



Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number:** PLNP2021-00036
2. **Title and Short Description of Project:** 3103 Garden Highway Cottage

The project consists of an entitlement request for a **Use Permit** for a new single-family residence on an approximately 0.57-acre parcel within the boundaries of the Garden Highway Special Planning Area (SPA). The project proposes the construction of a 2,400 square foot single-family residence including two bedrooms, 1.5 bathrooms, a kitchen, a great room, and a game room. The development plans also include a 780 square foot garage, 360 square foot deck (main floor), and a 300 square foot patio (second floor). The dwelling is proposed on a pier and grade beam foundation. The existing on-site shed will be demolished prior to construction of the proposed single-family residence.
3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 225-0200-0021
4. **Location of Project:** The project site is located at 3103 Garden Highway, on the Sacramento River in the unincorporated Natomas Community in Sacramento County.
5. **Project Applicant:** Roberta Style
6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:
 - a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
 - b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
 - c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
 - d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.
8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento County Office of Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office of Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.

[Original Signature on File]

Joelle Inman

Environmental Coordinator
County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLNP2021-00036

NAME: 3103 Garden Highway Cottage

LOCATION: The project site is located at 3103 Garden Highway, on the Sacramento River in the unincorporated Natomas Community in Sacramento County.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 225-0200-0021

OWNER/APPLICANT: Roberta Style

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of an entitlement request for a **Use Permit** for a new single-family residence on an approximately 0.57-acre parcel within the boundaries of the Garden Highway Special Planning Area (SPA).

The project proposes the construction of a 2,400 square foot single-family residence including two bedrooms, 1.5 bathrooms, a kitchen, a great room, and a game room. The development plans also include a 780 square foot garage, 360 square foot deck (main floor), and a 300 square foot patio (second floor). The dwelling is proposed on a pier and grade beam foundation. The existing on-site shed will be demolished prior to construction of the proposed single-family residence. The project vicinity is included as Plate IS-1, the project location is included as Plate IS-2, and the project site map is included as Plate IS-3.

Plate IS-1: Project Location Map

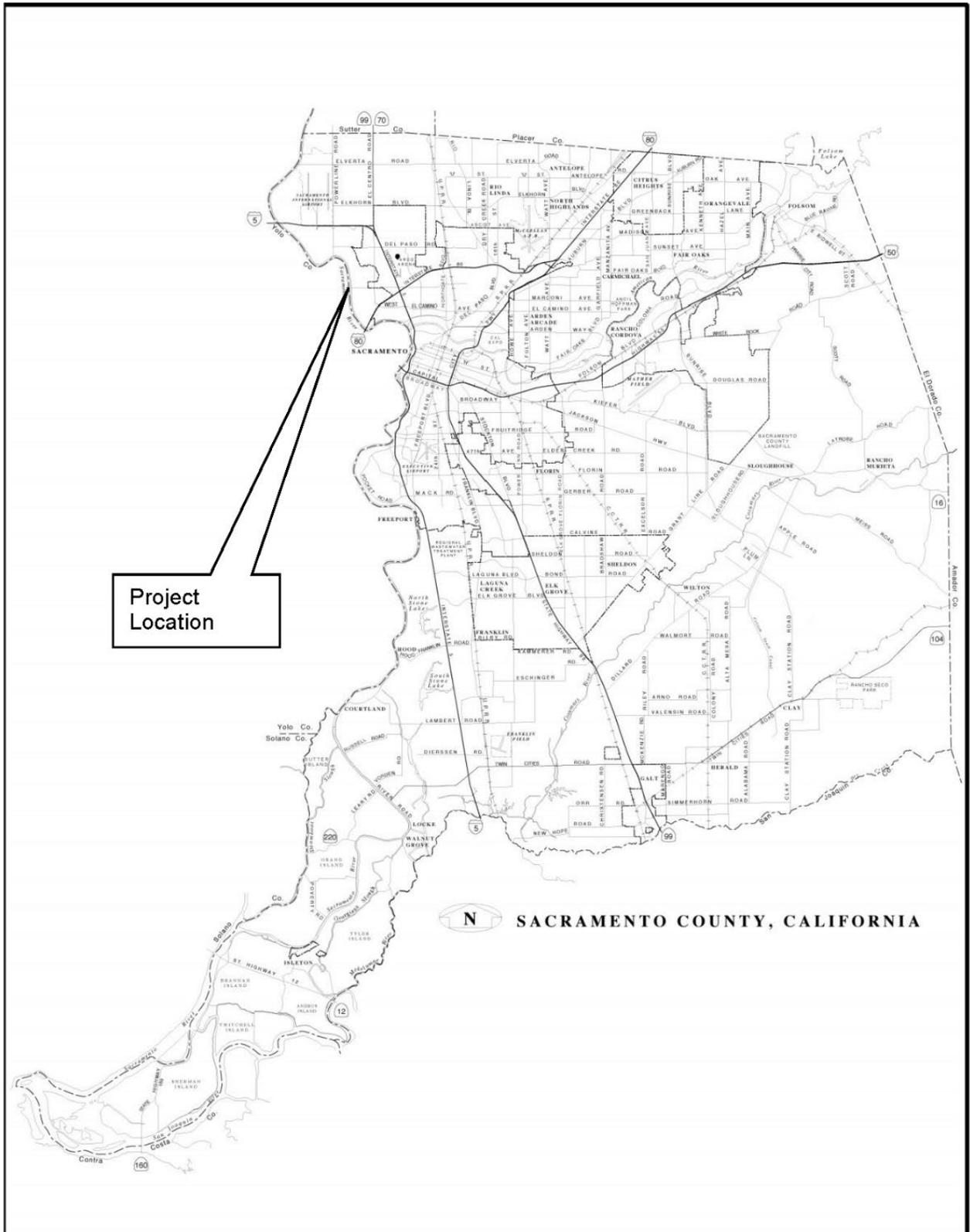
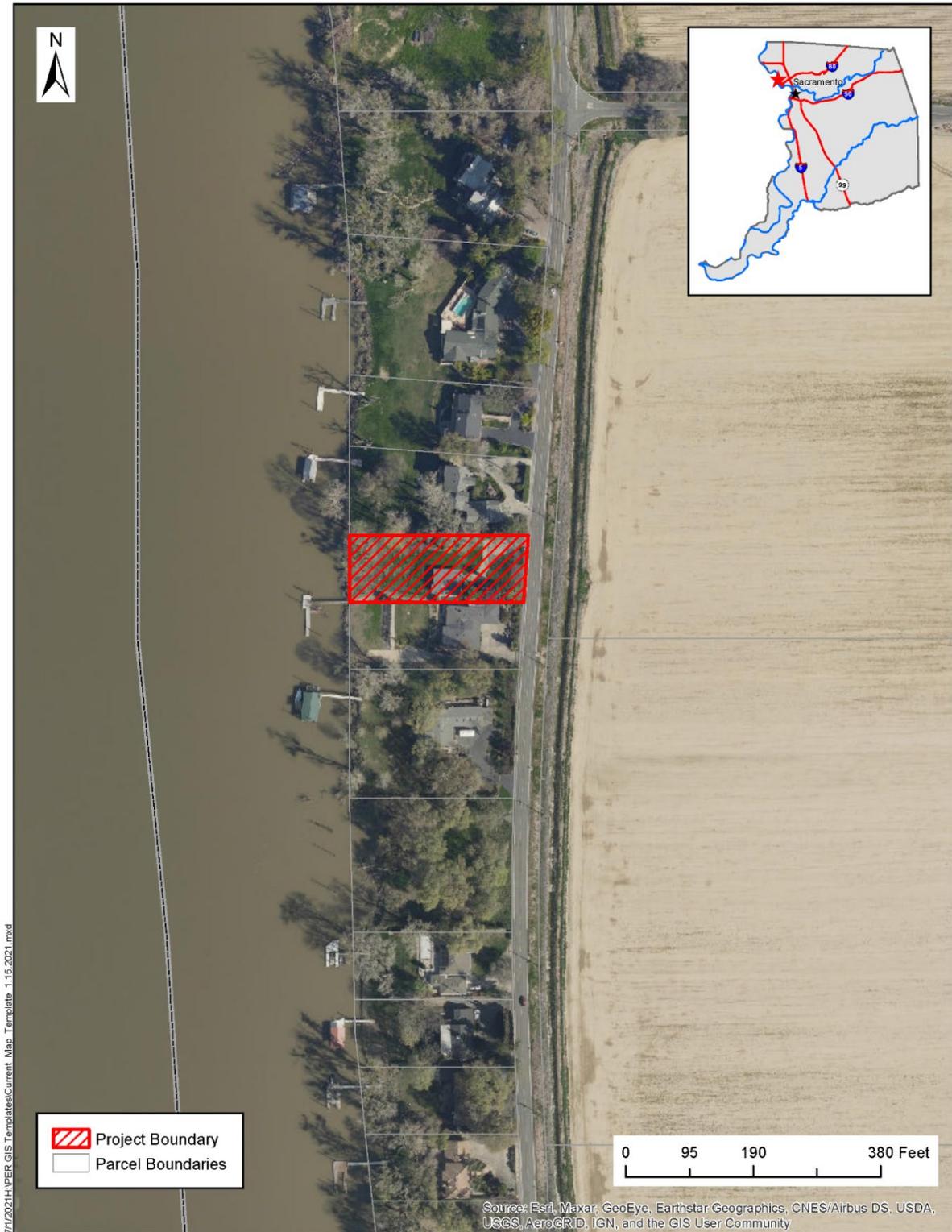


Plate IS-2: Project Vicinity Map



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3103 Garden Highway is a partially developed parcel in the Garden Highway SPA. The property is bound by the Sacramento River to the west, includes the Sacramento River East Levee, and is bordered by parcels containing single-family homes on the north and south. The parcel is subject to periodic, temporary flooding of the Sacramento River and contains an existing structure on the southern property line that would be demolished.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

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

BACKGROUND

The application is subject to planning entitlements from Sacramento County for compliance with the Garden Highway SPA. The applicant will be required to coordinate with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB) to conduct geotechnical testing on the parcel. The Sacramento River East Levee is located on the subject parcel is USACE Civil Work. Permission to implement the project on a Civil Work must be obtained from the USACE pursuant to compliance with Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, codified at 33 United States Code (USC) 408 (Section 408). Construction on the parcel is also subject to permitting from the CVFPB.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

LAND USE

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

- Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

PROJECT IMPACTS

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

The proposed project would require a use permit in order to construct a single-family home due to fact that the 24,865 square-foot property is smaller than the 26,500 square-foot minimum as described in the development standards of Section 501-257 in the Garden Highway SPA. As the property was not developed with residential land uses prior to October 4, 1978, the project would be subject to these development standards. The property and the proposed project would comply with all other development standards listed and the proposed project would comply with the existing zoning of the site. Therefore, with the issuance of the use permit, the proposed project would be compliant with the Garden Highway SPA.

The project site is zoned for single-family residential and the proposed project would remove the existing structure onsite and replace it with a single-family residence that would comply with all setbacks and restrictions. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not conflict with any Garden Highway SPA policies other than the square-foot minimum, which is addressed under the use permit request. Individual environmental impacts not specifically addressed in the Garden Highway SPA are addressed in this document under the appropriate topical heading. All potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of project-specific mitigation. With approval of the use permit, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact with regards to potential conflict with the Garden Highway SPA.

AESTHETICS

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

- Substantially alter existing viewsheds such as scenic highways, corridors or vistas?

PROJECT IMPACTS

Would the project substantially alter existing viewsheds such as scenic highways, corridors or vistas?

The Garden Highway is identified as a scenic corridor in the Circulation Element of the General Plan. Garden Highway is not an official state scenic highway established pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 260) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of the Streets and Highways Code. To preserve and enhance the scenic qualities of the scenic corridor, which runs along the crown of the Sacramento River levee from the Sacramento City limits north to the Placer County line, the Garden Highway SPA includes development standards that must be met for new construction. Compliance with the development standards, which permit residential development on the river side of the levee, include specifications for setbacks and height limits, and encourage vegetative screening of homes along the corridor will preserve the quiet residential atmosphere of the corridor. Development of the site as a single-family residence would be consistent with the planned development and zoning of the site. The construction of the single family home would be similar to the existing structure on site as well as the

single-family homes to the north and south of the project site. Therefore, impacts to aesthetics will be ***less than significant***.

AIR QUALITY

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

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

AIR QUALITY SETTING

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 SMAQMD's 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, 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, PM₁₀, 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).

PROJECT IMPACTS

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

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-1 and Table IS-2.

Table IS-1: 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 | 0.97 | 0.0053% | 18419 |
| Hospital Admissions, Asthma | 0 - 64 | 0.074 | 0.065 | 0.0035% | 1846 |
| Hospital Admissions, All Respiratory | 65 - 99 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.0011% | 19644 |
| Cardiovascular | | | | | |
| Hospital Admissions, All Cardiovascular (less Myocardial Infarctions) | 65 - 99 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.00053% | 24037 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal | 18 - 24 | 0.00013 | 0.000086 | 0.0023% | 4 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal | 25 - 44 | 0.0091 | 0.0082 | 0.0027% | 308 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal | 45 - 54 | 0.019 | 0.017 | 0.0023% | 741 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal | 55 - 64 | 0.030 | 0.027 | 0.0022% | 1239 |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction, Nonfatal | 65 - 99 | 0.096 | 0.083 | 0.0017% | 5052 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Mortality, All Cause | 30 - 99 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.0035% | 44766 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>Guidance to Address the Friant Ranch Ruling for CEQA Projects in the Sac Metro Air District</i>. | | | | | |

Table IS-2: 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 | 0.079 | 0.058 | 0.00029% | 19644 |
| Emergency Room Visits, Asthma | 0 - 17 | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.0059% | 5859 |
| Emergency Room Visits, Asthma | 18 - 99 | 0.67 | 0.54 | 0.0043% | 12560 |
| Mortality | | | | | |
| Mortality, Non-Accidental | 0 - 99 | 0.049 | 0.038 | 0.00012% | 30386 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>Guidance to Address the Friant Ranch Ruling for CEQA Projects in the Sac Metro Air District</i>. | | | | | |

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).

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 for health risks, this data is presented for informational purposes and does not represent an attempt to arrive at any level-of-significance conclusions.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

- Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?
- Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?
- Develop in an area that is subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?
- Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?
- Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?
- Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?

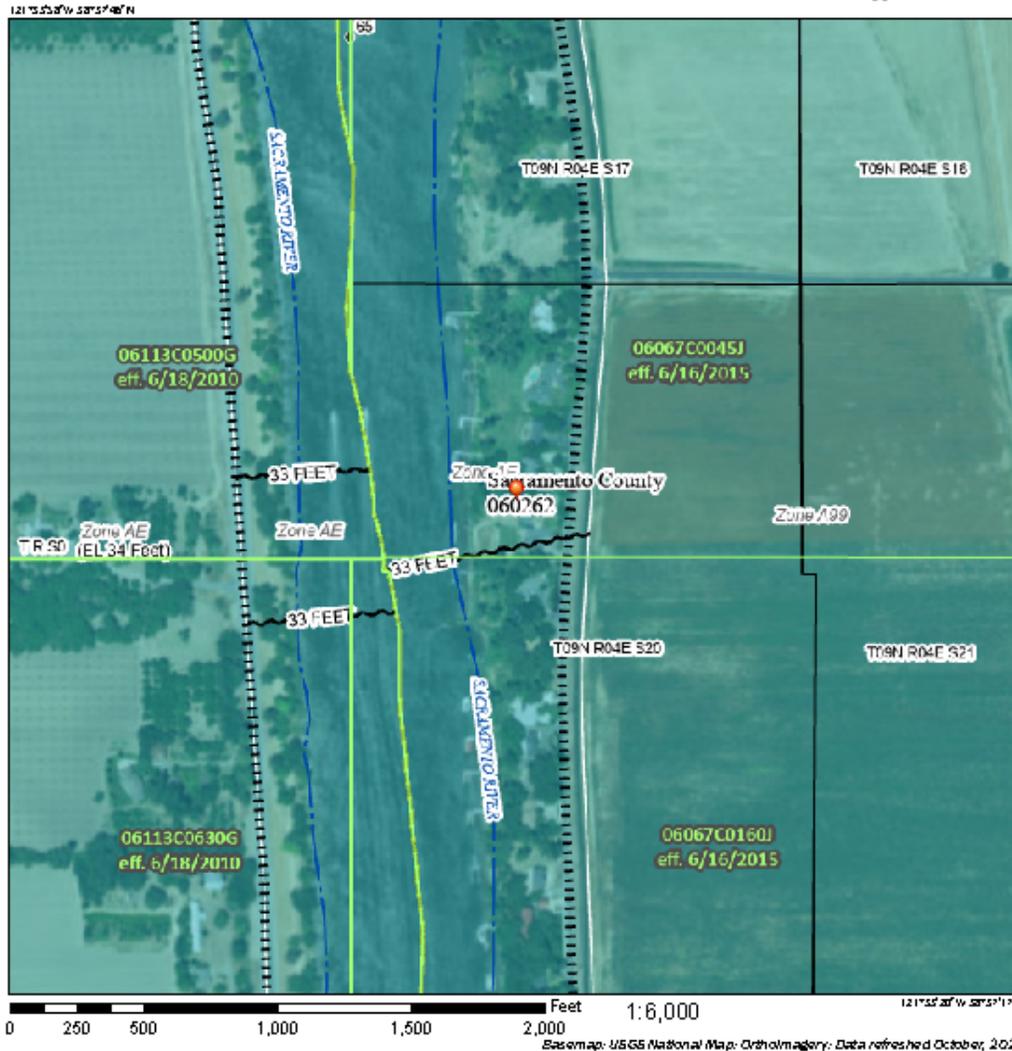
PROJECT IMPACTS

Would the Project develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area; place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain; or develop in an area that is subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP); or expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The project is located in the 100-year floodplain (Flood Zone AE) as identified in FEMA flood zone map 06067C0045J (Plate IS-4). Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the proposed structure shall meet minimum floor elevation (100-year and 200-year), levee setback, and other applicable requirements set forth by the current Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance. Grading or improvement plans, if required, shall comply with current Improvement Standards and Floodplain Management Ordinance, all applicable requirements set forth by the latest version of the Stormwater Quality Design Manual for the Sacramento Region, and applicable state and federal law. Therefore, impacts to the hydrology of the Natomas basin will be ***less than significant***.

Plate IS-4: 100 Year Floodplain

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS | | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, X, Z |
| | | With BFE and Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, HC, AT |
| | | Regulatory Floodway |
| OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD | | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% Annual Chance Flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone F |
| | | Future Candidates 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone F |
| | | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee, See Note 1 Zone F |
| | | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D |
| OTHER AREAS | | Area of Minimal Road Hazard Zone F |
| | | Effective UMRs |
| | | Area of Unimproved Road Hazard Zone D |
| GENERAL STRUCTURES | | Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer Levee, Dike, or Retention Wall |
| | | |
| OTHER FEATURES | | Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation |
| | | Crossal Transects |
| | | Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE) |
| | | Limit of Study |
| | | Jurisdiction Boundary |
| OTHER FEATURES | | Crossal Transect Baseline |
| | | Profile Baseline |
| OTHER FEATURES | | Hydrographic Feature |
| | | Digital Data Available |
| MAP PANELS | | No Digital Data Available |
| | | Unmapped |

The plot displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an exclusive property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is as valid as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was updated on 02/20/2025 at 12:43 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is valid if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map coordinate data, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unimproved areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Would the Project create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?

Construction on undeveloped land exposes bare soil, which can be mobilized by rain or wind and displaced into waterways or become an air pollutant. Construction equipment can also track mud and dirt onto roadways, where rains will wash the sediment into storm drains and thence into surface waters. After construction is complete, various other pollutants generated by site use can also be washed into local waterways. These pollutants include, but are not limited to, vehicle fluids, heavy metals deposited by vehicles, and pesticides or fertilizers used in landscaping.

Sacramento County has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by Regional Water Board. The Municipal Stormwater Permit requires the County to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable and to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges. The County complies with this permit in part by developing and enforcing ordinances and requirements to reduce the discharge of sediments and other pollutants in runoff from newly developing and redeveloping areas of the County.

The County has established a Stormwater Ordinance (Sacramento County Code 15.12). The Stormwater Ordinance prohibits the discharge of unauthorized non-stormwater to the County's stormwater conveyance system and local creeks. It applies to all private and public projects in the County, regardless of size or land use type. In addition, Sacramento County Code 16.44 (Land Grading and Erosion Control) requires private construction sites disturbing one or more acres or moving 350 cubic yards or more of earthen material to obtain a grading permit. To obtain a grading permit, project proponents must prepare and submit for approval an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan describing erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented during construction to prevent sediment from leaving the site and entering the County's storm drain system or local receiving waters. Construction projects not subject to SCC 16.44 are subject to the Stormwater Ordinance (SCC 15.12) described above.

In addition to complying with the County's ordinances and requirements, construction sites disturbing one or more acres are required to comply with the State's General Stormwater Permit for Construction Activities (CGP). CGP coverage is issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml and enforced by the Regional Water Board. Coverage is obtained by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Board prior to construction and verified by receiving a WDID#. The CGP requires preparation and implementation of a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that must be kept on site at all times for review by the State inspector.

Applicable projects applying for a County grading permit must show proof that a WDID # has been obtained and must submit a copy of the SWPPP. Although the County has no enforcement authority related to the CGP, the County does have the authority to ensure

sediment/pollutants are not discharged and is required by its Municipal Stormwater Permit to verify that SWPPPs include the minimum components.

The project must include an effective combination of erosion, sediment and other pollution control BMPs in compliance with the County ordinances and the State's CGP.

Erosion controls should always be the first line of defense, to keep soil from being mobilized in wind and water. Examples include stabilized construction entrances, tackified mulch, 3-step hydroseeding, spray-on soil stabilizers and anchored blankets. Sediment controls are the second line of defense; they help to filter sediment out of runoff before it reaches the storm drains and local waterways. Examples include rock bags to protect storm drain inlets, staked or weighted straw wattles/fiber rolls, and silt fences.

In addition to erosion and sediment controls, the project must have BMPs in place to keep other construction-related wastes and pollutants out of the storm drains. Such practices include, but are not limited to: filtering water from dewatering operations, providing proper washout areas for concrete trucks and stucco/paint contractors, containing wastes, managing portable toilets properly, and dry sweeping instead of washing down dirty pavement.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to verify that the proposed BMPs for the project are appropriate for the unique site conditions, including topography, soil type and anticipated volumes of water entering and leaving the site during the construction phase. In particular, the project proponent should check for the presence of colloidal clay soils on the site. Experience has shown that these soils do not settle out with conventional sedimentation and filtration BMPs. The project proponent may wish to conduct settling column tests in addition to other soils testing on the site, to ascertain whether conventional BMPs will work for the project.

If sediment-laden or otherwise polluted runoff discharges from the construction site are found to impact the County's storm drain system and/or Waters of the State, the property owner will be subject to enforcement action and possible fines by the County and the Regional Water Board.

Project compliance with requirements outlined above, as administered by the County and the Regional Water Board will ensure that project-related erosion and pollution impacts are ***less than significant***.

Would the Project create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?

Development and urbanization can increase pollutant loads, temperature, volume and discharge velocity of runoff over the predevelopment condition. The increased volume, increased velocity, and discharge duration of stormwater runoff from developed areas has the potential to greatly accelerate downstream erosion and impair stream habitat in natural drainage systems. Studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the degree of imperviousness of an area and the degradation of its receiving waters. These

impacts must be mitigated by requiring appropriate runoff reduction and pollution prevention controls to minimize runoff and keep runoff clean for the life of the project.

The County requires that projects include source and/or treatment control measures on selected new development and redevelopment projects. Source control BMPs are intended to keep pollutants from contacting site runoff. Examples include “No Dumping-Drains to Creek/River” stencils/stamps on storm drain inlets to educate the public, and providing roofs over areas likely to contain pollutants, so that rainfall does not contact the pollutants. Treatment control measures are intended to remove pollutants that have already been mobilized in runoff. Examples include vegetated swales and water quality detention basins. These facilities slow water down and allow sediments and pollutants to settle out prior to discharge to receiving waters. Additionally, vegetated facilities provide filtration and pollutant uptake/adsorption. The project proponent should consider the use of “low impact development” techniques to reduce the amount of imperviousness on the site, since this will reduce the volume of runoff and therefore will reduce the size/cost of stormwater quality treatment required. Examples of low impact development techniques include pervious pavement and bioretention facilities.

The County requires developers to utilize the *Stormwater Quality Design Manual for the Sacramento Region, 2018* (Design Manual) in selecting and designing post-construction facilities to treat runoff from the project. Regardless of project type or size, developers are required to implement the minimum source control measures (Chapter 4 of the Design Manual). Low impact development measures and Treatment Control Measures are required of all projects exceeding the impervious surface threshold defined in Table 3-2 and 3-3 of the Design Manual. Further, depending on project size and location, hydromodification control measures may be required (Chapter 5 of the Design Manual).

Updates and background on the County’s requirements for post-construction stormwater quality treatment controls, along with several downloadable publications, can be found at the following websites:

<http://www.waterresources.saccounty.net/stormwater/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.beriverfriendly.net/Newdevelopment/>

The final selection and design of post-construction stormwater quality control measures is subject to the approval of the County Department of Water Resources; therefore, they should be contacted as early as possible in the design process for guidance. Project compliance with requirements outlined above will ensure that project-related stormwater pollution impacts are ***less than significant***.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to

drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.

- Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.

SWAINSON'S HAWK AND NESTING RAPTORS

The Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) is listed as a threatened species by the State of California and is a candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered. It is a migratory raptor typically nesting in or near valley floor riparian habitats during spring and summer months. Swainson's hawks were once common throughout the state, but various habitat changes, including the loss of nesting habitat (trees) and the loss of foraging habitat through the conversion of native Central Valley grasslands to certain incompatible agricultural and urban uses has caused an estimated 90% decline in their population.

Swainson's hawks feed primarily upon small mammals, birds, and insects. Their typical foraging habitat includes native grasslands, alfalfa and other hay crops that provide suitable habitat for small mammals. Certain other row crops and open habitats also provide some foraging habitat. The availability of productive foraging habitat near a Swainson's hawk's nest site is a critical requirement for nesting and fledgling success. In central California, about 85% of Swainson's hawk nests are within riparian forest or remnant riparian trees. CEQA analysis of impacts to Swainson's hawks consists of separate analyses of impacts to nesting habitat and foraging habitat.

The CEQA analysis provides a means by which to ascertain impacts to the Swainson's hawk. When the analysis identifies impacts, mitigation measures are established that will reduce impacts to the species to a less than significant level. Project proponents are cautioned that the mitigation measures are designed to reduce impacts and do not constitute an incidental take permit under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Anyone who directly or incidentally takes a Swainson's hawk, even when in compliance with mitigation measures established pursuant to CEQA, may violate the California Endangered Species Act.

NESTING HABITAT IMPACT METHODOLOGY

For determining impacts to and establishing mitigation for nesting Swainson's hawks in Sacramento County, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) recommends utilizing the methodology set forth in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk TAC 2000). The document recommends that surveys be conducted for the two survey periods immediately prior to the start of construction. The five survey periods are defined by the timing of migration, courtship, and nesting in a typical year (refer to Table IS-3).

Table IS-3: Recommended Survey Periods for Swainson’s Hawk (TAC 2000)

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

For example, if a project is scheduled to begin on June 20, three surveys should be completed in Period III and three surveys in Period V, as surveys should not be initiated in Period IV. It is always recommended that surveys be completed in Periods II, III and V.

The project site is located in a riparian area along the Sacramento River known as a potential nesting area for Swainson’s hawk. The rural project site is adjacent to, but does not include, agricultural fields on the east side of Garden Highway that may serve as foraging habitat. If construction will occur during the nesting season of March 1 to September 15, mitigation for Swainson’s hawk and other nesting raptors involves pre-construction nesting surveys in accordance with Table IS-3 above to identify any active nests and to implement avoidance measures if nests are found. The number of surveys employed will be dependent on the proposed construction date of the single family home. According to the *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson’s Hawk Nesting Surveys in California’s Central Valley*, prepared by the Swainson’s Hawk Technical Advisory Committee (May 2000), the risk for impacts to nesting birds is lower in environments near roadways and areas that have high human use. The purpose of the survey requirement is to ensure that construction activities do not agitate or harm nesting raptors, potentially resulting in nest abandonment or other harm to nesting success. If nests are found, the developer is required to contact CDFW to determine what measures need to be implemented in order to ensure that nesting raptors remain undisturbed. The measures selected will depend on many variables, including the distance of activities from the nest, the types of activities, and whether the landform between the nest and activities provides any kind of natural screening. If no active nests are found during the focused survey, no further mitigation will be required. With the nesting survey mitigation described in Mitigation Measure A, impacts to nesting raptors are ***less than significant***.

MIGRATORY NESTING BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which states “unless and except as permitted by regulations, it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue,

hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill” a migratory bird. Section 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act defines the term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Causing a bird to abandon an active nest may cause harm to egg(s) or chick(s) and is considered “take.”

Large trees in the project vicinity and along the American River 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***.

Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies.

The Project site is located adjacent to the Sacramento River. During construction, the proposed Project may have the potential to impact the Sacramento River during grading or other ground-disturbing activities that may allow soils or other construction debris to potentially impact the River. Appropriate best management practices and erosion and spill prevention measures would be implemented to ensure protection of jurisdictional aquatic resources during Project construction. The Project would result in no placement of dredged or fill material or hydrological interruption that would be subject to permitting by the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. No impact would occur associated with an adverse effect on federal, state or locally protected waters.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological or historical resource.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

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

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

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

CULTURAL SETTING

A cultural resources inventory report was prepared by Peak & Associates, Inc. for the Project site to satisfy the requirements of CEQA. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Peak & Associates, Inc. on April 5, 2021 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File. This information is stored by the NAHC at the USGS Section level, which intersect the Project site and surrounding 0.25-mile buffer. Results of a NAHC Sacred Lands File search, provided November 2, 2020, were negative for resources within this search area. United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) was identified as having additional information related to identified resources in this search area. The County contacted tribes as part of the AB-52 consultation process (see Tribal Cultural Resources section below).

PROJECT IMPACTS

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

A records search was completed for the current Project site and a 0.25-mile radius at the NCIC at Sacramento State University on April 5, 2021 (Appendix X [Confidential]). Results of a NAHC Sacred Lands File search, provided April 26, 2021, were negative for resources within the search area, which included USGS Sections intersecting the Project site and surrounding 0.25-mile buffer. In addition, there are no known archeological resources onsite. No newly identified archaeological or historical resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey of the Project site. The Project site has been subject to past disturbances. Based on observation of present conditions and soil development in the area, there is a potential for unanticipated cultural material or deposits to be encountered during Project implementation and/or future use of the area. In consideration of the presence of a number of archaeological and historic built environment resources in the surrounding area, there is considered to be some potential for the Project to inadvertently impact unanticipated cultural resources. Archaeological monitoring and protection measures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains are recommended and outlined below. With implementation of Mitigation Measures C and D, impacts to archaeological resources would be ***less than significant***.

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

The Project site does not have any association with a cemetery or mausoleum. No known human remains or burial sites were discovered through the NCIC records search, pedestrian survey of the Project site, or NAHC Sacred Lands File search and subsequent tribal outreach. The construction of the Project has a low potential for encountering unknown buried human remains based on the research findings above. However, the potential to encounter human remains still exists during ground-moving construction activities. As such, Mitigation Measure D has been incorporated into the Project to ensure that potential impacts would be less than significant by providing standard procedures in the event that human remains are encountered during Project construction.

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SETTING

Peak & Associates, Inc submitted a Sacred Lands File Search (SLFS) request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 5, 2021. On April 26, 2021, the NAHC responded that there was a negative SLFS for the project site. 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 October 31, 2021. UAIC responded and discussions commenced to determine appropriate mitigation as discussed below.

PROJECT IMPACTS

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

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

No known tribal cultural resources that are 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) have been identified through cultural resources investigations conducted on the project site to date. However, through the AB-52 consultation process, it has been concluded that previously unknown tribal cultural resources could be found onsite. Mitigation Measure D-F identifies measures that would be carried out to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources identified during consultation. With implementation of Mitigation Measures D-F impacts to tribal cultural resources 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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Peak & Associates, Inc. on April 5, 2021 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File. This information is stored by the NAHC at the USGS Section level, which intersect the Project site and surrounding 0.25 mile buffer. Results of a NAHC Sacred Lands File search, provided April 26, 2021, were negative for resources within the search area. No tribal cultural resources, as defined in California Public Resources Code, Section 21074, have been identified within the Project site or in its immediate vicinity to date. However, the site is located generally within an area known for tribal cultural resource sensitivity as discussed during consultation with UAIC as part of the AB 52 process. Implementation of TCR-1, TCR-2, and TCR-3 would ensure that appropriate protocol and best management practices are followed to ensure an effective consultation process and appropriate treatment of any tribal cultural resources identified through consultation or as a result of construction activities and that Project impacts to tribal cultural resources would remain *less than significant*.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHG)

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

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

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS 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 2050.¹

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

In November of 2011, Sacramento County approved the Phase 1 Climate Action Plan Strategy and Framework document (Phase 1 CAP), which is the first phase of developing a community-level Climate Action Plan. The Phase 1 CAP provides a framework and overall policy strategy for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and managing our resources in order to comply with AB 32. It also highlights actions already taken to become more efficient, and targets future mitigation and adaptation strategies. This document is available at http://www.green.saccounty.net/Documents/sac_030843.pdf. The CAP contains policies/goals related to agriculture, energy, transportation/land use, waste, and water.

Goals in the section on agriculture focus on promoting the consumption of locally-grown produce, protection of local farmlands, educating the community about the intersection of agriculture and climate change, educating the community about the importance of open space, pursuing sequestration opportunities, and promoting water conservation in agriculture. Actions related to these goals cover topics related to urban forest management, water conservation programs, open space planning, and sustainable agriculture programs.

Goals in the section on energy focus on increasing energy efficiency and increasing the usage of renewable sources. Actions include implementing green building ordinances and

¹ EO S-03-05 has set forth a reduction target to reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This target has not been legislatively adopted.

programs, community outreach, renewable energy policies, and partnerships with local energy producers.

Goals in the section on transportation/land use cover a wide range of topics but are principally related to reductions in vehicle miles traveled, usage of alternative fuel types, and increases in vehicle efficiency. Actions include programs to increase the efficiency of the County vehicle fleet, and an emphasis on mixed use and higher density development, implementation of technologies and planning strategies that improve non-vehicular mobility.

Goals in the section on waste include reductions in waste generation, maximizing waste diversion, and reducing methane emissions at Kiefer landfill. Actions include solid waste reduction and recycling programs, a regional composting facility, changes in the waste vehicle fleet to use non-petroleum fuels, carbon sequestration at the landfill, and methane capture at the landfill.

Goals in the section on water include reducing water consumption, emphasizing water efficiency, reducing uncertainties in water supply by increasing the flexibility of the water allocation/distribution system, and emphasizing the importance of floodplain and open space protection as a means of providing groundwater recharge. Actions include metering, water recycling programs, water use efficiency policy, water efficiency audits, greywater programs/policies, river-friendly landscape demonstration gardens, participation in the water forum, and many other related measures.

The Phase 1 CAP is a strategy and framework document. The County adopted the Phase 2A CAP (Government Operations) on September 11, 2012. Neither the Phase 1 CAP nor the Phase 2A CAP are “qualified” plans through which subsequent projects may receive CEQA streamlining benefits. The County is currently developing a Communitywide CAP, which will flesh out the strategies involved in the strategy and framework CAP, and will include economic analysis, intensive vetting with all internal departments, community outreach/information sharing, timelines, and detailed performance measures.. The Communitywide CAP is targeted for adoption in summer 2022.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Addressing GHG generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research’s (OPR’s) 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 CO₂e per year). If a project’s operational emissions are less than or equal to 1,100 metric tons of CO₂e 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-4. 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, 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-4.

Table IS-4: SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance for Greenhouse Gases

| Land Development and Construction Projects | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Construction Phase | Operational Phase |
| Greenhouse Gas as CO ₂ e | 1,100 metric tons per year | 1,100 metric tons per year |
| Stationary Source Only | | |
| | Construction Phase | Operational Phase |
| Greenhouse Gas as CO ₂ e | 1,100 metric tons per year | 10,000 metric tons per year |

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PROJECT IMPACTS

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

GHG emissions associated with the project would occur over the short term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust. The project is within the screening criteria for construction related impacts related to air quality. Therefore, construction-related GHG impacts are ***less than significant***.

OPERATIONAL PHASE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The project is required to fully implement BMP 1 and BMP 2. As such, the project can be compared to the operational screening table. The operational emissions associated with the project are less than 1,100 MT of CO₂e per year. Mitigation has been included such that the project will implement BMP 1 and BMP 2. The impacts from GHG emissions are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

Applicant [Original Signature on File] Date: _____

MITIGATION MEASURE A: SWAINSON'S HAWK AND NESTING RAPTORS

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

MITIGATION MEASURE B: 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 August 31, 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.

MITIGATION MEASURE C: 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 Office of Planning and Environmental Review shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours, and the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations to

the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposition of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: TRIBAL MONITOR

The following measure is intended to minimize impacts to existing or previously undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), archaeological, or cultural resources during a project's ground disturbing activities. The project proponent and its construction contractor(s) shall implement the following measure to identify these resources at the earliest possible time during project-related earthmoving activities:

- Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitors act as a representative of their Tribal government and are qualified professionals that have the authority and expertise to identify sites or objects of cultural value to Native American Tribes and recommend appropriate treatment of such sites or objects.
- Consulting tribes shall be contacted at least 2 weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a paid/contracted Tribal Monitor/s. The duration of the monitoring and construction schedule shall be determined at this time.
- To track the implementation of this measure, field-monitoring activities will be documented on a Tribal Monitor log. The total time commitment of the Tribal Monitor will vary depending on the intensity and location of construction and the sensitivity of the area, including the number of finds.
- A contracted Tribal Monitor/s from geographically and culturally affiliated Native American Tribes shall monitor the vegetation grubbing, stripping, grading, and other ground-disturbing activities in the project area. The types of ground-disturbing activities requiring monitoring may be determined in advance through tribal consultation.
- The Tribal Monitor/s shall wear the appropriate safety equipment.
- Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives have the authority to request that work be temporarily paused, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the direct impact area if sites or objects of significance are identified.
- Only a Tribal Monitor or Representative from a culturally and geographically affiliated tribe has the expert opinion to identify TCRs, or objects associated with TCRs, and will recommend appropriate treatment and final disposition of TCRs, cultural, or archaeological resources, based on tribal cultural significance.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following mitigation measure is intended to address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs), archaeological, or cultural resources during a project's ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project

area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC §21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary. When avoidance is infeasible, preservation in place is the preferred option for mitigation of TCRs under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort shall be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign, if feasible. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, or returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. Permanent curation of TCRs will not take place unless approved in writing by UAIC or by the California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a TCR may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB52, have been satisfied. All activities shall be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements.

MITIGATION MEASURE F: CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING

The following mitigation measure is intended to address the cultural sensitivity of the project area by including a Worker Environmental Awareness Program for relevant project personnel and construction workers.

- The lead agency shall require the applicant/Contractor to provide a tribal cultural resources sensitivity and awareness training program (Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]) for all personnel involved in project construction, including field consultants and construction workers, at their own expense. The WEAP shall be developed in coordination with interested Native American Tribes.
- The WEAP shall be conducted before any project-related construction activities begin at the project site. The WEAP will include relevant information regarding sensitive cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, including applicable regulations, protocols for avoidance, and consequences of violating State laws and regulations. The WEAP will also describe appropriate avoidance and impact minimization measures for cultural resources and tribal cultural resources that could be located at the project site and will outline what to do and who to contact if any potential cultural resources or tribal cultural resources are encountered. The WEAP will emphasize the requirement for confidentiality and culturally appropriate treatment of any discovery of significance to Native Americans and will discuss appropriate behaviors and responsive actions, consistent with Native American tribal values. The training may be done in coordination with the project archaeologist.

- All ground-disturbing equipment operators shall be required to receive the training and sign a form that acknowledges receipt of the training.

MITIGATION MEASURE G: BASIC CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONTROL PRACTICES

The following Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices are considered feasible for controlling fugitive dust from a construction site. The practices also serve as best management practices (BMPs), allowing the use of the non-zero particulate matter significance thresholds. Control of fugitive dust is required by District Rule 403 and enforced by District staff.

- 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 miles per hour (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.

The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations.

- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.

- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic

MITIGATION MEASURE H: GREENHOUSE GASES TIER 1 BMPs

The project is required to incorporate the following Tier 1 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- BMP 1: No natural gas: Projects shall be designed and constructed without natural gas infrastructure.
- BMP 2: Electric vehicle ready: Projects shall meet the current CalGreen Tier 2 standards, except all EV Capable spaces shall instead be EV Ready.
 - 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

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

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

The proponent shall comply with the MMRP for this project, including the payment of a fee to cover the Office of Planning and Environmental Review staff costs incurred during implementation of the MMRP. The MMRP fee for this project is \$3,200.00. This fee includes administrative costs of \$948.00.

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

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

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

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. LAND USE - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | | | X | | The project is consistent with environmental policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, Garden Highway Special Planning Area, and Sacramento County Zoning Code. However, the project would require a conditional use permit for the development of a single-family residence. Refer to the Land Use discussion in the Environmental Effects section above |
| b. Physically disrupt or divide an established community? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family home on a lot zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project will not create physical barriers that substantially limit movement within or through the community. |
| 2. POPULATION/HOUSING - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of infrastructure)? | | | X | | The proposed project will construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project will neither directly nor indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth; the proposal is consistent with existing residential land use designations. |
| b. Displace substantial amounts of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | | | | X | Construction of the proposed project will result in the removal of the existing dwelling unit onsite, but includes the construction of a dwelling unit, resulting in neither an increase or decrease in housing stock. |
| 3. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project: | | | | | |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or areas containing prime soils to uses not conducive to agricultural production? | | | | X | The project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the current Sacramento County Important Farmland Map published by the California Department of Conservation. In addition, the site does not contain prime soils. The proposed project would replace (and move) the existing single family residence and would not change the land use of the site. |
| b. Conflict with any existing Williamson Act contract? | | | | X | No Williamson Act contracts apply to the project site. |
| c. Introduce incompatible uses in the vicinity of existing agricultural uses? | | | | X | The project is located within the Garden Highway SPA and is surrounded by residential land uses. The project does not occur in an area of agricultural production. |
| 4. AESTHETICS - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Substantially alter existing viewsheds such as scenic highways, corridors or vistas? | | | X | | The project does not occur in the vicinity of any scenic highways but the site is along Garden Highway, which as been identified as a scenic corridor. Refer to the Aesthetics discussion in the Environmental Effects section above |
| b. In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? | | | X | | Construction would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site. The project would construct a residential structure on a site zoned for residential land uses and on a site adjacent to existing residential land uses. It is acknowledged that aesthetic impacts are subjective and may be perceived differently by various affected individuals. Nonetheless, given the similar parcels sizes surrounding the proposed project, it is concluded that the project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site or vicinity. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| c. If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? | | | X | | The proposed project would construct a single-family home on a lot zoned for single family residential land uses. The proposed project would be visible from both the Garden Highway and the Sacramento River. Construction will not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site. It is acknowledged that aesthetic impacts are subjective and may be perceived differently by various affected individuals. Nonetheless, given the urbanized environment in which the project is proposed, it is concluded that the project would not substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the project site or vicinity. |
| d. Create a new source of substantial light, glare, or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | | | X | | The project will demolish the existing single-family dwelling unit and replace it with a similar single-family dwelling unit in a location onsite that would comply with all setbacks and restrictions. The light and glare associated with the new dwelling unit would be similar to both the existing conditions as well as the adjacent single family homes. The project will not result in a new source of substantial light, glare or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. |
| 5. AIRPORTS - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport/airstrip? | | | | X | The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip safety zones. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |
| b. Expose people residing or working in the project area to aircraft noise levels in excess of applicable standards? | | | | X | The project occurs outside of any identified public or private airport/airstrip noise zones or contours. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |
| c. Result in a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft? | | | | X | The project does not affect navigable airspace. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| d. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks? | | | | X | The project would construct a single-family residence and would not affect air traffic movement. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |
| 6. PUBLIC SERVICES - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residential and would not result in a substantial increase in demand for water supply. The water service provider has adequate capacity to serve the water needs of the proposed project. |
| b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence within the Garden Highway SPA. The project would require use of a septic system. |
| c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence that would result in solid waste during both the construction and operational phases of the project. The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2050. Therefore, the construction and operation of a single-family residence would not result in a substantial increase in solid waste and the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities? | | | X | | The project would require extension of water facilities and construction of an onsite septic system. Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing service lines are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. The project would not require construction or expansion of new water supply, wastewater treatment, or wastewater disposal facilities. No significant new impacts would result from service line extension. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities? | | | X | | Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing stormwater drainage facilities are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of facilities would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from stormwater facility extension. |
| f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service? | | | X | | Minor extension of utility lines would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing utility lines are located along existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from utility extension. |
| g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project would incrementally increase demand for emergency services, but would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts as a result of providing adequate service. |
| h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project would result in minor increases to student population; however, the increase would not require the construction/expansion of new unplanned school facilities. Established case law, <i>Goleta Union School District v. The Regents of the University of California</i> (36 Cal-App. 4 th 1121, 1995), indicates that school overcrowding, standing alone, is not a change in the physical conditions, and cannot be treated as an impact on the environment. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project will result in small increased demand for park and recreation services, but meeting this demand will not result in any substantial physical impacts. |
| 7. TRANSPORTATION - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The proposed project is below the thresholds established by Sacramento County Department of Transportation; therefore, project impacts individually or cumulatively are less than significant. No mitigation measures are required. |
| b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation? | | | X | | No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project. During construction, the project will be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant. |
| c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways? | | | X | | No changes to existing access and/or circulation patterns would occur as a result of the project; therefore no impacts to public safety on area roadways will result. The project will be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant. |
| d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family residence on a site zoned for single-family residential land uses. The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| 8. AIR QUALITY - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? | | | X | | The project does not exceed the screening thresholds established by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District and will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment. The SMAQMD screening thresholds indicate that projects with less than 485 single family dwelling units would result in less than significant impacts as it relates to NOx emissions, and projects with fewer than 1,000 single family dwelling units would result in less than significant emissions associated with particulate matter. |
| b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards? | | | | X | There are no sensitive receptors (i.e., schools, nursing homes, hospitals, daycare centers, etc.) adjacent to the project site. See Response 8.a. |
| c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? | | | X | | The project would not generate objectionable odors. |
| 9. NOISE - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Result in generation of a temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies? | | | X | | The project is not in the vicinity of any uses that generate substantial noise, nor will the completed project generate substantial noise. The project would not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable standards. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| b. Result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity? | | | X | | Project construction would 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). |
| c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. | | | | X | The project will not involve the use of pile driving or other methods that would produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels at the property boundary. |
| 10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge? | | | X | | The project site would continue to rely on Natomas Central MWC for potable water. The project would demolish an existing structure and construct a single-family home, which would marginally increase the impervious surface onsite, which would slightly decrease groundwater recharge. The project will not rely on groundwater supplies and will not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge; therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site? | | | X | | The project would demolish an existing structure and construct a single family home, which would alter the drainage of the site. Compliance with applicable requirements of the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards would ensure that impacts are less than significant. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area? | | | X | | The project is within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map (Flood Zone 06067C0045J). The Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards require that the project be located above the floodplain, and would ensure that impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain? | | | X | | The project would construct a single family home on a site zoned for a single-family residence. Although the project site is within a 100-year floodplain, compliance with the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards would ensure that impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)? | | | X | | The project would construct a single-family home on a site zoned for a single family residence. The project site is located in an area subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP). Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| f. Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam? | | | X | | The project site is located between the Sacramento River and the levee. The site is located within the 100-year and 200-year flood plain. compliance with the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards would ensure that the project is constructed above 100-year flood plain line. Failure of the adjacent levee would not increase the risk of flooding on the project site. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems? | | | X | | The project would demolish an existing structure and construct a single family home, which would alter the drainage of the site. Adequate on- and/or off-site drainage improvements would be required pursuant to the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Improvement Standards. Compliance with the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Improvement Standards would ensure that the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality? | | | X | | Construction of the single-family residence would require the construction of a septic tank and associated leach field. Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) would ensure that the project would not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality. Sacramento County Code Chapters 6.28 and 6.32 provide rules and regulations for water wells and septic systems that are designed to protect water quality. The Environmental Health Division of the County Environmental Management Department has permit approval authority for any new water wells and septic systems on the site. Compliance with existing regulations would ensure that impacts are less than significant. |
| 11. GEOLOGY AND SOILS - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? | | | X | | Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. The Uniform Building Code contains applicable construction regulations for earthquake safety that would ensure that the project would have less than significant impacts. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| b. Result in substantial soil erosion, siltation or loss of topsoil? | | | X | | The project would require ground disturbance and grading during construction. Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance would 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. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, soil expansion, liquefaction or collapse? | | | X | | The project site is located on the river-side of the levee and contains unstable fill material associated with the construction of the levee. Pursuant to Title 16 of the Sacramento County Code and the Uniform Building Code, a soils report would be required prior to building construction as part of the permitting process. If the soils report indicates that soils may be unstable for building construction then site-specific measures (e.g., special engineering design or soil replacement) must be incorporated to ensure that soil conditions are satisfactory for the proposed construction. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available? | | | X | | As part of the proposed project, a septic tank and leech field would be constructed. All septic systems would be required to comply with the requirements of the County Environmental Management Department, Environmental Health Division, as set forth in Chapter 6.32 of the County Code. Compliance with County standards would ensure impacts associated with the proposed project are less than significant. |
| e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource? | | | | X | The project site is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? | | | X | | The project would disturb no-known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location. |
| 12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community? | | X | | | No special status species are known to exist on or utilize the project site, nor would the project substantially reduce wildlife habitat or species populations. The project site contains suitable habitat for nesting birds, Swanson's hawks, and migratory birds. Mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities? | | | X | | The project site is partially developed and the majority of the site has been disturbed by previous development. No sensitive natural communities occur on the project site, nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site. |
| c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies? | | | X | | The Sacramento River is adjacent to the project site, but no construction activities are proposed within the stream area. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species? | | | X | | The project site is already partially developed. Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected. |
| e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees? | | | | X | No native and/or landmark trees occur on the project site, nor is it anticipated that any native and/or landmark trees would be affected by off-site improvement required as a result of the project. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources? | | | X | | The proposed project would not require the removal of any trees and would require some ground disturbance and grading. The project would be consistent with local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. |
| g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, state or federal plan for the conservation of habitat? | | | | X | The project site is not within the Urban Development Area of the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP). There are no known conflicts with any approved plan for the conservation of habitat. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |
| 13. CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource? | | | X | | No known historical resources have been identified on the project site. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource? | | X | | | No known archaeological resources occur on-site. The Northern California Information Center was contacted regarding the proposed project. A record search indicated that the project site is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources.. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | | X | | | No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
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| 14. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074? | | X | | | Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was received. Tribal cultural resources have not identified in the project area but ground disturbance has the potential to impact any previously unknown tribal cultural resources. Refer to the Tribal Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |
| 15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | | | X | | The project would not require the routine transport, use, or disposal of large quantities of hazardous materials for typical residential operations. Construction of the Project would involve the use of common hazardous materials used in construction, including bonding agents, paints and sealant coatings, and petroleum based fuels, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants used in vehicles and equipment. Large quantities of these materials would not be stored at or transported to the construction site. All construction waste materials would be disposed of in compliance with state and federal hazardous waste requirements and at appropriate facilities. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials? | | | X | | Construction of the project would involve temporary use of hazardous materials, including fuel for construction equipment, paints, solvents, and sealants. Storage, handling, and use of these materials would occur in accordance with standard construction BMPs to minimize the potential for spill or release and ensure that any such spill or release would be controlled on site. Construction plans and specifications would include standard construction BMPs for handling, storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials, such as requirement to contain materials inside buildings or under other cover, vehicle specifications for hazardous material transport and disposal, procedures for safe storage, and training requirements for those handling hazardous materials. Compliance with standard construction specifications would ensure that impacts would be less than significant. |
| c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | | | | X | The project site is not located within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |
| d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment? | | | | X | The project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, therefore, will have no impact. |
| e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan? | | | | X | The construction of the project would not affect an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; therefore, the project would have no impact. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas? | | | | X | The project site is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. The project would develop a single family residence on a site with single family zoning with the Garden Highway Special Planning Area. The site is located adjacent to the Sacramento River. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires. |
| 16. ENERGY – Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction? | | | X | | While the project would introduce one new home and increase energy consumption, compliance with Title 24, Green Building Code, would ensure that all project energy efficiency requirements are net resulting in less than significant impacts. |
| b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? | | | | X | The project would follow applicable energy standards and regulations during the construction phases. The project would comply with Title 24, Green Building Code, for all project efficiency requirements during operation. As such, it is anticipated that the project would result in no impact resulting from conflict with or obstruction of a state or local plan for renewable energy and energy efficiency and no mitigation is required. |
| 17. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project: | | | | | |
| a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | | X | | | The project will fully implement the SMAQMD Tier 1 BMPs. The project will result than fewer than 36 dwelling units, which is the associated screening level of dwelling units, indicating that the project would have a less than significant impact on GHG emissions. Refer to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions discussion in the Environmental Effects section above. |

| | Potentially Significant | Less Than Significant with Mitigation | Less Than Significant | No Impact | Comments |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases? | | | X | | The project would be consistent with County policies adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Therefore, the project would have no impact. |

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

| LAND USE CONSISTENCY | Current Land Use Designation | Consistent | Not Consistent | Comments |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|
| General Plan | NAT PRES - NATURAL PRESERVE | X | | |
| Community Plan | Not in a Community Plan Land Use area | X | | |
| Land Use Zone | SPA - SPECIAL PLANNING AREA | X | | |
| Garden Highway Special Planning Area | Single-Family Residential | X | | Issuance of a use permit would ensure that the project would be consistent with the SPA |

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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