discoveries of any TCRs. With mitigation the impacts to TCRs would be ***less than significant***.

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

See response XIX a.i.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

TCR-1: COMPENSATED CONSTRUCTION MONITORING BY OFFICIAL TRIBAL MONITOR

The project is required to retain an official tribal monitor from the Wilton Rancheria to observe all ground disturbance activities to occur during the construction phase in accordance with the approved treatment plan:

1. **Communication Protocols for Monitoring**: The applicant shall develop a set of communication protocols, to the satisfaction of the County and tribes, to identify all points of contact and to ensure that tribes are notified when the applicant will proceed with authorized construction activities. Points of contact will be established for the applicant,

construction supervisor, monitoring tribes, and County Archaeologist, and the contact numbers and email addresses must be documented and shared among all parties. These shall be included in the Tribal Monitoring and Discovery Treatment Plan. Points of contact are responsible for identifying backup representatives in the event they are unable to perform due to an absence or other reasons.

2. **Tribal Monitoring**: All construction-related ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a qualified tribal representative from Wilton Rancheria on this project to ensure that the procedures outlined in the Tribal Monitoring and Discovery Treatment Plan are addressed expeditiously and in accordance with the plan. The requirements for a monitor should be inclusive of all day and night construction activity that has the potential to result in ground disturbance. "Ground-disturbing activity" is defined herein as any activities that have the potential to disturb soil beyond that which was reasonably visible to tribal representatives and archaeologists during the pre-project pedestrian survey. This includes grading; trenching; excavation for below-ground utility installation or foundation work; and any other below-the-ground activities. Monitoring is not required for backfilling of previously excavated areas, placement of equipment into excavated areas, reseeding, or revegetation, re-grading or contouring of soil that was previously monitored, or for any aboveground project activity or construction that does not include ground disturbance, but monitors are allowed to observe upon request.

TCR-2: WORKER ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PROGRAM (WEAP) TRAINING

The Tribal Monitor shall be afforded the opportunity to train all crew members and contractors prior to earth-moving activities on the protection of sensitive tribal cultural resources. Workers will be trained to halt work if archaeological or tribal cultural resources are encountered during construction.

XX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	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. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The project site is currently undeveloped so there is no water, electricity, or natural gas use, and does not generate either wastewater or solid waste. Within the area of the project site, water is supplied by Rio Linda Elverta Water District with electricity being supplied by Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and natural gas by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). Solid waste disposal is Sacramento County Waste Management & Recycling (Kiefer Landfill). As for wastewater, the northern parcel is outside the Urban Policy Area (UPA) and is outside the service area of Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer), while the southern parcel is within both the UPA and SacSewer service area. These utility service providers do not have any current issues in providing services to the existing uses in the area.

Impact 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?

The project does not include an office space so no natural gas service, wastewater or telecommunication facilities would be required. While there is no office that would require water service, the site will include landscaping that will be irrigated; therefore, water will be used on site. Likewise, electrical service will be needed for security and safety lighting, as well as gate opening equipment. While the project will use water and electricity, the amount required would not result in the need for new or relocation of facilities beyond connection to existing infrastructure within the adjacent street. Impacts would be ***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?

Rio Linda Elverta Water District has a 16-inch water line along Q street and has no restrictions in providing service to the project. While the District can service the project's landscaping with water now and in the foreseeable future, the District's primary water source is groundwater so they have an active conservation program to reduce water usage for landscaping. Therefore, while not a mitigation measure, it is recommended that the project use low flow or drip irrigation systems to water the project landscaping. Impacts to water supply would be ***less than significant***.

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

The project is not to be manned or have an on-site office space. Therefore, the project would not require connection to the wastewater treatment system. ***No impact***.

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?

The project consists of a vehicle storage facility and would generate a small amount of solid waste Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050. ***Impacts would be less than significant.***

e. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?

The project includes the development of a storm water detention basin for water quality and drainage, the impacts of which are discussed in Section XI. With the implementation of the detention basin impacts would be ***less than significant.***

f. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?

The project will not use natural gas. The project will require connection to existing electrical infrastructure; however, connection would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

The project is the development of a vehicle storage facility that would generate a minimum amount of solid waste, but would comply with all reductions, statues and regulations. ***No Impact***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

No recommended mitigation.

XXI. WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	**Potentially Significant**	**Less than Significant with Mitigation**	**Less than Significant**	**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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is undeveloped land. The site's vegetation consists of grasslands with weedy plants and trees located in the northeastern corner of the property. Surrounding the project are roadways with industrials uses to the west and south, with open space and scattered residences to the north and east. The project site is within a local responsibility area and is approximately 14 miles west of the nearest state responsibility area, or an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zone.

IMPACT DISCUSSION

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

The project is well outside of any state responsibility area, or an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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?

The project is well outside of any state responsibility area, or an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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?

The project is well outside of any state responsibility area, or an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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?

The project is well outside of any state responsibility area, or an area classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

Environmental Mitigation Measures

None recommended.

XXII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☒	☐
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

IMPACT DISCUSSION

a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Although there are potential impacts to biological resources including wetland habitat and nesting trees these impacts have been reduced by mitigation to ***less than significant*** levels.

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.)

The impacts of the project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts as the area is planned for development and the project would be consistent with the past, present and potential future development of the area. Cumulative impacts would be ***less than significant***.

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

As shown in the responses above, the proposed development of a boat and RV storage facility would not result in substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. ***Less than significant***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures (AQ-1, BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-8, BIO-9, CUL-1, TCR-1 and TCR-2) are critical to ensure that identified significant impacts of the project are reduced to a level of less than significant. Pursuant to Section 15074.1(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, each of these measures must be adopted exactly as written unless both of the following occur: (1) A public hearing is held on the proposed changes; (2) The hearing body adopts a written finding that the new measure is equivalent or more effective in mitigating or avoiding potential significant effects and that it in itself will not cause any potentially significant effect on the environment.

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

Applicant: ______________________________ Date: ____________________

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

Comply with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the 2615 Q Street Improvement Plans as follows:

1. It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant to reimburse the County for all expenses incurred in the implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), including any necessary enforcement actions. The applicant shall pay an initial deposit of **$8,500.00**, which includes administrative costs of **$1,097.00**. Over the course of the project, the Division of Planning and Environmental Review will regularly conduct cost accounting and submit invoices to the applicant when the County monitoring costs exceed the initial deposit.

2. Until the MMRP has been recorded and the administrative portion of the MMRP fee has been paid, no final parcel map or final subdivision map for the subject property shall be approved. Until the balance of the MMRP fee has been paid, no encroachment, grading, building, sewer connection, water connection or occupancy permit from Sacramento County shall be approved.

LIST OF PREPARERS

LEAD AGENCY

Environmental Coordinator: Julie Newton

Senior Planner: Michelle Nagao

Project Leader: Kurt Steinert

Office Manager: Kimberly Reading

Administrative Support: Justin Maulit

REFERENCES/CITATIONS

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