



NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The City of Bakersfield Development Services Department, Planning Division, has completed an initial study (attached) of the possible environmental effects of the following-described project and has determined that a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate. It has been found that the proposed project, as described and proposed to be mitigated (if required), will not have a significant effect on the environment. This determination has been made according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the City of Bakersfield's CEQA Implementation Procedures.

PROJECT NO. (or Title): General Plan Amendment/Zone Change No. 22-0337
Planned Unit Development No. 23-0331

COMMENT PERIOD BEGINS: August 25, 2023

COMMENT PERIOD ENDS: September 25, 2023

MITIGATION MEASURES *(included in the proposed project to avoid potentially significant effects, if required):*

Air Quality Impact Mitigation Measures:

1. Prior to grading plan approval, the applicant/developer shall submit documentation to the Planning Division that they are compliant with air quality control measures and rules required by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. The documentation shall specify that the project has complied with the SJVAPCD' Indirect Source Rule (Rule 9510)

Biological Resources Impact Mitigation Measures:

2. Prior to ground disturbance, the project proponent shall comply with federal and state laws protecting species of plants, fish, and wildlife that are listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, as well as their designated critical habitat. If the presence of an endangered or threatened species on private land that overlaps with development that impose certain duties, such as avoiding unauthorized take and requiring consultation with the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) agency. If unauthorized take occurs, property owners and developers shall take the necessary steps to ensure compliance with federal and state laws.
3. Prior to ground-disturbing activities during the nesting season for migratory birds that may nest on or near the site (generally February 1 through August 31), nesting bird surveys shall be required prior to the commencement of ground disturbance for project activities. If nesting birds are present, no new construction or ground disturbance shall occur within the appropriate avoidance area for that species until young have fledged, unless otherwise approved and monitored by a qualified onsite biologist. Appropriate avoidance shall be determined by a qualified biologist. In general, minimum avoidance zones for active nests shall be implemented as follows:
 - 1) ground or low-shrub nesting non-raptors – 300 feet (91 meters);
 - 2) burrowing owl – as appropriate based on nest location, existing surrounding activity, and evaluation of owl behavior. Coordination with CDFW shall be required;
 - 3) Sensitive raptors (e.g., prairie falcon, golden eagle) – 0.5 miles (0.8 kilometers);
 - 4) other raptors – 500 feet (152 meters).

Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Measures:

4. Prior to construction and as needed throughout the construction period, a construction worker cultural awareness training program shall be provided to all new construction workers within one week of employment at the project site. The training shall be prepared and conducted by a qualified cultural resources specialist.
5. During construction, if cultural resources are encountered during construction or ground disturbance activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall immediately cease and the area cordoned off until a qualified cultural resource specialist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards can evaluate the find and make recommendations. If the specialist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and excavation. All reports, correspondence, and determinations regarding the discovery shall be submitted to the California Historical Resources Information System's Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center at California State University Bakersfield.
6. During construction, if human remains are discovered, further ground disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, Public Resources Code 5097.97, and Senate Bill 447 shall be followed. In the event of the discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c) shall guide Native American consultation.

Paleontological Resources Mitigation Measures:

7. During construction, if paleontological resources are encountered during construction or ground disturbance activities, all work within 50 feet of the find shall immediately cease and the area cordoned off until a qualified paleontological resource specialist can evaluate the find and make recommendations. If the specialist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant paleontological resource, additional investigations may be required. These additional studies may include fossil salvage. Ground disturbance in the vicinity of the discovery site (within 50 feet) shall not resume until the resource-appropriate measures are implemented or the materials are determined to be less than significant.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials:

8. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project proponent shall conduct a Phase II Limited Subsurface Assessment. If soil vapors exceed the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment California Human Health Screening Levels threshold of concern for risk to human health. If the soil vapors exceed the threshold, the applicant will implement mitigation methods required by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Environmental Protection Agency's Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Advisory.
9. The idle oil well shall be abandoned and capped prior to issuance of a grading permit. Plugged and abandoned wells will require re-abandonment based on review by the California Department of Conservation Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM). All abandonment activities shall be consistent with applicable CalGEM regulations.
10. During construction, if any unknown oil, gas, or injection wells are discovered or any known or unknown wells are damaged during work at the Project site, work /activity in the area shall be stopped and CalGEM shall be contacted in order to evaluate the condition of the well.

Traffic Impact Mitigation Measures:

11. Prior to the issuance of building permits, the project applicant shall participate in the Regional Transportation Impact Fee (RTIF) program by paying the adopted fees in place for the land use type at time of development.

INITIAL STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. **Project** (*Title & No.*): General Plan Amendment/Zone Change No. 22-0337
Planned Unit Development No. 23-0331

2. **Lead Agency** (*name and address*): City of Bakersfield
Development Services Department
1715 Chester Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93301

3. **Contact Person** (*name, title, phone*): Louis Ramirez, Associate Planner II
(661) 326-3023

4. **Project Location:** The project is located on approximately 80-acres (APNs: 535-010-01, 535-010-03, and 535-010-04) in southwest, Bakersfield, California. The project site is located on the northeast corner of Pensinger Road and South Allen Road.

5. **Applicant** (*name and address*): McIntosh & Associates
Attn: Whitney Jackson
2001 Wheelan Court
Bakersfield, CA 93309

6. **General Plan Designation:** LR (Low Density Residential)

7. **Zoning:** R-1 (One-Family Dwelling)

8. **Description of Project** (*describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation.*):

McIntosh & Associates (applicant) representing the Piper Family Trust (property owner), is proposing a residential development. The Project would consist of 497 single family homes:

1. General Plan Amendment (GPA) of the land use element of the *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan* (General Plan) from LR (Low Density Residential) to HMR (High Medium Density Residential);
2. Zone Change (ZC) from R-1 (One-Family Dwelling) zone classification to R-3/PUD (Multiple Family Dwelling/Planned Unit Development) zone; and
3. Site Plan Review consisting of a Residential Development consistent with the R-3/PUD zone classification; and
4. Deletion of an arterial road reservation in the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan Circulation Element.

The project intends to develop two residential tracts totaling 497 of residential lots. Access to the residential tract will be comprised of one new road off of Pensinger Road and two new roads off of South Allen. Pedestrian walkways are located though out the project site. Multiple house plans with square footage ranging from 1,040 square feet to 3,203 square feet will be available throughout the development. Each floor plan has an attached 2-car garage that will be accessed either by an

alley or a shared driveway from the rear of each lot. An approximately 4.77 acre park will be located in the center of the residential development. Each lot would have a privately maintained pedestrian access frontage

9. Environmental setting (briefly describe the existing onsite conditions and surrounding land uses):

The Project site is currently agricultural land row crops and is bounded by Asphalto Branch railroad line, oil production facility, and agricultural land to the north; agricultural land to the east; a single family residential development and Pensinger Road to the south; oil production facilities and agricultural land to the west.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is anticipated to be required (e.g., permits, financing approval or participation agreement):

Agency	Approvals and Decisions
Subsequent City of Bakersfield Approvals	
Development Services Department and Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue grading permits. • Issue building permits. • Accept public right-of-way dedications. • Approve road improvement plans. • Issue encroachment permits. • Approve proposed sewer connections and improvements.
Other Agencies – Subsequent Approvals and Permits	
Regional Water Quality Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue a Construction Activity General Construction Permit. • Confirm Compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements.
San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve Indirect Source Rule compliance
Bakersfield City Water District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve proposed water connections and improvements.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, the project would result in potentially significant impacts with respect to the environmental factors checked below (*Impacts reduced to a less than significant level through the incorporation of mitigation are not considered potentially significant.*):

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation / Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | | |

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project **could** not have a significant effect on the environment, and a **negative declaration** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project **could** have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **mitigated negative declaration** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project **may** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **environmental impact report** is required.
- I find that the proposed project **may** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect has been (1) adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on the attached sheets. An **environmental impact report** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project **could** have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been (1) analyzed adequately in an earlier **environmental impact report or negative declaration** pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **environmental impact report or negative declaration**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

8/25/2023

Date

Louis Ramirez

Printed name

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.



Environmental Checklist and Analysis

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Would the project;				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcrops, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less-than-significant impact.** The Project is located within the City limits on the northeast corner of Pensinger Road and South Allen Road. The existing visual environment in the area adjacent to the project is agricultural land with nearby residential uses. The project does not conflict with any applicable vista protection standards, scenic resource protection requirements or design criteria of federal, state, or local agencies. The project site is located within an area having slopes from 0 to 5 %. The area is not regarded or designated within the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan as visually important or "scenic." The construction of single family homes at the site would be in character and compatible with existing urban land uses in the vicinity of the site and is a natural extension of the urban growth occurring in the Project area. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, and impacts are less than significant.
- b. **No impact.** There are no trees, rock outcrops, or historic buildings located at the Project site. Additionally, the Project is not located adjacent to or near any officially designated or potentially eligible scenic highways to be listed on the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State Scenic Highway System (Caltrans 2017). The closest section of highway eligible for state scenic highway designation is State Route (SR) 14 (Caltrans 2017) located in Kern County over 60 miles to the east. Therefore, the project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcrops, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.
- c. **Less-than-significant impact.** Please refer to responses I.a, I.b, and I.d. As described, the project site consists of existing farmland. The project site is bounded to the south by a newly constructed residential neighborhood; to the east agricultural land; and to the north and west oil production facilities and agricultural land. Therefore, the Project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and impact is less than significant.
- d. **Less-than-significant impact.** This project involves incremental urban growth within the City of Bakersfield's jurisdiction. This project would be required to comply with City development



standards, including Bakersfield Municipal Code Title 17 Zoning, Title 15 Buildings and Construction, and the California Code of Regulations Title 24 (Building Standards Code). Together, these local and state requirements oblige project compliance with current lighting standards that minimize unwanted light or glare to spill over into neighboring properties. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area, and impact is less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES:

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project;

a. Convert prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance (farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526) or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. **Less than Significant Impact** The Project site is designated as Prime Farmland by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (DOC 2023a). The project site was granted a nonagricultural entitlement, GPA/ZC 05-1257 in 2006. An Agricultural Land Evaluation and Conversion Assessment was prepared that determined the amount of prime irrigated farmland being converted is considered insignificant (WZI, Inc., June 2005). The Project does not convert 100 acres or more of the farmlands designated prime, unique or of statewide significance to nonagricultural uses. State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15206 does not regard the cancellation of less than 100 acres of land from the Williamson Act to be of statewide, regional or areawide



significance. The Project site is not under a Williamson Act Contract. Thus, when evaluated independently and cumulatively, this project poses an impact that is less than significant.

- b. **No impact.** The project site is currently zoned R-1 (One-Family Dwelling) for residential uses and is not under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.
- c. **No impact.** As discussed in II.b, the Project site is zoned for residential uses. The proposed zone change would increase the residential density throughout the project site. There are no forest lands, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production lands on the project site. Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production.
- d. **No impact.** There are no forestlands on the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forest land to non-forest.
- e. **No impact.** Please refer to responses II.a through II.d. This project proposes to increase the density of an existing residential area designated for urban development by the General Plan. There are no forestlands in proximity to the Project that would experience conflicts in operation due to the proposed development. Therefore, the project would not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

III. AIR QUALITY:

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion



- a. **Less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.** The project is located within the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) jurisdiction, in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). As such, air quality impacts from the project are controlled through policies and provisions of the SJVAPCD and the General Plan. The SJVAPCD has adopted an Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) and is required to submit a “Rate of Progress” document to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) that demonstrates past and planned progress toward reaching attainment for all criteria pollutants.

The SJVAPCD requires local jurisdictions to design all developments in ways that reduce air pollution from vehicles, which is the largest single category of air pollution in the San Joaquin Valley, and from other stationary sources. They do so through the permitting authority under the New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule (Rule 2201) and the Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate (Rule 2010). Other regulations and policy that require compliance with air quality strategies for new commercial developments include, but are not limited to, Title 24 efficiency standards, Title 20 appliance energy efficiency standards, 2022 building energy efficiency standards, Assembly Bill 1493 motor vehicle standards, and compliance with the General Plan Air Quality Conservation Element.

An Air Quality Impact Assessment (“AQIA”) (Trinity Consultants 2023) was completed for the proposed project. The AQIA concluded that the proposed emissions from the project are below the SJVAPCD’s established emissions impact thresholds, and that the primary source of emissions from the project will be motor vehicles that are licensed through the State of California and whose emissions are already incorporated into the CARB San Joaquin Valley Emissions Inventory. Therefore, the project would not conflict with, or obstruct implementation of, the applicable air quality plan.

As shown in the following table, the SJVAPCD has established specific criteria pollutants thresholds of significance for the operation of specific projects.

SJVAPCD Significance Thresholds for Criteria Pollutants (Construction and Operational)	
Air Pollutant	Tons/Year
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	100
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	10
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	10
Sulfur Oxides (SO _x)	27
Particulate Matter, less than 10 microns (PM ₁₀)	15
Particulate Matter, less than 2.5 microns (PM _{2.5})	15

Source: Trinity Consultants 2023.

Construction of the project would result in air pollutant emissions. Emissions from construction would result from fuel combustion and exhaust from equipment as well as vehicle traffic, grading, and the use of toxic materials (e.g., lubricants). The following table provides estimated construction emissions of the previously listed air pollutants from the project, including sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and reactive organic gas (ROG). It was assumed in developing construction emission calculations that: 1) exposed areas would be watered and 2) construction vehicle speeds would be reduced to less than 15 mile per hour.



Emission Source	Pollutant (tons/year)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
2026	0.28	2.33	2.90	0.01	0.84	0.40
2027	0.18	1.39	2.27	0.00	0.21	0.08
2028	0.17	1.32	2.24	0.00	0.21	0.08
2029	1.69	1.56	2.09	0.00	0.68	0.33
2030	0.17	1.31	2.13	0.00	0.22	0.09
2031	0.15	1.16	2.00	0.00	0.14	0.06
2032	0.14	1.10	1.92	0.00	0.13	0.00
2033	1.54	0.11	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00
Maximum Annual Emissions	1.69	2.33	2.90	0.01	0.84	0.40
Mitigated						
2026	0.28	2.33	2.90	0.01	0.37	0.19
2027	0.18	1.39	2.27	0.00	0.21	0.08
2028	0.17	1.32	2.24	0.00	0.21	0.08
2029	1.69	1.56	2.09	0.00	0.26	0.13
2030	0.17	1.31	2.13	0.00	0.17	0.07
2031	0.15	1.16	2.00	0.00	0.14	0.06
2032	0.14	1.10	1.92	0.00	0.01	0.05
2033	1.54	0.11	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.00
Maximum Annual Emissions	1.69	2.33	2.90	0.01	0.37	0.19
SJVAPCD Threshold	10	10	100	27	15	15
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Trinity Consultants 2023.

As shown in the above table, construction emissions are not predicted to exceed SJVAPCD significance thresholds levels.

Project operations would also result in air pollutant emissions. The main source of emissions would be from vehicular traffic associated with the Project site. The following table provides estimated operational emissions from the Project.

Operational Emissions						
Emissions Source	Pollutant (tons/year)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Unmitigated						
Residential	2.49	2.97	21.63	0.06	2.42	0.50
Mitigated						
Residential	2.49	2.97	21.63	0.06	2.42	0.50
SJVAPCD Threshold	10	10	100	27	15	15
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: EnviroTech Consultants 2022.

As shown in the above table, operational emissions are also not predicted to exceed SJVAPCD significance thresholds levels. Because the project develops more than 50 residential units, it must comply with the SJVAPCD's Indirect Source Rule (ISR) (Rule 9510). Mitigation Measure 1 requires that the project comply with SJVAPCD air quality control measures and rules, including



the ISR. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

- b. **Less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.** Under SJVAPCD’s Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts (GAMAQI; SJVAPCD 2015), any project that would have individually significant air quality impacts would also be considered to have significant cumulative air quality impacts. Impacts of local pollutants are cumulatively significant when the combined emissions from the Project and other planned projects exceed air quality standards. The following table shows the Project’s contribution to cumulative emissions calculated for both Kern County and the greater San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB).

Emissions Inventory	Cumulative Emissions					
	Pollutants (tons/year)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Kern County – 2020 ¹	22,740	16,316	39,274	548	14,637	4,271
SJVAB	114,939	72,015	241,630	2,336	99,390	24,966
Project	2.49	2.97	21.68	0.06	2.42	0.05
Project % of Kern	0.011%	0.018%	0.055%	0.011%	0.017%	0.012%
Project % of SJVAB	0.002%	0.004%	0.009%	0.003%	0.002%	0.002%

¹Latest inventory available as of May 2023.
Source: Trinity 2023.

As shown in the above table, the project does not pose a significant increase to estimated cumulative emissions for criteria pollutants in nonattainment within Kern County and the greater SJVAB. The Project’s regional contribution to cumulative impacts would be negligible (well less than 1% for all pollutants under consideration) and therefore, the project’s contribution is not cumulatively considerable.

The GAMAQI, citing CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(3), states that “[a] Lead Agency may determine that a project’s incremental contribution to a cumulative effect is not cumulatively considerable if the project will comply with the requirements in a previously approved plan or mitigation program, including, but not limited to an air quality attainment or maintenance plan that provides specific requirements that will avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem within the geographic area in which the project is located” (SJVAPCD 2015).

Mitigation Measure 1 in this MND require compliance with air quality control measures and rules required by the SJVAPCD, which include, but are not necessarily limited to, SJVAPCD Rule 2010 (Permits Required), SJVAPCD Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule), SJVAPCD Rule 4102 (Nuisance), and SJVAPCD Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Rule), each of which is discussed at length in the AQIA prepared for the project (Trinity Consultants 2023).

The air quality modeling indicates that project’s regional contribution to cumulative impacts would be negligible and the project would comply with the requirements of the SJVAPCD attainment plans and rules. Therefore the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard and impacts are less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation.

- c. **Less-than-significant impact.** Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved that expose sensitive receptors to sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Examples of the types of land use that



are sensitive receptors include retirement facilities, hospitals, and schools. The most sensitive portions of the population are children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill, especially those with cardiorespiratory diseases. The closest sensitive receptor to the project site would be residential uses. The project has identified sensitive receptors in the area including a residential development adjacent to the project and an assisted living facility 0.70 miles to the northeast. (Trinity Consultants 2023). However, the majority of the potential ambient air quality emissions from the Project are related to mobile source emissions and are not expected to result in localized impacts such as CO "Hot Spots". Therefore, the Project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and impacts are less than significant.

- d. Less-than-significant impact. Because the Project consists of residential uses that do not include activities listed in Table 6 of the GAMAQI as a source that would create objectionable odors, the Project is not expected to be a source of objectionable odors. Therefore, the Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, and impacts are less than significant.

Table with 5 columns: Potentially Significant Impact, Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated, Less Than Significant Impact, No Impact. Row 1: IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project; a. Have a substantial adverse effect... b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat... c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands... d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species... e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources... f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan...

Discussion



- a. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** The project site has the potential to result in significant impacts to some special-status wildlife species, but no listed special-status plant species were found on the site during reconnaissance-level surveys for the project. Direct and indirect impacts, in the form of "incidental take" of a threatened, endangered, or otherwise protected species, are not expected as a result of the development of the proposed project. (Pruett 2023).

Mitigation Measure 2 requires a survey and compliance with avoidance measures prior to ground disturbance for any special-status wildlife species that have the potential to occur at the project site. Measure 3 requires nesting bird surveys for migratory birds that may nest on or near the site between during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) and a requirement for the qualified biologist to coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife if burrowing owls are found onsite. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures 2 and 3, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

- b. **No impact.** No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service exists on the project site (Pruett 2023). This project is also not located within, or adjacent to, the Kern River riparian habitat area. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community.
- c. **No impact.** There are no wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, located at the project site, and no features identified as wetlands categories are found in the National Wetlands Inventory within the Project area (Pruett 2023). Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands.
- d. **Less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated.** No migratory wildlife corridors were identified during the literature search or field study. The project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites (Pruett 2023). There is the potential during construction to temporarily affect nursery sites such as dens and burrows. Project construction could cause the direct destruction of a nursery site or cause enough of an indirect disturbance to cause special-status wildlife to abandon a nursery site. However, Mitigation Measures 2 and 3 require preconstruction surveys and, if necessary, additional actions recommended by a qualified biologist and CDFW to reduce potential impacts to nursery sites. With the implementation of Mitigation Measures 2 and 3, the project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with an established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites and the potential for any such impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.
- e. **Less-than-significant impact.** It was concluded that the project site does not contain any biological resources that are protected by local policies (Pruett 2023). Therefore, impacts are less than significant.
- f. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** Please refer to responses IV.a, IV.d, and IV.e. With implementation of Mitigation Measures 2 and 3, the project would not conflict with the



provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project;				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (Hudlow 2022) was completed for the project by a qualified cultural resources specialist. It has been concluded that the Project site does not contain historical resources (Hudlow 2022). However a record search of the project area and the environs within the on-half mile was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Information Center, RS#22-432 on November 9, 2022, which identified two historical site that are located within the project area. One of these two sites is a historic structure, a pair of oil tanks and the second is a historic trash scatter. Mitigation Measure 4 requires that construction workers are provided with cultural awareness training. Mitigation Measure 5 requires ceasing work and investigating any discovery in the event that previously unknown historical or archeological resources are unearthed during construction. Therefore, potential impacts that would have an adverse change of a historical resource would be less than significant with mitigations incorporated.
- b. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** It has been concluded that the Project site does not contain any known archaeological resources (Hudlow 2022). However, there is still the potential to unearth previously unknown archaeological resources at the site, and grading and other ground-disturbing activities have the potential to damage or destroy such resources. Therefore, with the implementation of Mitigation Measures 4 and 5, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigations incorporated.
- c. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** There are no known human remains found at the Project site (Hudlow 2022). The Project could inadvertently uncover or damage previously unknown human remains. Mitigation Measure 6 requires that if any human remains are found at the site during construction, work would cease and the remains would be handled pursuant to applicable law. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure 6, the Project would not significantly disturb any human remains, and impacts would be less than significant with mitigations incorporated.



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY: Would the project;				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** The applicant is proposing a multiple single family residential community. Project construction would require temporary energy demands typical of other residential projects that occur throughout the state and this development's construction would not result in inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources beyond typical residential construction. All new construction within the City of Bakersfield must adhere to adopted building standards, including California Code of Regulations Title 24, which outlines energy efficiency standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to ensure that they do not wastefully, inefficiently, or unnecessarily consume energy. Therefore, the Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation, and impacts are less than significant.
- b. **Less than significant impact.** There is no adopted plan by the City of Bakersfield for renewable energy or energy efficiency. As mentioned above, all new development projects within the City are required to adhere to adopted building standards related to energy efficiency. Additionally, the City encourages applicants and developers to go beyond the required standards and make their developments even more efficient through programs such as LEED, or Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, which is a green building rating system that provides a framework to create healthy, highly efficient, and cost-saving green buildings. Other encouraged programs available to applicants and developers are Title 20 appliance energy efficiency standards and 2005 building energy efficiency standards. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and impacts are less than significant.



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project;				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. The following discusses the potential for the project to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects because of various geologic hazards. The City is within a seismically active area. According to the *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan*, major active fault systems border the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. Among these major active fault systems include the San Andreas, Breckenridge-Kern County, Garlock, Pond Poso, and White Wolf faults. There are numerous additional smaller faults suspected to occur within the Bakersfield area, which may or may not be active. The active faults have a maximum credible Richter magnitude that ranges from 6.0 (Breckenridge-Kern County) to 8.3 (San Andreas). Potential seismic hazards in the planning area involve strong ground shaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides.
 - i. **No Impact.** Ground rupture is ground deformation that occurs along the surface trace of a fault during an earthquake. According to the California Department of Conservation's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation map, the Project site is not located within an



earthquake fault zone. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

- ii. **Less than significant impact.** The City is within a seismically active area. Future structures proposed on the project site are required by state law and City ordinance to be constructed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (specifically Seismic Zone 4, which has the most stringent seismic construction requirements in the United States), and to adhere to all modern earthquake construction standards. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving strong seismic ground shaking and impacts are be less than significant.

 - iii. **Less than significant impact.** The most common seismic-related ground failure is liquefaction and lateral spreading. In both cases, during periods of ground motion caused by an event such as an earthquake, loose materials transform from a solid state to near-liquid state because of increased pore water pressure. Such ground failure generally requires a high water table and poorly draining soils in order for such ground failure to occur. According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Web Soil Survey, the Project site's soil is Kimberlina fine sandy loam, saline-sodic, which is both well-draining soils with depth to water table at more than 80 inches. Public supply wells in Kern County are at depths between 600 and 800 feet below land surface (USGS 2016) and therefore, groundwater levels are not close enough to the ground surface to result in sufficiently saturated soils suitable for liquefaction. As a result, the potential for liquefaction at the Project site is low. In addition, future structures proposed on the Project site are required by state law and City ordinance to be constructed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code, including those relating to soil characteristics. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and impacts are be less than significant.

 - iv. **No impact.** In Kern County, the common types of landslides induced by earthquake occur on steeper slopes found in the foothills and along the Kern River Canyon; in these areas, landslides are generally associated with bluff and stream bank failure, rockslide, and slope slip on steep slopes. The Project site is relatively flat and level with no major changes in grade. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides.
- b. **Less than significant impact.** Construction of the site would temporarily disturb soils, which could loosen soil; however, during operation, the soils would be paved over with impervious surfaces such that the soils at the site would not be particularly susceptible to soil erosion. In addition, the relatively low precipitation in the project area (on average about 7 to 10 inches/year) results in surface runoff that is intermittent and temporary in nature. The erosion potential at the site, low average rainfall, and the fact that the soils are well drained does not make the Project site susceptible to substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Therefore, the Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil and impacts are be less than significant.

 - c. **Less than significant impact.** As discussed above, the Project site's soils would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, lateral spreading, or landslides.



Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that collapse and compact under the addition of water or excessive loading. Future structures proposed on the Project site are required by state law and City ordinance to be constructed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code, including those relating to soil characteristics. Therefore, the Project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse, and impacts are less than significant.

- d. **Less-than-significant impact.** The soils identified on site, primarily fine sandy loams, do not have a high potential to be expansive. Additionally, future structures proposed on the Project site are required by state law and City ordinance to be constructed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code, including those relating to soil characteristics. Therefore, the Project would not be located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property and impacts are less than significant.
- e. **No impact.** The Project would not require the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems because the Project would connect to existing City sewer services in the area. Therefore, there would be no impacts related to soils incapable of adequately supporting septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.
- f. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** Paleontological sensitivity is determined by the potential for a geologic unit to produce scientifically significant fossils. Because paleontological resources typically occur in the substratum soil horizon, surface expressions are often not visible during a pedestrian survey. Paleontological sensitivity is derived from known fossil data collected from the entire geologic unit. The Project site is entirely underlain by alluvial fan deposits of late Holocene age, which presumably transition in the subsurface into older, Pleistocene-age deposits.

Due to the presence of alluvial deposits, there is the potential to unearth previously unknown paleontological resources at the site, and grading and other ground-disturbing activities have the potential to damage or destroy such resources. Therefore, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure 7, the Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project;

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** On September 27, 2006, Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (the Act) was enacted by the State of California. The



legislature stated, "Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California." The Act caps California's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at 1990 levels by 2020. The Act defines GHG emissions as all of the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. This agreement represents the first enforceable statewide program in the U.S. to cap all GHG emissions from major industries that includes penalties for non-compliance. While acknowledging that national and international actions will be necessary to fully address the issue of global warming, AB 32 lays out a program to inventory and reduce GHG emissions in California and from power generation facilities located outside the state that serve California residents and businesses.

AB 32 charges California Air Resource Board (CARB) with responsibility to monitor and regulate sources of GHG emissions. In order to reduce those emissions, CARB has adopted a list of discrete early action measures that can be implemented to reduce GHG emissions. CARB has defined the 1990 baseline emissions for California and has adopted that baseline as the 2020 statewide emissions cap. CARB aims to minimize costs, maximize benefits, improve, and modernize California's energy infrastructure, maintain electric system reliability, maximize additional environmental and economic co-benefits for California, and complement the state's efforts to improve air quality.

Subsequent legislation by the California legislature has included Senate Bill (SB) 32, which expanded upon AB 32 to reduce GHG emissions to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030; AB 197 which increased the legislative oversight of the CARB by adding two legislatively appointed non-voting members to the Board and provided additional protection to disadvantaged communities; SB 350, which increased California's renewable energy electricity procurement goal and SB 100, which established a landmark policy requiring renewable energy and zero-carbon resources to supply 100 percent of electrical retail sales to end use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve state agencies by 2045.

The California Supreme Court's most recent CEQA decision on the Newhall Ranch development case, *Center for Biological v. California Department of Fish and Wildlife* (November 30, 2015, Case No. 217763), determined that the project's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) did not substantiate the conclusion that the GHG cumulative impacts would be less than significant. The EIR determined that the Newhall Ranch development project would reduce GHG emissions by 31 percent from business as usual (BAU). This reduction was compared to the California's target of reducing GHG emissions statewide by 29 percent from business as usual. The Court determined that "the EIR's deficiency stems from taking a quantitative comparison method developed by the Scoping Plan as a measure of the greenhouse gas reduction effort required by the state as a whole, and attempting to use that method, without adjustments, for a purpose very different from its original design." In the Court's final ruling it offered suggestions that were deemed appropriate use of the BAU methodology:

1. Lead agencies can use the comparison to BAU methodology if they determine what reduction a particular project must achieve in order to comply with statewide goals,
2. Project design features that comply with regulations to reduce emissions may demonstrate that those components of emissions are less than significant, and
3. Lead agencies could also demonstrate compliance with locally adopted climate plans or could apply specific numerical thresholds developed by some local agencies.

The City of Bakersfield has not developed specific thresholds for GHGs. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD), a CEQA Trustee Agency for the project, has developed thresholds to determine significance of a proposed project - either implement Best Performance



Standards or achieve a 29% reduction from BAU (a specific numerical threshold). However, the SJVAPCD has established their BAU and baseline emissions based on the years 2002-2004 and 2020, respectively. The 2020 projected baseline has passed, and at this time, no new guidance has been approved for determining BAU and projected baseline for the next target year. Therefore, the 29% reduction from BAU cannot be applied to the project in order to determine significance. Additionally, a Best Performance Standards threshold has not been established. For this Project, compliance with locally adopted climate plans will be used to determine level of significance for GHG. Therefore, the GHG analysis for this Project follows the suggestions from the Court's ruling on the Newhall Ranch development project in order to determine significance using the project design features.

In the decade after South Coast AQMD adopted the Interim GHG Significance Threshold, several new laws and executive orders were adopted that require additional reductions in years after 2020. For instance, the Governor signed Executive Order B-55-18 which commits California to total, economy-wide carbon neutrality by 2045. The 2008 Guidance may be somewhat inadequate in producing a meaningful comparison by today's standards which propose a grand vision that, if achieved, would fundamentally change how business is conducted and citizens live in the State. Thus, as discussed in the most recent updates to the Scoping Plan, objectives of the Scoping Plan affect entire sectors of the economy and it no longer makes sense to evaluate GHG emissions on a project-level.

For these reasons, Project GHG emissions levels presented in the table below are primarily for disclosure purposes because impact analysis for the project follows the approach certified by South Coast AQMD in the Final Negative Declaration for the Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery Carson Plant- Crude Oil Storage Capacity Project on December 12, 2014 (South Coast AQMD, 2014).

Estimated Annual GHG Emissions (MT/Year)

Source	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Mitigated Construction Emissions				
Construction Emissions	3,338.08	0.11	0.11	3,373.20
Mitigated Operational Emissions				
Mobile Emissions	5,296.06	0.25	0.22	5,373.01
Area Emissions	6.18	0.00	0.00	6.20
Energy Emissions	1,157.09	0.11	0.00	1,161.20
Water Emissions	41.51	0.66	0.02	62.98
Waste Emissions	40.12	4.01	0.00	140.36
Refrigerant Emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
Total Project Operations Emissions	6,540.96	5.04	0.24	6,9744.90
Annualized Construction Emissions ¹	111.27	0.00	0.00	112.44
Project Emissions	6,652.23	5.04	0.25	6,857.34

Note: 0.00 could represent <0.00
 Per South Coast AQMD¹ Methodology
 (Trinity, 2023)

The approach used by South Coast AQMD to assess GHG impacts from that project recognizes that consumers of electricity and transportation fuels are, in effect, regulated by requiring providers and importers of electricity and fuel to participate in the GHG Cap-and-Trade Program and other Programs (e.g., low carbon fuel standard, renewable portfolio standard, etc.). Each such sector-wide program exists within the framework of AB 32 and its descendant laws the purpose of which is to achieve GHG emissions reductions consistent with the AB 32 Scoping Plan.



The project would generate GHGs from electricity use and combustion of gasoline/diesel fuels, each of which is regulated near the top of the supply-chain. As such, the project) will have no choice but to purchase electricity and fuels produced in a way that is acceptable to the California market. Thus, project GHG emissions will be consistent with the relevant plan (i.e., AB 32 Scoping Plan). The project would meet its fair share of the cost to mitigate the cumulative impact of global climate change because the project will be purchasing energy from the California market. Thus, the project would have a less than significant impact on applicable GHG reduction plans.

Nonetheless, GHG emissions impacts from implementing the project were calculated at the project-specific level for construction and operations as previously explained. Impact analysis for the Project follows the approach certified by South Coast AQMD in the Final Negative Declaration for the Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery Carson Plant - Crude Oil Storage Capacity Project on December 12, 2014 (South Coast AQMD, 2014). In summary, this approach takes into account the cumulative nature of the energy industry and recognizes that consumers of electricity and diesel fuel are in effect regulated by higher level emissions restrictions on the producers of these energy sources. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative global climate change impacts would not be cumulatively considerable and impacts are less than significant.

- b. **Less than significant impact.** CARB is responsible for the coordination and administration of both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. As proposed, the project would not conflict with any statewide policy, regional plan, or local guidance or policy adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The project would not interfere with the implementation of AB 32 and SB 375 because it would be consistent with the GHG emission reduction targets identified by CARB and the Scoping Plan. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG and impacts are less than significant.



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

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** The project proposes to develop 497 residential units and therefore, does not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials as defined by the hazardous Material Transportation Uniform Safety Act. Construction activities would require the transport, storage, use, and/or disposal of hazardous materials such as fuels and greases for the fueling/servicing of construction equipment and fuel tanks, and there is the potential for upset and accident conditions that could release such material into the environment. Such substances would be stored in temporary storage tanks/sheds that would be located at the site. Although these types of materials are not acutely hazardous, they are classified as hazardous materials and create the potential for accidental spillage, which could expose construction workers. All transport, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials used in the construction of the project would be in strict accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. During construction of the project, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all applicable materials present at the site would be made readily available to onsite personnel. During construction, non-hazardous construction debris would be generated and disposed of at approved facilities



for handling such waste. Also, during construction, waste disposal would be managed using portable toilets located at reasonably accessible onsite locations. Therefore, the impact are less than significant.

- b. **Less than significant impact with mitigations incorporated.** A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted by an environmental profession (Krazan 2021). The assessment identified evidence of a recognized environmental conditions at the Project site. Based on review of historical aerial photographs, three tank farms with multiple aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and production water ponds were formerly present at the subject site in association with crude-oil production of the Canfield Ranch Field - Edgar Lease. With the exception of one idle oil well with pumping unit and gas separator, no surface indications of oil wells, mud pits, production water ponds, or ASTs were noted at the subject site. Records on file with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) document a 7/21/2001 case closure with respect to waste discharge requirements. However, no documentation of investigations of subsurface soil conditions was identified for the subject site tank farm facilities. Krazan's experience with oilfield tank farms indicates that there is a significant potential for hazardous materials or wastes to be present in subsurface soil as a result of the use of additives at crude-oil production tank-farm facilities over many years of operation. Petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds are typical constituents of concern.

The incorporation of Mitigation Measure 8 would reduce the potential release of soil vapors during construction by requiring a Phase II Limited Subsurface Assessment prior to construction to less than significant levels. Mitigation Measure 9 would elevate the concern of the potential exposure of oil from leaking wells by requiring the applicant to consult with CalGEM to determine if known plugged and abandoned well meet current standards. If the plugged and abandoned well does not meet current standards an additional reabandonment of the well shall be required. Mitigation Measure 10 would require the applicant to notify CalGEM and stop work if an unknown well is discovered or if any known or unknown well is damaged during work at the project site. Therefore, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous material into the environment and impact are less than significant with mitigations incorporated.

- c. **Less than significant impact.** Buena Vista Elementary School is located 0.78 miles southeast of the proposed development. Due to the location and nature of the project, materials, substances, and waste considered hazardous in nature will be handled accordingly during construction activities. The AQIA concluded that the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations or result in other emissions that would adversely affect a substantial number of people (Trinity, 2023). As mentioned above, the project would be required to adhere to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations with respect to the handling of hazardous materials thus, impacts are less than significant.
- d. **No impact.** The EnviroStor (DTSC 2023) and Cortese (CalEPA 2023) lists pursuant to Government Code (GC) Section 65962.5 were reviewed. No portion of the project site is identified on either list, which provides the location of known hazardous waste concerns. Therefore, the project would not be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to GC Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- e. **No impact.** The project site is not located within the Kern County *Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan* area (Kern County 2012). The closest airport to the project site is the Bakersfield Municipal Airport, which is located approximately 6 miles east of the site. Therefore, the project would not



result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area. The Project is not located within a distance an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted.

- f. **Less than significant impact.** Access to the site would be maintained throughout the construction period, and appropriate detours would be provided in the event of potential temporary road closures. The project would not interfere with any local or regional emergency response or evacuation plans because the project would not result in a substantial alteration to the adjacent and area circulation system. The project is typical of urban development in Bakersfield and is consistent with the adopted City of Bakersfield Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Bakersfield 1997). This plan identifies responsibilities and provides coordination of emergency response at the local level to hazardous materials incidents. Therefore, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impacts are less than significant.
- g. **Less than significant impact.** The project site is not located within a “very high,” “high,” or “moderate” fire hazard severity zone (CalFire 2022). The site is surrounded by agricultural land, and its vicinity is urban and does not possess high fuel loads that have a high potential to cause a wildland fire. The project site would be developed with hardscapes and irrigated landscaping, which would further reduce fire potential at the site. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands and impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project;				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



- d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?
- e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** Construction would include ground-disturbing activities. Construction of the site would temporarily disturb soils, which could loosen soils; however, during operation, the soils would be paved over with impervious surfaces such that the soils at the site would not be particularly susceptible to soil erosion.

The City owns and maintains a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The project's operational urban storm water discharges are covered under the Central Valley Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements General Permit for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems* (Order No. R5-2016-0040; NPDES No. CAS0085324) (MS4 Permit) (CVRWQCB 2016). The MS4 Permit mandates the implementation of a storm water management framework to ensure that water quality is maintained within the City because of operational storm water discharges throughout the City, including the project site. By complying with the MS4 Permit, the project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements and impacts are less than significant.

- b. **Less than significant impact.** Potable water from the project would be supplied by the City of Bakersfield. The City receives at least a portion of its supplies from groundwater sources. The project's projected water use has been conditionally approved by the City and therefore, the project site has been considered by City against its most current Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). By state law, current UWMPs do not need to address the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) or sustainable groundwater management at this time. It was concluded that District has sufficient existing capacity to service the project. As a result, the project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- c. The following discusses whether the Project would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces.

- i. **Less than significant impact.** The project site does contain one blue-line Riverine habitat classified as R4SBC in the northwest corner of the project site. The Riverine habitat was identified using a color infrared imager from 1987 (FWS,2023). However, since 1987, the Riverine has been graded for development or cultivated as agricultural land. Thus, the Riverine no longer exists and the project would not alter the course of a river or stream. The project site would be graded and, as a result, the internal drainage pattern at the site would be altered from the baseline condition. Additionally, the Project would result in increased impervious surfaces (i.e., building pads, sidewalks, asphalt parking area, etc.) at the site, which would reduce percolation to ground and result in greater amounts of storm water runoff concentrations at the site. If uncontrolled, differences in drainage patterns and increased impervious surfaces could result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or



- offsite. However, the project would be required to comply with the General Permit during construction and MS4 permit during operation. In order to comply with the MS4 Permit, the City requires compliance with adopted building codes, including complying with an approved drainage plan, which avoids on- and offsite flooding, erosion, and siltation problems. Therefore, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite and impacts are less than significant.
- ii. **Less than significant impact.** Please refer to response X.c.i. Therefore, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite and impacts are less than significant.
 - iii. **Less than significant impact.** In order to comply with the City's MS4 Permit, the City requires compliance with an approved drainage plan that would avoid on- and offsite flooding thus, the project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.
 - iv. **Less than significant impact.** A review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Maps, shows the project site is located in Zone X, which is a minimal risk area outside the 1-percent and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain. Therefore, the project would not impede or redirect flood flows and impacts are less than significant.
- d. **Less than significant impact.** The City of Bakersfield is located within Central California and is not near a coastal environment that risks flood inundation. In addition, the City is not located within a tsunami zone as identified by the California Department of Conservation's Tsunami Map. As mentioned above, the project site is located in Zone X, which is a minimal risk area outside the 1-percent and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain. The project site, like most of the City, is located within the Lake Isabella flood inundation area (Kern County 2017), which is the area that would experience flooding in the event that there was a catastrophic failure of the Lake Isabella Dam. There is an approved Lake Isabella Dam Failure Evacuation Plan (Kern County 2009) that establishes a process and procedures for the mass evacuation and short-term support of populations at risk below the Lake Isabella Dam. The City would utilize the Evacuation Plan to support its Emergency Operations Plans. Due to the project's location and implementation of related emergency safety plans, the project would not likely risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones and impacts are less than significant.
- e. **Less than significant impact.** Please refer to response X.c.i. There is currently no adopted groundwater management plan for the project site or its vicinity. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan and impacts are less than significant.



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project;				
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **No impact.** The Project is a continuation of the existing urban development pattern of the City. The Project does not include a long and linear feature, such as a freeway, railroad track, etc., that would have the potential to divide a community. The proposed project is the development of residential tract totaling 497 of residential lots and is adjacent to existing residential development. The development of the proposed project will not impede existing or future movement or development of the City. Additionally, as part of the proposed development, existing collectors and arterials will be further developed thereby increasing circulation and access to communities within the city. Therefore, the Project would not physically divide an established community.
- b. **No impact.** The Project requires a General Plan Amendment (GPA) to be consistent with the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan (MBGP), namely a change from LR (Low Density Residential) to HMR (High Medium Density Residential). The project also requires a Zone Change (ZC) to be consistent with the Zoning Ordinance, namely a change from R-1 (One-Family Dwelling) to R-3/PUD (Multiple Family Dwelling/Planned Unit Development). If the GPA/ZC were to be approved by the City, the project would be consistent with both the MBGP and Zoning Ordinance. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project;

- a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?
- b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

Discussion

- a. **Less than Significant.** The project site is within the administrative boundaries of the Canfield Ranch oilfield and there are five abandoned oil wells and one idle oil well on the site (DOC 2022b). A 2.5 acre drilling island is allocated in the northwest corner of the project site. Thus, allowing mineral access to the site. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state and impacts are less than significant.
- b. **No impact.** The project site is currently designated LR (Low Density Residential) and, if the GPA is approved, this designation would change to HMR(High Medium Density Residential). No portion of the site is designated for a potential mineral resource extraction use such as R-MP (Mineral and Petroleum). Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site that is delineated in a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XIII. NOISE: Would the project result in:

- a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
- b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
- c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Discussion



- a. **Less than significant impact.** The project would generate both short-term construction noise and operational noise. The first type of short-term construction noise would result from transport of construction equipment and materials to the project site, and construction worker commutes. These transportation activities would incrementally raise noise levels on access roads leading to the site. A one-time trip to move pieces of heavy equipment for grading and construction activities would result in single-event noise at a distance of 50 feet from a sensitive noise receptor that would reach a maximum level of 84 A-weighted decibels (dBA). Because the equipment would be left onsite for the duration of project construction, the one-time trip would not add to the daily traffic noise in the project vicinity. The total daily vehicle trips resulting from construction worker commutes would be minimal when compared to existing traffic volumes on the affected streets, and the long-term noise level change would not be perceptible.

The second type of short-term construction noise is related to noise generated during project construction. The site preparation and grading phase, which includes excavation and grading, tends to generate the highest noise levels because earthmoving equipment is the noisiest construction equipment. Construction noise levels during grading would be less than 70 dBA, which would not exceed the hourly noise level standard at the nearest sensitive uses. Construction noise would cease to occur once project construction is completed. The project will also be required to comply with the construction hours specified in the City Noise Ordinance, which states that construction activities are limited to the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on weekdays, and between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on weekends.

Project operations would generate sound levels typical of residential land uses, which would have to comply with Bakersfield Municipal Code regarding noise. Stationary operational noise levels at all points around the project site would experience noise level impacts that would be less than the daytime and nighttime hourly noise level standards of 55 dBA and 50 dBA, respectively. Project-related operational traffic would have very small noise level increases along roadway segments in the project vicinity. Residential noise, including engine sounds, car doors slamming, car alarms, loud music, and people conversing, would also occur at the project site would experience noise level impacts that would be less than the city's daytime and nighttime maximum noise level standards of 75dBA and 70 dBA.

Therefore, the project would not generate substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies and impacts are less than significant.

- b. **Less than significant impact.** Some ground-borne vibration and noise would originate from earth movement and building activities during the project's construction phase. Ground-borne noise and vibration from construction activity would be mostly low to moderate. The operation of typical construction equipment would generate ground-borne vibrations that would not exceed guidelines that are considered unsafe for any type of buildings. Operation of the proposed residential development would not generate ground-borne vibration. Therefore, the project would not expose persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels and impacts are less than significant.
- c. **Less than significant impact.** The project site is not located within the Kern County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan area or within the vicinity of a private airstrip (Kern County 2012). The Southern Pacific Railroad Ashphalto Branch abuts the northern boundary of the project site. An acoustical analysis was performed on the northern portion of the site (WJV, 2022). The analysis concluded that the noise generated from the railroad would comply with the City of Bakersfield 65 dB CNEL exterior noise level standard. Therefore, the project would not result in a safety



hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area and impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project result in:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less-than-significant impact.** The project would accommodate population growth in this area through the development of new residential units. The project is adjacent to existing and planned residential development and is therefore the logical extension of existing urban development. Bakersfield has experienced approximately 13% growth in population (347,483 people in 2010 to 394,328 in 2019) since 2010 (DOF 2019a and DOF 2019b). It is predicted that by 2040, 1,137,676 people will live in Kern County (DOF 2019c). Given that 42.5% of the people in Kern County currently live in Bakersfield (DOF 2019b), and if this trend continues, it is estimated that about 483,512 people would live in Bakersfield in 2040. This means that by 2040, 81,951 additional people would need housing in the Bakersfield area. This project accommodates this projected increase in Bakersfield's population by providing residences for existing and future residents in Bakersfield. Therefore, the project would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly and impacts are less than significant.
- b. **No impact.** The project site consists of agricultural land. Therefore, the project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.



Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES: Would the project result in:

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

i. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a. The following discusses whether the project would result in substantial adverse physical impacts to public services. The need for additional public service is generally directly correlated to population growth and the resultant additional population's need for services beyond what is currently available.

- i. **Less than significant impact.** Fire protection services for the Metropolitan Bakersfield area are provided through a joint fire protection agreement between the City and County. Potential increase in services can be paid for by property taxes generated by this development. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection and impacts are less than significant.
- ii. **Less than significant impact.** Police protection for the project would be provided by the Bakersfield Police Department. Potential increase in services can be paid for by property taxes generated by this development. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection and impacts are less than significant.
- iii. **Less than significant impact.** The project is growth accommodating and therefore, the need for additional schools can be paid for by existing school impact fees and increased property tax revenues. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial



adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools and impacts are less than significant.

- iv. **Less than significant impact.** The project is growth accommodating and includes a community park. Residential projects are required to follow the parkland requirements that are calculated based on the General Plan and City Ordinance park standards of 2.5 acres for every 1,000 people. The project is a development of 497 residential lots with an average of 3.2 persons per household per the United States Census Bureau. Thus the project will house 1,590 people and requiring 3.98 acres of parkland. The project is allocating 4.77 acres of parkland, exceeding the City Ordinance park standards. Compliance with Municipal Code 15.80 park acreage dedication and the park development fee ensures that parks are dedicated and built in accordance with City standards to accommodate the increased population. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks and impacts are less than significant.
- v. **Less-than-significant impact.** The project and eventual buildup of this area would result in an increase in maintenance responsibility for the City. Though the project may necessitate increased maintenance for other public facilities, this potential increase can be paid for by property taxes generated by this development. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities and impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XVI. RECREATION: Would the project result in:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** Please refer to response XV.a.iv. Therefore, the project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such



that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated and impacts are less than significant.

- b. **Less than significant impact.** Please refer to response XV.a.iv. Therefore, the project would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment and impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XVII. TRANSPORTATION: Would the project result in:

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.** The project would result in temporary construction-related traffic impacts. Construction workers traveling to and from the project site as well as construction material delivery would result in additional vehicle trips to the area's roadway system. Construction material delivery may require a number of trips for oversized vehicles that may travel at slower speeds than existing traffic and, due to their size, may intrude into adjacent travel lanes. These trips may temporarily degrade level of service on area roadways and at intersections. Additionally, the total number of vehicle trips associated with all construction-related traffic, including construction worker trips could temporarily increase daily traffic volumes on local roadways and intersections. The project may require temporary lane closures or the need for flagmen to safely direct traffic on roadways near the project site. However, once the project is built, it would not result in any permanent traffic-related effects.

The project also proposes an amendment to the circulation element, the removal of a section of Pacheco Road. Currently, a section of Pacheco Road is designated as an arterial road that runs parallel to a railroad and the project's northern boundary. Upon review of the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan ("MBGP") Environmental Impact Report ("EIR"), the section of Pacheco road east of South Allen Road was not analyzed or identified. Pacheco Road was drawn as an arterial road on the Comprehensive Circulation Plan Map in the adopted MBGP. The only sections of Pacheco that was identified and analyzed as an arterial road is between Buena Vista Road and Old River Road. That section of Pacheco Road is currently not developed, impacts to the circulation system would be less than significant if removed.

A Trip Generation Analysis was completed and reviewed by the Traffic Engineering Division of the Public Works Department (McIntosh, 2023), along with the proposed site plans. It was



determined that the project has been designed in accordance with City development standards, and appropriate standard conditions of approval have been assigned to the project. The conditions include the dedication and improvement of streets, traffic control measures during construction, and pedestrian access. Also, Mitigation Measure 11 will require the applicant to participate in the Regional Transportation Impact Fee (RTIF) program by paying the adopted fees in place for the land use type at time of development. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

- b. **Less-than-significant impact.** Section 15064.3 of the updated California Code of Regulations (CCR or CEQA Guidelines), statewide application came into effect July 1, 2020. This CCR Section 15064.3(b) states:

Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts.

- (1) Land Use Projects. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. Generally, projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop or a stop along an existing high-quality transit corridor should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Projects that decrease VMT in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact.
- (2) Transportation Projects. Transportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, VMT should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. For roadway capacity projects, agencies have discretion to determine the appropriate measure of transportation impact consistent with CEQA and other applicable requirements. To the extent that such impacts have already been adequately addressed at a programmatic level, such as in a regional transportation plan EIR, a lead agency may tier from that analysis as provided in Section 15152.
- (3) Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the VMT for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's VMT qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate.
- (4) Methodology. A lead agency has discretion to choose the most appropriate methodology to evaluate a project's VMT, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's VMT, and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate VMT and any revisions to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section.

The air quality impact analysis concluded that the project the on-site estimated trip distance for the project was determined to be 0.22 miles and 0.18 miles. The on-site estimated vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was then divided by the total VMT used in CalEEMod for the project, in order to



determine the on-site to off-site mobile emissions ratio for the projects average VMT per trip of 10.83 miles is approximately 59% lower than the average regional VMT of 26.45 miles per Kern Council of Governments 2022 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Community Strategy. Therefore, the project would not be in conflict or be inconsistent with CCR section 15064.3(b), and impacts are less than significant.

- c. **Less-than-significant impact.** The project would have to comply with all conditions placed on it by the City Traffic Engineering Division in order to comply with accepted traffic engineering standards intended to reduce traffic hazards, including designing the roads so that they do not result in design feature hazards. The project is within the City limits and surrounded by compatible existing and planned land uses and land use designations. Therefore, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses and impacts are less than significant.
- d. **Less-than-significant impact.** There is the potential that, during the construction phase, the project would impede emergency access. For projects that require minor impediments of a short duration (e.g., pouring a new driveway entrance), the project would be required to obtain a street permit from City Public Works. If a project requires lane closures and/or the diversion of traffic, then a Traffic Control Plan, subject to Public Works approval, would be required. During operations, the project would have to comply with all applicable City policies and requirements to ensure adequate emergency access. The need for such permits is determined by the Public Works Department during the permitting and construction phases of their permitting process. In addition, the site plans have been designed in accordance with all City development standards. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project result in:

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

- a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?
- b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Discussion



- a. **Less than significant impact.** The project requires a GPA and therefore, request for consultation letters were sent to a list of tribal contacts received from the Native American Heritage Commission in compliance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18). In the letters, the City stated that the applicable tribes may request consultation with the City regarding the preservation of, and/or mitigation of impacts to, California Native American cultural places in connection with the project. To date, none of the tribes have responded to the request. Therefore, the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources and impact are less than significant.
- b. **Less than significant impact.** Based on the results to date of the SB 18 consultation inquiry to applicable tribes, the City has determined that it is unlikely that tribal cultural resources will be found at the site. The site is currently exclusively agricultural land that is tilled and harvested on a seasonal basis. There are no tribal cultural resources determined by the lead agency to be of significance onsite. Therefore, the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined by the lead agency to be significant and impacts are less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XVIV. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project result in:

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. **Less-than-significant impact.** The project would require the construction of new water, storm water drainage, sewer facilities; above and/or below ground electrical facilities, natural gas facilities, and telecommunications (e.g., cable, fiber optics, phone, etc.) typical of residential



development. Water, storm water, and sewer structures would have to be designed to meet the City's Current Subdivision & Engineering Design Manual (Bakersfield 1999). Compliance with the Design Manual would ensure that such facilities would not result in significant environmental effects. Electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities would be placed by the individual serving utilities; these entities already have in place safety and siting protocols to ensure that placement of new utilities to serve new construction would not have a significant effect on the environment. Therefore, the project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects and impacts are less than significant.

- b. **Less-than-significant impact.** The project is within the City of Bakersfield Water Resources service area. The City has provided a letter stating that water service can be supplied in compliance with their current UWMP that accounts for normal, dray, and multiple dry years (City of Bakersfield 2022). Therefore, the project has sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years and impacts are less than significant.
- c. **Less-than-significant impact.** Wastewater as a result of the project would be treated at Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) No. 3, which is owned and operated by the City. WWTP No. 3 has an overall capacity of 32 MGD and a current available capacity of 14.7 MGD (Bakersfield 2023). WWTP No. 3 has sufficient capacity to serve the project. As a result, it has been determined that the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments and impacts are less than significant.
- d. **Less-than-significant impact.** It is assumed that solid waste generated as a result of the project would be disposed at the Bena Landfill located at 2951 Neumarkel Road, Bakersfield, CA 93307. In accordance with city standards which are designed to achieve State waste stream reduction and recycling goals, the Solid Waste Division of Public Works will conduct a detailed review of the facility at the time of development to incorporate appropriate on-site trash facilities, subject to city approval. Therefore, the project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs and impacts are less than significant.
- e. **Less-than-significant impact.** By law, the project would be required to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations, including those relating to waste reduction, litter control, and solid waste disposal and impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XX. WILDFIRES: Would the project result in:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

- d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant impact.** The project is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The project is located adjacent to an urbanized area and access to the site would be maintained throughout the construction period. The project would not interfere with any local or regional emergency response or evacuation plans because the project would not result in substantial alteration to the adjacent and area circulation system. The project is typical of urban development in Bakersfield and is not inconsistent with the adopted City of Bakersfield Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Bakersfield 1997). This plan identifies responsibilities and provides coordination of emergency response at the local level to hazardous materials incidents. Therefore, the project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impacts are less than significant.
- b. **Less than significant impact.** As mentioned above, the project is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. Additionally, the project site is relatively flat, not near wildlands, the site and its surrounding do not possess high fuel loads (i.e., lots of vegetation and other burnable material) to exacerbate wildfire risks and therefore, fire-related pollutant concentrations. Therefore, the project would not exacerbate wildfires and expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and impacts are less than significant.
- c. **Less than significant impact.** The project is located within the Metropolitan Bakersfield city limits and the site. The site is adjacent to an existing neighborhood to the south so infrastructure such as roads, power lines, utilities etc., to support the development of this project are accessible. Therefore, the project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment and impacts are less than significant.
- d. **Less than significant impact.** The project site is relatively flat, is not within a floodplain, and is not in a moderate- to high-risk area for wildfires. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes, and impacts are less than significant.



Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Would the project result in:

- a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of life of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)
- c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Discussion

- a. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** Mitigation Measure 1 requires that the project comply with San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District air quality control measures and rules, including the Indirect Source Rule to ensure that the reduce air impacts to less than significant. Mitigation Measures 2 and 3 mitigate potential impacts to biological resources to less than significant. There are no important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory found at the site. Mitigation Measures 4, 5, 6, and 7 would ensure that potential impacts to historic, archaeological, tribal and paleontological resources that could be uncovered during construction activities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation 8 would require the project to paying the adopted Regional Transportation Impact Fee (RTIF) to ensure that the impact to the circulation system is reduced to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the project, with the implementation of the identified conditions of approval, best management practices, and mitigation measures, would 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 and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.
- b. **Less than significant impact.** Under Section 15065(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment where there is substantial evidence that the project has potential environmental effects "that are individually



limited, but cumulatively considerable." This section further states that cumulatively considerable means "that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects."

Past, present, and future projects in proximity to the project were considered and evaluated as part of this Initial Study. Also, in addition to project specific impacts, this Initial Study considered the projects potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As described in the responses above, there is no substantial evidence that there are cumulative effects associated with this project. In addition, any future development projects not identified above would be required to undergo a separate environmental analysis and mitigate any project- or site-specific potential impacts, as necessary. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

- c. **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** As described in the responses above, the project, with mitigation, would not have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly and impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

**REFERENCE LIST**

- Bakersfield (City of Bakersfield). 1997. Hazardous Materials Area Plan. January.
- Bakersfield. 1999. Proposed Subdivision & Engineering Design Manual. June. Available: <<https://www.bakersfieldcity.us/943/Subdivision-Engineering-Design-Manual>> Accessed: August 24, 2023
- Bakersfield. 2019. Wastewater Treatment Plants. Available:<<https://www.bakersfieldcity.us/679/Wastewater-Treatment-Plants>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- CalEPA (California Environmental Protection Agency). 2017. Cortese List Data Resources. Available:<<https://calepa.ca.gov/sitecleanup/corteselist/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- CalFire (Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). 2022. Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps. Available:<<https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Caltrans (California Department of Transportation). 2022. California State Scenic Highway Mapping System. Available:<<https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1qacaq>>. Accessed: August 24, , 2023.
- City of Bakersfield 2022. Verification of Property Location for Water Service. January
- CVRWQCB. 2016. Order No. R5-2016-0040, NPDES No. CAS0085324, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements General Permit for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Available:<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2016-0040_ms4.pdf>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Department of Conservation (DOC). 2022a. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Available:<<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Department of Conservation (DOC). 2022b. Well Finder CalGEM GIS. Available: <<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/calgem/Pages/Wellfinder.aspx>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- DOF (Department of Finance). 2022. Table 2: E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State, 2010-2020. Available:<<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- DOF. 2019b. E-1: City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change, 1, 2016 and 2017. Available:<<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- DOF. 2019c. Total Estimated and Projected Population for California and Counties: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2060 in 5-year Increments. Available:<<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- DTSC (Department of Toxic Substance Control). 2017. EnviroStor. Available:<<https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>>. Accessed: February 23, 2023.



- FWS (Fish and Wildlife Service) .2023. National Wetland Inventory. Available:< <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Hudlow(Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates) 2022. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey South Allen Road and Pensinger, City of Bakersfield, California. November
- Krazan (Krazan and Associates, INC.) 2021. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Agricultural Property - Lorenxi Property NEC Pensinger and South Allen Roads APNs 535-010-01, -03, and -04 Bakersfield, California 93311
- Kern County. 2009. Lake Isabella Dam Failure Evacuation Plan. Available:< <https://kerncountyfire.org/wp-content/uploads/Isabella-Dam-Failure-Plan.pdf>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Kern County. 2012. Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. November. Available:< <https://psbweb.co.kern.ca.us/planning/pdfs/ALUCP2012.pdf> Accessed: August 24, 2023
- Kern County. 2017. Lake Isabella Flood Area. Available:< <https://kernpublicworks.com/building-and-code/floodplain-management/lake-isabella-flood-area/>>. Accessed: August 24, 2023.
- Mcintosh (McIntosh and Associates) 2023. Traffic Generation Letter.
- Pruett (Pruett Biological Resource Consulting Inc.) 2023. Biological Resource Evaluation General Plan Amendment/Zone Change Assessor's Parcel Map Number 535-010-01, -03, and -04 County of Kern Bakersfield, California. July
- R&S (Ruetters and Schuler Civil Engineers) 2022. Trip Generation VMT Analysis for Proposed General Plan Amendment and Zone Change (GPA/ZC) on APN 539-010-08 on the Southwest Corner of Berkshire Road & Ashe Road. April.
- SJVAPCD (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District). 2015. Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts. February. Available: < <https://www.valleyair.org/transportation/GAMAQI-2015/FINAL-DRAFT-GAMAQI.PDF>> Accessed: February 23, 2023
- Trinity Consultants. 2023. Air Quality Impact Analysis, Pensinger - S. Allen Multi-family Residential Development Bakersfield, CA, May.
- WJV (WJV Acoustics, INC.) 2022. Acoustical Analysis Tract 7408 Bakersfield, California. February
- WZI Inc. 2007 Agricultural Land Evaluation and Conversion Assessment. November