Todd Smith, Planning Director
Planning and Environmental Review

Troy Givans, Director
Department of Community Development

County of Sacramento

Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

1. **Control Number:** PLER2022-00005

2. **Title and Short Description of Project: Carmichael Recreation and Park District Master Plan Update**

   The Carmichael Recreation and Park District (CRPD or District) prepared an update to the District Master Plan in 2021. The Master Plan Update identifies recommendations for park maintenance and improvements for 12 parks within the District . The framework for operation and specific improvements are listed for each park site including currently developed, undeveloped, and partially developed parks. Improvements to existing developed park facilities will include replacing aging amenities such as picnic areas, parking lots, sport fields, and park associated structures. Park sites or portions of park sites currently not developed will be enhanced with park facilities to serve nearby urban areas and residential communities. Specific design programs for each park site aim to provide high quality, well-managed and well-maintained park and recreation facilities. Public input was utilized in determining overall community needs and development priorities for the specified park sites. The Community Needs Assessment outlined in the proposed Master Plan Update identifies key public involvement findings, existing park and recreation resources owned by both the CRPD and other public providers, current level of service provided by the parks and recreation facilities and assesses the overall need for park and recreation facilities in the Carmichael Recreation Park District planning area.

   The Master Plan Update is intended to guide park development; however, it is acknowledged that not all amenities will be completed in the life of this Update. In 2022, the community voted to pass a $30 million park bond and CRPD staff have identified park amenities and improvements to be completed in the short-term (next 5-7 years) and long-term (beyond seven years) based on the funding available at this time. Short-term projects are evaluated in this document at a programmatic or project level depending on the amount of information known at the time of writing this document. Long-term projects are listed for informational purposes only and are not evaluated at a project level in this document since siting and design is too speculative at this time.

3. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** Bird Track Park (239-0125-013), Cardinal Oaks Park (272-0300-024, 025; 272-0260-068), Carmichael Park (258-0170-019, 026; 258-0150-043), Del Campo Park (236-0060-003, 030), Glancy Oaks Park (283-0140-058), La Serra Community Center (258-0040-072, 068, 066, 065, 062, 057), Schweitzer Grove Nature Area (247-0060-019, 034, 035), Capra Park Site (273-0192-057, 025), Jan Park (245-0011-001), O'Donnell Heritage Park (247-0010-003, 004, 007; 247-0024-003), Patriots Park & Wall of Honor (239-0070-070), Sutter-Jensen Community Park (260-0430-001, 002, 003, 004; 260-0050-001, 002; 260-0410-011, 013, 021, 022)

4. **Location of Project:** The project site consists of various locations situated throughout the Carmichael community located in northeast Sacramento County.

5. **Project Applicant:** Carmichael Recreation and Park District (CRPD)

6. Said project will not have a significant effect on the environment for the following reasons:

a. It will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
b. It will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.
c. It will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
d. It will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

7. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code of the State of California) is not required.

8. The attached Initial Study has been prepared by the Sacramento County Office of Planning and Environmental Review in support of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Office of Planning and Environmental Review at 827 Seventh Street, Room 225, Sacramento, California, 95814, or phone (916) 874-6141.

Julie Newton

Julie Newton
Environmental Coordinator
County of Sacramento, State of California

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW
INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

CONTROL NUMBER: PLER2022-00005

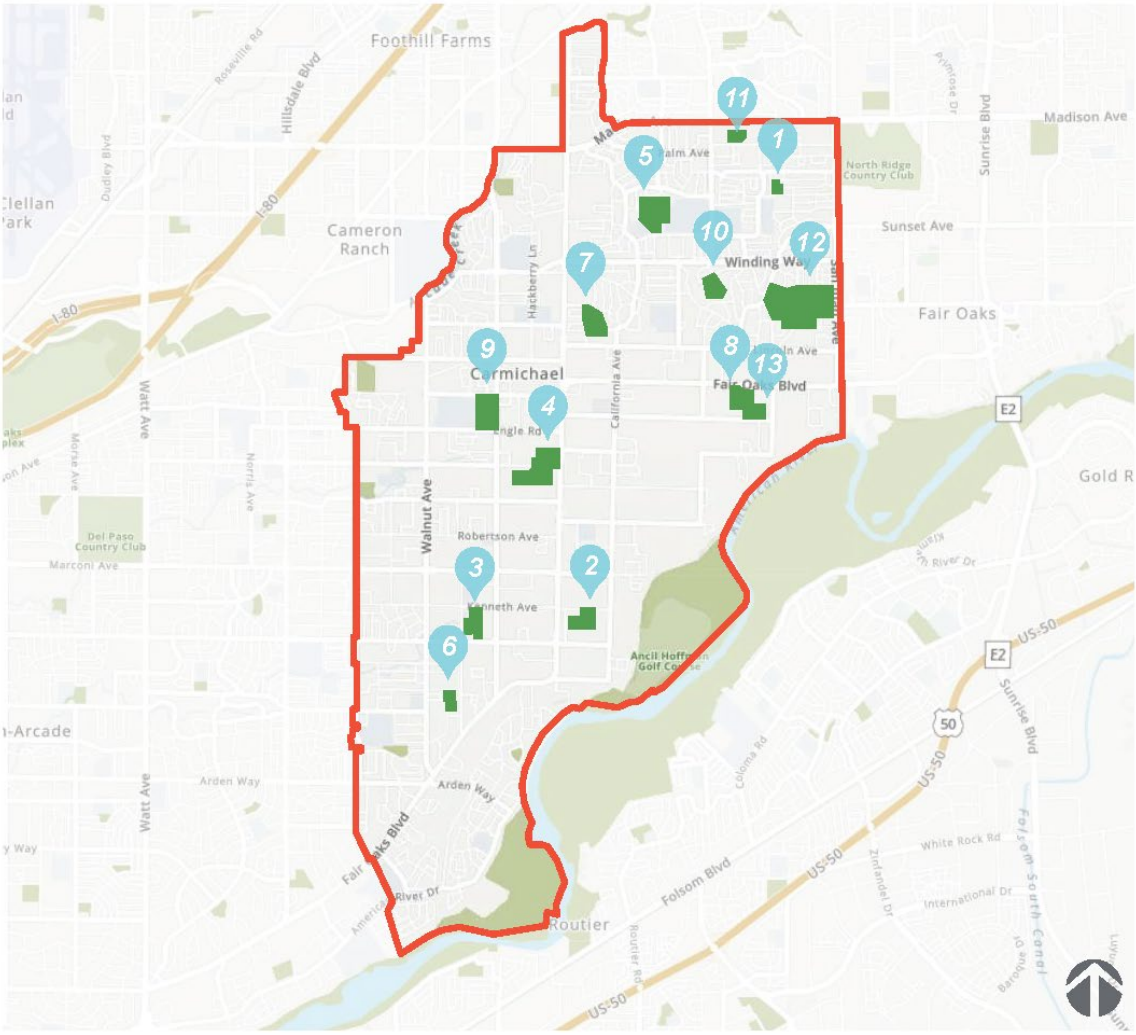
NAME: Carmichael Recreation and Park District Master Plan Update

LOCATION: The project site consists of various locations situated throughout the Carmichael community located in northeast Sacramento County. Reference Plate IS-1 for park locations.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: Bird Track Park (239-0125-013), Cardinal Oaks Park (272-0300-024, 025; 272-0260-068), Carmichael Park (258-0170-019, 026; 258-0150-043), Del Campo Park (236-0060-003, 030), Glancy Oaks Park (283-0140-058), La Serra Community Center (258-0040-072, 068, 066, 065, 062, 057), Schweitzer Grove Nature Area (247-0060-019, 034, 035), Capra Park Site (273-0192-057, 025), Jan Park (245-0011-001), O'Donnell Heritage Park (247-0010-003, 004, 007; 247-0024-003), Patriots Park & Wall of Honor (239-0070-070), Sutter-Jensen Community Park (260-0430-001, 002, 003, 004; 260-0050-001, 002; 260-0410-011, 013, 021, 022)

APPLICANT: Carmichael Recreation and Park District (CRPD)
5750 Grant Avenue
Carmichael, CA 95608
(916) 485-5322

Plate IS-1: Map of Park Locations



PARKS

1. Bird Track Park
2. Capra Park Site
3. Cardinal Oaks Park
4. Carmichael Park
5. Del Campo Park
6. Glancy Oaks Park
7. Jan Park
8. Charles C. Jensen Botanical Garden
9. La Sierra Community Center
10. O'Donnell Heritage Park Site
11. Patriots Park and Wall of Honor
12. Schweitzer Grove Nature Area
13. Sutter-Jensen Community Park

Note: This shows 13 parks, while this document identifies 12 parks. Sutter-Jensen Community Park and Charles C. Jensen Botanical Garden are within the same footprint.
Source: Carmichael Recreation and Park District Recreation and Parks Master Plan Update. November 2021. Pg 31.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Carmichael Recreation and Park District (CRPD or District) prepared an update to the District Master Plan in 2021. The Master Plan Update identifies recommendations for park maintenance and improvements for 12 parks within the District (see Attachment A for the full Plan). The framework for operation and specific improvements are listed for each park site including currently developed, undeveloped, and partially developed parks. Improvements to existing developed park facilities will include replacing aging amenities such as picnic areas, parking lots, sport fields, and park associated structures. Park sites or portions of park sites currently not developed will be enhanced with park facilities to serve nearby urban areas and residential communities. Specific design programs for each park site aim to provide high quality, well-managed and well-maintained park and recreation facilities. Public input was utilized in determining overall community needs and development priorities for the specified park sites. The Community Needs Assessment outlined in the proposed Master Plan Update identifies key public involvement findings, existing park and recreation resources owned by both the CRPD and other public providers, current level of service provided by the parks and recreation facilities and assesses the overall need for park and recreation facilities in the Carmichael Recreation Park District planning area.

The Master Plan Update is intended to guide park development; however, it is acknowledged that not all amenities will be completed in the life of this Update. In 2022, the community voted to pass a $30 million park bond and CRPD staff have identified park amenities and improvements to be completed in the short-term (next 5-7 years) and long-term (beyond seven years) based on the funding available at this time. Reference Table IS-1 for a breakdown of projects. Short-term projects are evaluated in this document at a programmatic or project level depending on the amount of information known at the time of writing this document. Long-term projects are listed for informational purposes only and are not evaluated at a project level in this document since siting and design is too speculative at this time.

BIRD TRACK PARK

The proposed Master Plan Update improvements and amenities are mostly long-term. Short-term amenities analyzed at a project level include playground replacement and ADA[1] improvements. Playground equipment would be removed and replaced with no expansion of use. ADA improvements would consist of the removal of existing ADA deficient walkways with new ADA compliant concrete work.

CAPRA PARK

The proposed Master Plan Update does not substantially change the previously adopted park Master Plan. Therefore, the project specific IS/ND remains applicable for

[1] Americans with Disabilities Act

this park. Additionally, park improvements have been identified as long-term. This park is not included in the Environmental Effects discussions for this document.

CARDINAL OAKS PARK

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level is the new south parking lot. The proposed parking lot will be accessed off El Camino Avenue and will generally be placed within the previously developed area. Parking lot lighting and surrounding sidewalk is included in this work. Other short-term improvements (playground upgrades, and security lighting) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as plans are developed.

CARMICHAEL PARK

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level are the repairs/replacements/rehabilitation of existing park features and buildings. This includes all re-roofs and HVAC replacements to existing buildings, replacement of the tot-lot, resurfacing drive aisles and parking lots, resurfacing tennis courts and conversion of courts to pickleball, and Veteran's Hall ADA Improvements. Other short-term improvements (basketball court replacement, bleachers, security lighting and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as plans are developed.

DEL CAMPO PARK

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level Other short-term improvements (basketball court replacement, bleachers, security lighting and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as plans are developed.

GLANCY OAKS PARK

All short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities are analyzed at a project level - ADA park entry, walkway repairs, additional walkways and playground replacement. These improvements would remove and replace existing concrete work and playground equipment. Additional walkways would be within the developed turf area of the park.

JAN DRIVE PARK

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level are the ADA improvements to existing walkways and seating. Improvements would consist of removing existing concrete work which is not ADA compliant (lifting, cracked, wrong slope, etc.) and replace it with ADA compliant surfaces. Other short-term improvements (additional play equipment, water feature and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as plans are developed.

LA SIERRA COMMUNITY CENTER

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level are the repairs/replacements/rehabilitation of existing buildings and

parking lots. This includes all re-roofs and HVAC replacements to existing buildings, and resurfacing drive aisles and parking lots. Other short-term improvements (renovate and grade the turf field, install bleaches, and ADA improvements) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as plans are developed.

O'DONNELL HERITAGE PARK

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities (concrete walkway, path extensions and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level. These improvements would be assessed in the future as project-level plans are developed.

PATRIOTS PARK & WALL OF HONOR

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities analyzed at a project level is the playground replacement. This would involve the removal and replacement of playground equipment without an expansion of use. Other short-term improvements (additional ADA walkway and seating, pedestrian lighting, and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level and would be assessed in the future as project-level plans are developed.

SUTTER-JENSEN COMMUNITY PARK

The proposed Master Plan Update does not substantially change the previously adopted park Master Plan. Therefore, the project specific IS/ND remains applicable for this park. This park is not included in the Environmental Effects discussions for this document.

SCHWEITZER GROVE NATURE AREA

The identified short-term Master Plan Update improvements and amenities (decomposed granite walkways, dog water and waste stations, and site furnishings) are analyzed at a programmatic level. These improvements would be assessed in the future as project-level plans are developed.

Table IS-1: Park Amenity Prioritization List

	Short-term (next 5-7 years)	Long-term (beyond 7 years)
Bird Track Park		
	Playground Replacement	Shade Structure
	ADA Improvements	Site Furnishings and Accessories
		Multi-use Area
		Walking Path
		Butterfly garden
		Portable Restroom
Capra Park		
		Approved Master Plan 2008
Cardinal Oaks Park		
	Playground Replacement (10k sq ft)	Water Play Feature
	ADA Improvements (Includes Pathway Repair)	Game and Picnic Area
	New South Parking Lot	Sand Volleyball Court
	Pedestrian Lighting	Site Furnishings and Accessories
Carmichael Park		
	Veteran's Hall Tiny Tot Playground Replacement w/ Concrete Repair	Relocation of Band Shell/Amphitheater
	Renovate Critical Parking Lots, Drive Aisles, and Walkways – Phase 1 and Phase 2	Event Pavilion/Plaza
	New Restroom by Tennis Courts	Skatepark
	Tennis Court Re-surfacing (4 of 6 courts)	Bocce Court – Phase 2

	Short-term (next 5-7 years)	Long-term (beyond 7 years)
	Tennis Court Lights (replace)	Girls Softball Fields #1-3, Restroom/Concession Stand and Batting Cage
	Basketball Court Replacement	Relocation of Field #4
	Bleachers	New Field #1 with Lights
	Convert 2 Tennis Courts to Pickleball Courts (6 courts)	Relocation of Maintenance Yard
	Re-roof D.O. East Side Building	Disc Golf Relocation Inside of Park
	Replace HVAC in Clubhouse	Water Park
	Security Lighting	Renovation of Dog Park
	Veteran's Hall ADA Work	Relocation of Playground
	Re-roof Water Building/Records Storage	Relocation of Group Picnic Area
	Site Furnishings and Accessories	Re-sod Lawns
		Re-roof Veteran's Hall Rear Overhand
		Exterior Painting – District Office and Veteran's Hall
Del Campo Park		
	New Bridge Crossing over Verde Cruz Creek	Bike Park
	Turf Repair (soccer field)	New Water Feature
	ADA Improvements	Additional Pathways
	Replace Restroom (new location)	Sand Volleyball and Pickleball Courts
	Asphalt Parking Lot Expansion	Renovate Playground Structure
		Dog Park

	Short-term (next 5-7 years)	Long-term (beyond 7 years)
		New Soccer Goal Storage Area
Glancy Oaks Park		
	ADA Park Entry	Shade Sail at Playground
	ADA Walkway Repair and Additional Paths	Basketball Court Resurfacing
	Playground Replacement	Butterfly Garden
		Picnic Table
		Small Shade Structure
Jan Drive Park		
	ADA Improvements to Existing Areas (walkways and seating)	Small Shade Structure
	Additional Play Equipment and Water Feature	Interpretive Signs
	Site Furnishings and Accessories	Alternate Bike Park Site
La Sierra Community Park		
	Re-roofs -Canopy Area -Maintenance Building -Arts Building -Wing 200 -Front Campus -8 Classroom Wings	New HVAC System to Large and Small Gyms
	Replace HVAC Systems -Arts Building -Maintenance Building -Buildings 200 – 800 -John Smith Hall	Baseball Improvements – Batting Cage/Dugouts/Warm-up/Turf
	Renovate Natural Turf Field (grading, irrigation and install new turf)	New Soccer Field Lights

	Short-term (next 5-7 years)	Long-term (beyond 7 years)
	Bleachers	Additional Lights to Parking Area
	Parking Lot Renovation - Asphalt/Paving	Boiler Room Abatement
	ADA Improvements	KHO Improvements (floor only)
		New Concession Stand and Restroom
		Sand Volleyball Courts (existing lighting)
		Exterior Painting
		New Fitness Stations w/ Shade Structure
		Site Furnishings and Accessories
O'Donnell Heritage Park		
	Concrete Walkway Around Park (ADA compliant)	New Water Feature
	Site Furnishings and Accessories	New Fitness Stations
Patriots Park & Wall of Honor		
	Playground Replacement	
	Additional ADA Walkways and Seating	
	Pedestrian Lighting	
	Site Furnishings and Accessories	
Schweitzer Grove Nature Area		
	Decomposed Granite Pathways	
	Dog Water and Waste Stations	
	Site Furnishings and Accessories	

	Short-term (next 5-7 years)	Long-term (beyond 7 years)
Sutter-Jensen Community Park		
	Decomposed Granite Community Garden Pathways	Garden Storage/Meeting Space
	New Paved Parking Lot off Sutter Avenue	Play Structure
	ADA Improvements	Demo Jensen House
		New Parking Lot Where Jensen House was Located
		Site Furnishings and Accessories

BACKGROUND – APPROVED MASTER PLAN PROJECT

The Department of Environmental Review and Assessment (DERA)[2], pursuant to the regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), prepared an Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) for the Carmichael Recreation and Park District Master Plan (Control Number: 2007-70335, State Clearinghouse Number: 2008012006) (Available at 827 7th Street Room 225, Sacramento, CA). The IS/ND was released on March 13, 2008. The document evaluated environmental impacts associated with Land Use, Public Services, Access, Parking, Nuisances, Noise, Drainage/Erosion/Grading, Biological Resources, and Culture Resources. The document included mitigation for environmental impacts associated with Noise, Biological Resources, and Cultural Resources.

On June 17, 2008, the Board of Supervisors accepted the Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) and approved the Master Plan.

Since the approval of the Master Plan, individual Master Plans were prepared for five parks: Capra Park, Carmichael Park, Jan Drive Park, O'Donnell Heritage Park, and Sutter-Jensen Community Park. In addition, one new park was added to the CRPD - Patriots Park & Wall of Honor. Separate CEQA review was conducted for these parks and is briefly summarized below. All prior environmental documents, including the Master Plan, summarized here are herein incorporated by reference and are available at 827 7th Street Room 225, Sacramento, CA.

[2] Department of Environmental Review and Assessment was reorganized with the County Planning Department and is now Planning and Environmental Review.

CAPRA PARK

A Master Plan was completed for Capra Park site in 2008. An IS/ND was released on February 11, 2010 (Control No.: 2009-70110). The Board of Supervisors accepted the Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the MMRP and approved the Capra Park Master Plan on April 13, 2010. The site-specific Master Plan includes low-intensity public use to retain its natural amenities and includes a small working farm. The Capra Park site will continue its current operations as a horse ranch. No improvements have occurred to date, and the proposed Master Plan Update does not substantially change the previously adopted park Master Plan. Therefore, the project specific IS/ND remains applicable for this park. This park is not included in the Environmental Effects discussions for this document.

CARMICHAEL PARK

A Master Plan was completed for Carmichael Park in 2013 (Control No.: PLER2015-00033) and an Addendum to the prior IS/ND for the Master Plan was prepared. The Board of Supervisors accepted the Addendum to the IS/ND, adopted the MMRP and approved the Carmichael Park Master Plan on March 20, 2018. The site-specific Master Plan includes the development of a new aquatic facility, movement of amenities and other changes. Improvements consistent with the approved site-specific Master Plan have not been constructed; however, the proposed Master Plan Update changes many amenities of the park, and therefore a new analysis is required and is included in the Environmental Effects discussion of this document.

JAN DRIVE PARK

A Master Plan was completed for Jan Drive Park site in 2008. An IS/ND was released on March 10, 2010 (Control No.: 2009-70111). The Board of Supervisors accepted the Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the MMRP and approved the Jan Drive Park Master Plan on May 4, 2010. The site-specific Master Plan included the development of an undeveloped site with new playground, picnic area, nature trail, bridge crossing, drinking fountain and portable restroom. Site-specific Master Plan improvements have been constructed and the adopted MMRP has been completed. New amenities and park improvements identified in the proposed Master Plan Update are included in the Environmental Effects discussion of this document.

O'DONNELL HERITAGE PARK

A Master Plan was completed for O'Donnell Park site in 2008. An IS/ND was released on May 21, 2009 (Control No.: 2009-70018). The Board of Supervisors accepted the Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the MMRP and approved the O'Donnell Heritage Park Master Plan on September 15, 2009. The site-specific Master Plan included construction of a playground, nature trail, picnic area with shade structure, half-court basketball and turf. Site-specific Master Plan improvements have been constructed and the adopted MMRP has been completed. New amenities and park improvements identified in the proposed Master Plan Update are included in the Environmental Effects discussion of this document.

PATRIOTS PARK & WALL OF HONOR

The development of Patriots Park & Wall of Honor came after the sale of park land for a residential subdivision ("Sixells Madison Residential Community Plan Amendment and Rezone, Tentative Subdivision Map Special Development Permit, and Affordable Housing Plan, Control No.: 06-CZB-SDP-SPP-AHS-0108). An IS/ND was released on June 29, 2007 (Control No.: 2007-70284), analyzing environmental impacts of the proposed park. The Board of Supervisors accepted the Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the MMRP and approved the Patriots Park & Wall of Honor Master Plan on July 25, 2007. The park has been constructed and the adopted MMRP has been completed. New amenities and park improvements identified in the proposed Master Plan Update are included in the Environmental Effects discussion of this document.

SUTTER-JENSEN COMMUNITY PARK[3]

A Master Plan was completed for Sutter-Jensen Community Park site in 2009 and revised in 2010. An IS/MND was released on June 1, 2009, and revision memo addressing the changes to the 2010 revisions was prepared (Control No.: 2009-70017). The Board of Supervisors accepted the Mitigated Negative Declaration as adequate and complete, adopted the MMRP and approved the Sutter-Jensen Community Park Master Plan on January 25, 2011. The site-specific Master Plan includes low-intensity public use to retain its natural amenities including the Jensen Botanical gardens and community garden. The Master Plan Update identifies minor changes to the park Master Plan. These changes can be analyzed through an Addendum to the Revised IS/MND. This park is not included in Environmental Effects discussions for this document.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed Master Plan Update comprises nine existing or partially developed parks and three undeveloped park sites. Existing parks or partially developed parks include: Bird Track Park, Cardinal Oaks Park, Carmichael Park, Del Campo Park, Glancy Oaks Park, Jan Drive Park, La Sierra Community Center, O'Donnell Heritage Park and Patriots Park & Wall of Honor. These nine parks are currently developed to various extents and consist of one or more of the following: open areas with diverse species of trees; sports fields/courts; streams or drainage canals; bike paths and walkways; park amenities such as benches, picnic tables, children's play areas; and park associated structures.

Undeveloped parks are Schweitzer Grove Nature Area and Sutter-Jensen Community Park. These parks mainly consist natural areas with minimal maintenance and amenities, except that Sutter-Jensen Community Park has an existing community and botanical garden. Capra Park is not open to the public and is currently managed by the

[3] Includes the Charles. C. Jensen Botanical Gardens.

existing residence on site and is used as a horse boarding and care facility. These natural environments mainly consist of several species of trees and gravel/dirt trails, which provide pedestrian/bicycle access to the property. Some also have designated drainage areas such as natural or man-made stream/creeks.

Refer to the subsequent paragraphs for specific description of each park site[4].

BIRD TRACK PARK

Bird Track Park is a one-acre developed mini-park in a residential area. The park is located approximately ½ mile north of Winding Way and a little less than ½ mile west of San Juan Avenue; nestled at a corner on the west side of Pheasant Road where the street makes a u-shape curve.

The overall site is relatively well managed. Ground cover consists of grass/turf area with trees and shrubs mainly planted along a strip of mulch area that occupies the back and sides of the park. Several trees occur on the site including Valley Oaks (*Quercus lobata*) and other non-native oaks, conifers, and several different ornamental trees. Post and cable is used to enclose the side of the park fronting Pheasant Road. Current park amenities include picnic tables, playground, and horseshoe pits. The topography of the park starts sloping down toward the southwest corner. Slopes range from a high point of 100 feet above sea level at approximately the center of the park to 72 feet above sea level at the southwest corner. Drainage from the property is directed to this corner where an existing drainage inlet is located. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

CARDINAL OAKS PARK

Cardinal Oaks Park is a 7.5± acre developed neighborhood park located immediately north of El Camino Avenue and 612± feet west of Garfield Avenue. The park property is comprised of three different parcels abutting one another. Existing amenities include: ball fields, picnic tables and benches, playground, a portable restroom (seasonal), horse shoe pits, and volleyball court (just the poles for the net). There is a private driveway (Cardinal Court) which currently provides access to the park from the north side. The pedestrian access to the park is available from El Camino Avenue on the south side of the park; however, with the busy traffic along this road and limited street parking for park visitors, this entrance is less utilized. The park is enclosed with chain-linked and wooden fencing along its boundaries with the exception of the northeast side (along Cardinal Court), where post and cable is used, and the area fronting El Camino, which is currently open. A portable restroom is located towards the southern end of the park.

The remainder of the park is well managed and consists of irrigated grass/turf. Some species of trees on the property include: valley oaks, sweetgum, maple, pine, redwoods, Lombardi poplar, and other ornamental trees. The topography is fairly level, with a

[4] Except for Capra Park and Sutter-Jensen Community Park which have individual Master Plans and adopted CEQA documents.

gradual sloping toward the west portion of the property where the ball field is located. Slopes range from a low of 92 feet above sea level to a high of 100 feet above sea level; however, there is a significant elevation difference between El Camino Avenue and the park. The park is illuminated with several light poles scattered at various parts of the property; however, the ball field does not have stadium type lighting. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

CARMICHAEL PARK

Carmichael Park is a 38± acre developed community park located in the corner of Fair Oaks Boulevard and North Avenue. The park was established in 1945 and is comprised of three different parcels abutting one another.

Park amenities include: barbecues, picnic tables, restrooms, five ball fields, basketball court, three playgrounds, soccer field, six tennis courts, volleyball court, horseshoe pits, district administrative offices and clubhouse with meeting rooms and community hall, Veteran's Memorial Building, Raymond and Hazel Nay Memorial Picnic Shelter, Daniel Bishop Memorial Pavilion for the Performing Arts, canine corral off leash dog park, swimming pool, group picnic area, and Great Wall of Carmichael (100-foot long and 6.5 high concrete mural). The park is vegetated throughout with various species of trees. Some trees observed include: valley oaks, blue oaks, redwoods, pine, sycamore, eucalyptus, sweetgum, dogwood, poplar, and several other ornamental trees. Grass/turf covers the ground in the main areas of the park. Small meandering driveways allow access to various parts of the park and to existing parking lots. The topography of the site is generally level; slopes range from 98 feet above sea level to 110 above sea level and change gradually. There are several drainage inlets throughout the park which convey storm water to an offsite drainage creek located along the western most side of the park (next to ball field on the west), which then eventually discharges into the American River. There are light poles located throughout the property; and only the central softball field and tennis courts are illuminated. Pedestrian access to the park is available on all sides of the property and automobile access is available via Grant Avenue, where the main parking lots are currently located. In addition, entrance is available via North Avenue and Fair Oaks Boulevard; however, these access points are currently barricaded. Surrounding land uses mainly consist of residences with some smaller areas zoned for Business Professional and Limited Commercial.

DEL CAMPO PARK

Del Campo Park is comprised of two different parcels abutting each other and is a 13.3± acre developed and 8.3± acre undeveloped community park. The park is located approximately ¼ mile west of Dewey Drive and ¼ mile north of Winding Way.

Park amenities include: barbecues, playground, restrooms, soccer field, gathering area, and a nature area. Various kinds of trees are present on the property some of which include: several species of oaks such as valley oaks, blue oaks, and black oaks, pine, birch, London plane, redwoods, cedars, sycamores, sweetgums, magnolias and several other ornamental trees. Topography of the site is gently rolling with slopes ranging from a high of 138 feet above sea level in the northeast corner to a low of 114 feet above sea level. Verde Cruz Creek splits at the park. It traverses the property in a narrow natural

feature with natural vegetation and flows around the east and south side of the park in a concrete lined channel. This creek is hydrologically connected to Arcade Creek, which is in turn connected to the Natomas East Main Drainage that eventually discharges into the Sacramento River.

Ground cover consists of managed grasses/turf areas with the exception of an area located northwest, which is more unkempt than the other areas of the park. This unkempt portion of the park is currently undeveloped and consists of unpaved walkways and unmanaged landscaping. Valley oak trees are prevalent in this area with other less common species. Paved walkways on the developed portion of the park provide access to the different areas of the property. The creek is spanned with a small bridge and an and second culverted concrete pathway. There is a soccer field that is located on the northeast portion of the property. A small seating area is located on the south side of the field, approximately at the centerline, with additional seating provided by several single benches along its periphery. There is a single portable restroom at the east parking area and a closed permanent restroom south of the creek. There is a children's play area located at approximately the center of the park property. West of this play area is a paved parking lot which is situated at the main entrance of the park and can be accessed via Heathcliff Drive. The main entrance is currently gated with a chain linked fence but has an opening to provide automobile and pedestrian access. Pedestrian access to the park property is also available off of Oleander Drive located on the east side of the park and Del Habra Way located on the south side. The parking area at the terminus of Oleander Drive has been closed to vehicles for years with a permanent steel gate. Land uses surrounding the park include single-family residences, Thomas Kelly Elementary School and Del Campo High School on the southwest and east sides.

GLANCY OAKS PARK

Glancy Oaks Park is a 3± acre developed neighborhood park located west of Gunn Road and along Glancy Drive. Park amenities include a basketball court, playground, and benches. The park is well kempt and contains turf/grass vegetation cover with trees mainly encircling the periphery and along the park walkways. The center of the park is mainly open grass area with a few trees. Some trees on the site consist of valley oaks, redwoods, red oaks, and several other ornamental trees. The play area and basketball court are located on the south side of the park. Several heritage size valley oaks stand in an area located east and west of the basketball court. A small walkway leads to a bench beneath the canopy of the oaks on the east side. Topography of the park site is generally level with a slight drop in elevation toward the north. The park is surrounded entirely by residences and can be accessed from all sides.

JAN DRIVE PARK

Jan Drive Park is an approximately 13.5± acre undeveloped park site. The park is located 700± feet east of Manzanita Avenue and 400± feet north of Lincoln Avenue. Jan Drive and Salmaan Drive run immediately along the east and west side of the park.

The park is an oak woodland, dominated by valley oaks and blue oaks. Other species of trees such as olive trees, almond trees, and interior live oaks are also present but less common. Many of the oak trees are four inch diameter at breast height or larger. There

are also several smaller oaks and oak saplings found throughout the entire property. A drainage swale bisects the property from east to west. Stormwater drains into the swale since it's located on the low-lying area of the property. Water is then directed through a culvert to drainage ditches that run along Jan Drive (east side) and Salmaan Drive (west side). Several well-defined compacted pedestrian/bicycle trails intersect throughout the park. There are three defined pedestrian entrances – two along Jan Drive and one along Salmaan Drive. Park amenities include a children's play area, shaded picnic area, turf, and all-weather central path. The highest point on the property is located on the southwest portion of the park. The ground slopes down from this high point toward the north, south and east sides of the park. The lowest point of the park is located on the northwest side of the property, within the drainage swale. Slopes range from a high of 142 feet above sea level to a low point of 116 feet above sea level. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

LA SIERRA COMMUNITY CENTER

The La Sierra Community Center property is comprised of six different parcels abutting one another and is located approximately 700± feet east of Walnut Avenue and immediately north of Engle Road. This 37± acre developed community center is used for events or meetings and recreational activities. Recreational facilities include two gymnasiums, outdoor basketball courts, soccer fields, baseball fields and La Sierra Skate Park.

In general, the community center has existing lighting; however, currently none of the sport fields are illuminated. Ground cover consists of irrigated grass/turf and paved walkways and parking areas. Several species of trees occur on the site some of which include: sycamore, sweetgum, redwoods, red oaks, poplars, magnolias and several other ornamental trees. The topography of the site is fairly level with ground elevation ranging from 104 above sea level to 110 above sea level. The main entrance to the site is via Engle Road where it opens up to a large, paved parking area. The community center can also be accessed via Gibbons Drive, which runs along the north side of the property, where a smaller parking area is located. A private road (Atley) bisects both Engle Road and Gibbons Drive and interconnects these two access points as well as providing additional parking. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

O'DONNELL HERITAGE PARK

The O'Donnell Heritage Park site is a 9.4± acre developed neighborhood park. The park is located approximately 500± feet south of Winding Way and 1000± feet east of Barrett Road. The property is situated on the corner of Rappahannock Way and Charleston Drive and is comprised of four different parcels abutting one another. Access to the site is from these two roads.

Improvements include a children's play area, turf, half-court basketball court, and soft surface perimeter walking trail. The southern portion of the park site is more heavily vegetated with oak woodlands. The topography of the site ranges from the highest point of 162 feet above sea level on the north side to the lowest point of146 feet above sea level on the southeast corner. In general, the property slopes down toward Charleston Drive and toward the west boundary line. The sides of the property facing the two

streets are enclosed with wooden posts, and the south and west sides abutting the residential parcels are enclosed with wooden and iron fencing. At the northwest corner of the property there is an enclosed space made of concrete and is currently gated but open on top. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

PATRIOTS PARK & WALL OF HONOR

Patriots Park & Wall of Honor is a 3.5± acre developed park, located on the north side of Palm Avenue approximately 800 feet east of Dewey Drive.

Current park amenities include: children' splay structure, half-court basketball court, all-purpose walking path. Pedestrian access to the park is from Palm Avenue, with parking along Palm Avenue. A gated pedestrian entrance is located along the northern boundary connecting the subdivision to the north. Almond trees dominate the site; however, other tree species such as Brazilian Pepper trees and several native oak trees are also present. The topography is gently rolling, and areas that are sloping range from a high point of 180 feet to a low point of 170 feet. There are no wetlands or special status species habitat present. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

SCHWEITZER GROVE NATURE AREA

Schweitzer Grove Nature Area is a 17.2± acre undeveloped park, located approximately 800± feet west of San Juan Avenue and 300± feet north of Walnut Road. The park property is comprised of three different parcels abutting one another.

Current park amenities include: unpaved walking trails and one portable restroom off Milroy Lane that's located on the northwest corner. There are five walk-in-entrances to the park: on Castleglen Way, Donneybrook Way, Ladera Way, Hussey Drive, and Sumter Drive. There is a creek that traverses the property from north to south, and a culvert located on both ends of the creek. The water in the creek flows south and off the park property. There are also several sewer manholes located alongside this creek.

A large portion of the site is covered by a eucalyptus grove; however, several other species of trees occur on the site including many native oaks. Some trees observed include valley oaks, blue oaks, interior live oaks, coastal live oak, pine, redbud, cottonwood, walnut, Chinese sumac, and other ornamentals. A large portion of the property is densely vegetated; however, the area between the property boundary on the north and west and this dense area is sparser and the trees grow sporadically. This open area is currently the location of an oak restoration project, where several oak saplings are planted. Ground cover is sparse in areas that are heavily wooded; however, vegetation-cover on the more open areas consists of dry grasses and weeds. Bark mulch is also used in various portions of the park.

The topography slopes down from the property boundary on the east and west toward a generally level area in the center. Sloping is steeper on the west side of the property than the east side. Slopes range from a high point of 168 feet above sea level on the west side to the low point of 132 feet above sea level within the creek. Soil disturbance is present in several sections of the park as there are depressions and excavated areas,

which are more prevalent along the edges of the creek. Land uses surrounding the park are residential.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT

The analysis of environmental impacts presented in this document has been structured to be general, applying to all parks within the CRPD. When additional information is known for specific parks or improvements, environmental impacts are defined in greater detail.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

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

AESTHETICS

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

- Create a new source of substantial light, glare, or shadow that would result in safety hazards or adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

The proposed project includes pedestrian and parking lot lighting improvements to several parks. Specifically, short-term improvements include: pedestrian lighting, parking lot lighting, security lighting, and replacement of existing tennis court lighting. (Refer to Table 1 for the list of improvements for each park.) Neighboring single-family homes surrounding park properties may experience nuisances associated with light and glare.

LIGHTING

BACKGROUND

Nighttime outdoor lighting, especially those associated with recreational uses, have the potential to produce nuisance level lighting impacts to surrounding properties. There are two potential impacts associated with nighttime lighting: light spillage and light glare. Light spillage refers to light (measured in foot candles) which reaches and illuminates objects beyond the intended target. A foot candle of illumination is equivalent to the light produced by one candle at a distance of one-foot striking a surface one square foot in area. For example, at night under a streetlight, the level is five foot candles and the light of a full moon is 0.02 foot candles.

Light glare refers to both direct and reflected light. Although reflected light is not necessarily intense, it may be noticeable and distracting due to the contrast of ambient (background and nighttime) illumination (e.g. a bright spot of light in an otherwise dark sky). There are three primary sources of glare; 1) light reflected off the target surfaces, 2) the illumination of the airspace directly above the field and the light poles, and 3) that light reflected off the interior of the luminaries parabolic reflector.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The District is located within the urban area of unincorporated Sacramento County. This level of urbanization is within the Lighting Zone LZ3[5]. Generally, this Lighting Zone has higher ambient lighting levels and higher site wattage allowances outlined in the California Green Building Code. Further the Sacramento County Zoning Code has lighting standards for parking lots and institutional uses[6].

The improvements outlined in the Master Plan Update were recommended to better accommodate park visitors and improve security. In order to avoid potential impacts from illumination on neighboring properties, parks that will install lighting would be required to comply with Sacramento County standards and the California Green Building Code. This includes the appropriate height of lighting for the intended use, directing away from property lines, and shielding to direct the light downward. Compliance with County standards and the California Green Building Code for outdoor lighting ensures that light spillage and glare impacts associated with the proposed project are ***less than significant***.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site.
- Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area.
- Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems.
- Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.

[5] Title 24, Part 1, 10-114

[6] Sacramento County Zoning Code 5.9.4.G

Drainage and Flooding

All parks discussed in this document are located within Flood Zone X as shown on Panels Number 06067C0091H, 06067C0093H, 06067C0089H and 06067C0202H of the 2012 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map. Flood Zone X is defined as an "area determined to be outside the 100- and 500- year floodplain," or an area of minimal flood hazard. As such, the project sites are located outside of a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) and in an area that is higher than the elevation of the 0.2 percent annual chance flood. However, four parks (Carmichael Park, Del Campo Park, Jan Drive Park, and Schweitzer Grove Nature Area), have local flood areas identified. All development within the County must comply with the Floodplain Management Ordinance which includes general provisions for construction standards for building in floodplains. A few of these requirements consist of minimum building elevations above the floodplain and no net loss of floodplain storage. The County Department of Water Resources would review park improvement projects within the local flood area consistent with the Floodplain Management Ordinance to ensure life and property is protected from flood. Impacts from flooding are ***less than significant***.

Water Quality

Construction Water Quality: Erosion and Grading

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

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

The County has established a Stormwater Ordinance (Sacramento County Code 15.12). The Stormwater Ordinance prohibits the discharge of unauthorized non-stormwater to the County's stormwater conveyance system and local creeks. It applies to all private and public projects in the County, regardless of size or land use type. In addition, Sacramento County Code 16.44 (Land Grading and Erosion Control) requires private construction sites disturbing one or more acres or moving 350 cubic yards or more of earthen material to obtain a grading permit. To obtain a grading permit, project proponents must prepare and submit for approval an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan describing erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented during construction to prevent sediment from leaving

the site and entering the County's storm drain system or local receiving waters. Construction projects not subject to SCC 16.44 are subject to the Stormwater Ordinance (SCC 15.12) described above.

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

Applicable projects applying for a County grading permit must show proof that a WDID number has been obtained and must submit a copy of the SWPPP. Although the County has no enforcement authority related to the CGP, the County does have the authority to ensure sediment/pollutants are not discharged and is required by its Municipal Stormwater Permit to verify that SWPPPs include the minimum components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPERATION: STORMWATER RUNOFF

Development and urbanization can increase pollutant loads, temperature, volume and discharge velocity of runoff over the predevelopment condition. The increased volume, increased velocity, and discharge duration of stormwater runoff from developed areas has the potential to greatly accelerate downstream erosion and impair stream habitat in natural drainage systems. Studies have demonstrated a direct correlation between the degree of imperviousness of an area and the degradation of its receiving waters. These impacts must be mitigated by requiring appropriate runoff reduction and pollution prevention controls to minimize runoff and keep runoff clean for the life of the project.

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

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

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

https://waterresources.saccounty.gov/stormwater/Pages/default.aspx

https://www.beriverfriendly.net/new-development/

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

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

- Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.
- Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

AQUATIC RESOURCES (WETLANDS AND SURFACE WATERS)

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal and State regulation (Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401) uses the term "surface water" to refer to all standing or flowing water which is present aboveground either perennially or seasonally. There are many types of surface waters, but the two major groupings are linear waterways with a bed and bank (streams, rivers, etc) and wetlands. The Clean Water Act has defined the term wetland to mean "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions". The term "wetlands" includes a diverse assortment of habitats such as perennial and seasonal freshwater marshes, vernal pools, and wetted swales. The 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland and is therefore subject to local, State or federal regulation of that habitat type. A delineation verification by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will verify the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question and will help determine the extent of government jurisdiction.

Wetlands are regulated by both the federal and State government, pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 404 (federal) and Section 401 (State). The USACE is generally the lead agency for the federal permit process, and the Regional Water Quality Control

Board (RWQCB) is generally the lead agency for the state permit process. The Clean Water Act protects all "navigable waters", which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries.

In addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which does not require that waters be "navigable". For this reason, federal non-jurisdictional waters – isolated wetlands – can be regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne.

The Clean Water Act establishes a "no net" loss" policy regarding wetlands for the state and federal governments, and General Plan Policy CO-58 establishes a "no net loss" policy for Sacramento County. Pursuant to these policies, any wetlands to be excavated or filled require 1:1 mitigation, and construction within the wetlands cannot take place until the appropriate permit(s) have been obtained from the USACE, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Regional Water Board, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and any other agencies with authority over surface waters. Any loss of delineated wetlands not mitigated for through the permitting process must be mitigated pursuant to County policy. Appropriate mitigation may include establishment of a conservation easement over wetlands, purchase of mitigation banking credits, or similar measures.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Several of the park sites including: Del Campo, Jan Drive, and Schweitzer Grove Nature Area, have a natural and/or man-made drainage traversing the property. However, only Del Campo Park and Schweitzer Grove Nature Area are hydrologically connected to a jurisdictional water body. Verde Cruz Creek located on the Del Campo Park site is hydrologically connected to Arcade Creek, which in turn drains into the Natomas East Main Drainage Canal and eventually discharges into the Sacramento River. Schweitzer Grove Nature Area has a drainage which discharges into the American River. The drainage feature through Jan Drive Was created in the early 1950s to relieve drainage discharge from the developing neighborhoods. Immediately, upstream and downstream the feature is piped and further downstream the segments are piped depending on level of development.

DEL CAMPO PARK

Improvements outlined in the Master Plan Update for this park include the construction of a pedestrian bridge over the creek in the near-term. Currently, there are two crossings over the creek within the park – one a raised pedestrian bridge and one pedestrian walkway with culverts. Personal communication with CRPD staff (M. Blondino) confirmed that the proposed pedestrian bridge would replace the culverted walkway. The design of the bridge is not known at this time; however, since the crossing is narrow, a minimal impact design is feasible. Specific impacts to surface waters would be identified during the clean water permit and lake and streambed alteration agreement processes. Dredge or fill of the surface water would be calculated and in-lieu

fees or credits and paid prior to permit issuance. Construction of the proposed pedestrian bridge would not remove the drainage feature or its function; however, a small acreage of delineated waters may be permanently impacted. Recommended mitigation includes proof of compensation meeting no net loss through the appropriate permitting processes with the USACE,State Regional Water Board and/or the CDFW. Recommended mitigation ensures impacts to wetlands are ***less than significant***.

JAN DRIVE PARK

None of the proposed improvements outlined in the Master Plan Update and specifically identified as a near-term project in this document would impact the drainage feature on the park site. Impacts are ***less than significant***.

SCHWEITZER GROVE NATURE AREA

None of the proposed improvements outlined in the Master Plan Update and specifically identified as a near-term project in this document would impact the drainage feature on the park site. Impacts are ***less than significant***.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 protects species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA prohibits the unauthorized “take” of listed wildlife species. Take includes harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such activities. Harm includes significant modifications or degradations of habitats that may cause death or injury to protected species by impairing their behavioral patterns. Harassment includes disruption of normal behavior patterns that may result in injury to or mortality of protected species. Civil or criminal penalties can be levied against persons convicted of unauthorized “take.” In addition, FESA prohibits malicious damage or destruction of listed plant species on federal lands or in association with federal actions, and the removal, cutting, digging up, damage, or destruction of listed plant species in violation of state law. FESA does not afford any protections to federally listed plant species that are not also included on a state endangered species list on private lands with no associated federal action.

STATE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

With limited exceptions, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 protects state-designated endangered and threatened species in a way similar to FESA. For projects on private property (i.e. that for which a State agency is not a lead agency), CESA enables CDFW to authorize take of a listed species that is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (Fish & Game Code Section 2081).

CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE, SECTION 3503.5 - RAPTOR NESTS

Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy hawks or owls, unless permitted to do so, or to destroy the nest or eggs of any hawk or owl.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The project site is located in the suburban community of Carmichael which was developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Most natural habitat for endangered and threatened species has been removed and only fragmented areas remain along the local creeks. Species surveys or habitat assessments have not been performed for the project sites; however, County staff (A. Little), has conducted a desktop research and field investigation to determine the presence of suitable habitat. The desktop research included reviewing several databases for species within a five-mile buffer:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) accessed online September 6, 2023.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) June 20, 2023.

Most of the documented species occurrences are located within the American River Parkway. However, there are a few occurrences of Swainson's hawk within residential neighborhoods near Watt Avenue and Auburn Boulevard. The only suitable habitat present within the parks is mature trees. Nesting raptors (including Swainson's hawk), other resident or migratory birds, or bats could be displaced if the nesting tree is removed. Due to the highly urbanized environment, it is assumed that nesting raptors, other resident or migratory birds and bats are accustomed to the noise and activity levels and would not be as susceptible to construction associated with park improvements. In order to ensure active nests, roosts, or maternity colonies are not removed, pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors (including Swainson's hawk), migratory birds and/or bats should be completed within ¼ mile of the construction site. Impacts to special status species, migratory birds and bats is ***less than significant with mitigation***.

NATIVE TREES

REGULATORY SETTING

Sacramento County has identified the value of its native and landmark trees and has adopted measures for their preservation. The Tree Ordinance (Chapter 19.04 and 19.12 of the County Code) provides protections for landmark trees and heritage trees. The County Code defines a landmark tree as "an especially prominent or stately tree on any land in Sacramento County, including privately owned land" and a heritage tree as "native oak trees that are at or over 19" diameter at breast height (dbh)." Chapter 19.12 of the County Code, titled Tree Preservation and Protection, defines native oak trees as valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*) and states that "it shall be the policy of the County to preserve all trees possible through its development review process." It should

be noted that to be considered a tree, as opposed to a seedling or sapling, the tree must have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of at least 6 inches or, if it has multiple trunks of less than 6 inches each, a combined dbh of 10 inches. The Sacramento County General Plan Conservation Element policies CO-138 and CO-139 also provide protections for native trees:

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

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

PROJECT IMPACTS

All parks contain native trees within the landscaped or undeveloped areas. Any action within the critical root zone[7] of any native tree could result in damage to the trees health or longevity. Most of the identified short-term improvements are associated with replacement and rehabilitation of existing park amenities. Recommended mitigation includes implementation and installation of tree protection measures for native trees which are to be preserved during construction. Construction impacts to native trees are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Other short-term improvements may require more substantial impacts to critical root zones or removal of native trees. Pursuant to County General Plan policies and the County Tree Preservation Ordinance, loss of native trees shall be mitigated by in-kind replacement equal to the total diameter of tree removed (one 15-gallon tree equals one inch diameter). Substantial impacts to critical root zones can significantly impact the health and longevity of a tree depending on the degree of impact. The County assesses partial compensatory mitigation for construction which impacts 20 to 49 percent of the critical root zone; over 50 percent the tree is considered fully impacted. Specific park

[7] Critical root zone is determined by the length of the longest limb drawn as a circle around the trunk of the tree.

improvements proposed at Cardinal Oaks Park, Del Campo Park, O'Donnell Heritage Park, and Patriots Park & Wall of Honor, are described in detail below.

CARDINAL OAKS PARK

The short-term site improvements proposed for this park include the construction of a new south parking lot. The location of the parking lot is generally in the former developed area of the parcel; however, there are several oak trees that may be within the construction footprint. These trees were identified by County staff certified arborist A. Little (WE-7516A) and are included in Table IS-2 below.

Table IS-2: Native Tree Information

Species	DBH (inches)	Critical Root Zone (feet)	Health	Mitigation Required
Cardinal Oaks Park				
Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizeni*)	4	6	Poor, natural ground, severe phototropic lean dur to crape myrtle	No
Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)	7	10	Good, natural ground, 10 feet from wood fence line	Yes
Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)	5	8	Good, natural ground, 10 feet from wood fence line	No
Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*)	12	18	Good, natural ground and turf, portable restroom within canopy	Yes
Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizeni*)	6	12	Fair, natural ground and turf, portable restroom within canopy	Yes
Del Campo Park				
Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)	7 & 8	15	Good, natural ground	Yes
Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)	4 & 5	7	Good, natural ground	No
Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)	6, 6, & 7	18	Good, natural ground	Yes

Only trees six inches or lager are provided protection by County policy. Engineering drawings were not available at the time of writing this document so it is assumed that all oak trees (25 inches) will be removed to accommodate the new parking lot. If trees are preserved, encroachment impacts will be assessed during plan review. Recommended mitigation details tree replacement options to reduce impacts. Impacts to native trees are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

DEL CAMPO PARK

The short-term improvements proposed for this park which could impact native trees are the proposed east parking lot expansion and the pedestrian bridge. Native trees within the general parking lot expansion were identified and are listed in Table IS-2 above.

Only trees six inches or lager are provided protection by County policy. Engineering drawings were not available at the time of writing this document so it is assumed that all oak trees (34 inches) will be removed to accommodate the new parking lot. If trees are preserved, encroachment impacts will be assessed during plan review. Recommended mitigation details tree replacement options to reduce impacts. Impacts to native trees are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

O'DONNELL HERITAGE PARK

The short-term improvements propose the conversion of the existing decomposed granite walking trail to be converted into an all-weather, Americans with Disabilities Act accessible, path. The trail loop is also proposed to be expanded into the native oak natural area. The construction of an all-weather, accessible path requires preparing a subgrade, compaction and placement of impervious surfaces. The sub-grade preparation and compaction can be impactful to native trees. Depending on the placement of the trail, construction impacts are variable (closer to the trunk of the tree, the greater the impact to the critical root zone). Encroachment into the critical root zone of native trees for the construction of the loop trail will be mitigated consistent with the recommended mitigation. Impacts to native trees are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

PATRIOTS PARK & WALL OF HONOR

Similar to O'Donnell Heritage Park above, short-term improvements include the extension of the walking path through the native oak natural area. The construction of an all-weather, accessible path requires preparing a subgrade, compaction and placement of impervious surfaces. The sub-grade preparation and compaction can be impactful to native trees. Depending on the placement of the trail, construction impacts are variable (closer to the trunk of the tree, the greater the impact to the critical root zone). Encroachment into the critical root zone of native trees for the construction of the loop trail will be mitigated consistent with the recommended mitigation. Impacts to native trees are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

NON-NATIVE TREES

REGULATORY SETTING

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

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

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

PROJECT IMPACTS

All parks contain non-native trees within the landscaped or undeveloped areas. Generally, the proposed short-term improvements which may require the removal of non-native trees are those where new features are being construction (i.e. parking lots, restroom, walkways, lighting and irrigation). In some cases, removal of non-native trees may be required for rehabilitation improvements. Regardless, pursuant to General Plan policies, non-native tree canopy removed must be replaced, preferably on-site. Since these are public parks, there should be room to accommodate any new non-native tree plantings required.

Mitigation requirements include identifying the total acreage of non-native, healthy, tree canopy to be removed and development of a tree replacement planting plan which shows the 15-year shade value equaling the amount of canopy removed. Impacts to non-native tree canopy are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL SETTING

A record search was completed for the prior Master Plan (2007). The proposed Master Plan Update evaluated in this document involves the same properties (except for one); therefore, the information presented in the prior analysis is included herein. The newly added park, Patriot Park & Wall of Honor, was evaluated as part of the project specific Initial Study/Negative Declaration. The prior record search was performed at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Records Information System to identify known resources in the park sites and surrounding area. The record search results indicate that there have been a total of twenty-two cultural resources studies conducted within a quarter-mile radius of each of the separate park sites. Additionally, the record search indicates that there are a total of four known cultural resources sites located within the search radii for the park sites.

Other sources of information consulted to determine whether the project area was sensitive for cultural resources were the *National Register of Historic Places* and Determinations of Eligibility, the *California Register of Historic Resources* and Determinations of Eligibility, the *OHP Historic Property Directory* (2007), the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Department of Transportation Bridge Inventory* (1989, 2000, & 2004), *California State Historical Landmarks* (1996 and updates), *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992 and updates), *Gold Districts of California* (Clark 1970), and *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 1966 & 1990). In addition to these published resources, historic maps of the project area were also consulted.

PROJECT IMPACTS

There are no known prehistoric, ethnohistoric or historic period cultural resources located at any of the park sites. However, given that this is a master plan document, and specific construction level plans are not known or available at this time, impacts to current unknown cultural resources cannot be accurately assessed thus they are discussed at a cursory level. Future project level analysis will occur when specific construction level plans are submitted for consideration. These submittals will require discretionary approval and additional environmental review, thus precise cultural resources impacts will be assessed at a future date.

The following discussion summarizes the recommendations made by the North Central Information Center for each park site. Following this, recommended mitigation measures are included in order to ensure that impacts to potential unknown resources located on any of the park sites are less than significant.

BIRD TRACK

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

CARDINAL OAKS

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a moderate probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

CARMICHAEL

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low-to-moderate probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

DEL CAMPO

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

GLANCY OAKS

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a moderate probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

JAN DRIVE

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

LA SIERRA COMMUNITY CENTER

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low-to-moderate probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

O'DONNELL HERITAGE

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

SCHWEITZER GROVE NATURE AREA

Based on the environmental setting and known prehistoric and historic period land use patterns, there is a low-to-moderate probability of identifying prehistoric resources and a moderate probability of identifying historic era resources within the park site.

CONCLUSION

As noted above, no prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources are known to exist in any of the park sites; however, none of the park sites have been surveyed in the recent past (i.e. past 10 years), thus, there is a potential for the discovery of previously unknown surface, architectural or subsurface cultural resources that have either not been recorded or are currently obscured from view due to natural reburial processes. No additional cultural resources work is recommended at this time; however, mitigation is recommended to ensure the proper treatment of unanticipated discoveries during construction activities.

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

Project impacts to cultural resources are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SETTING

In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, codified as Section 21080.3.1 of CEQA, formal notification letters were sent to those tribes who had previously requested to be notified of Sacramento County projects on March 27, 2023. No Tribes requested consultation; however, United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) had a question if the prior cultural studies identified resources. The County provided the prior record searches and UAIC confirmed those findings, but requested the inclusion of a mitigation measure for unanticipated discoveries.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT IMPACTS – TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Through notification under CEQA, tribes confirmed that the project area does not contain tribal cultural resources of significance. The tribes and lead agency mutually agreed that standard unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources mitigation measure was appropriate and feasible for the project. Project impacts to tribal cultural resources are ***less than significant with mitigation***.

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES

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

MITIGATION MEASURE A: WETLANDS AND SURFACE WATERS

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

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

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

MITIGATION MEASURE B: PRE-CONSTRUCTION NESTING BIRD SURVEYS

To avoid impacts to nesting raptors (including Swainson's hawk) and migratory birds the following shall apply:

1. Between February 1 and September 15, a survey for raptor nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey shall cover all potential tree and ground nesting habitat on-site and off-site up to a distance of 500 feet from the project boundary.

2. Trees slated for removal shall be removed during the period of mid-September through January, in order to avoid the nesting season. Any trees that are to be removed during the nesting season, which is February through mid-September,

shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist and will only be removed if no nesting migratory birds are found.

3. If construction activity (which includes clearing, grubbing, or grading) is to commence between February 1 and September 15, a survey for active raptor and migratory bird nests shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to construction by a qualified biologist. The survey shall cover all potential tree and ground nesting habitat on-site and off-site up to a distance of 500 feet from the project construction boundary. The biologist shall supply a brief written report (including date, time of survey, survey method, name of surveyor and survey results) to the Environmental Coordinator prior to ground disturbing activity.

4. If no active nests are found during the survey, no further mitigation will be required.

5. If any active nests are found in the survey area, a non-disturbance buffer, the size of which has been determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with California Fish and Wildlife and the Environmental Coordinator, shall be established and maintained around the nest to prevent nest failure. All construction activities shall be avoided within this buffer area until a qualified biologist determines that nestlings have fledged, or until September 1.

Mitigation Measure C: Pre-Construction Surveys for Roosting Bats

Prior to construction activities involving the removal of mature trees, the following measures shall be performed to reduce disturbance to roosting bats or maternity sites:

- **Habitat Assessment**. A qualified biologist with education and experience in bat biology and identification, shall conduct a habitat assessment for potentially suitable bat habitat within six months of Project activities. If the habitat assessment reveals suitable bat habitat, then a qualified bat biologist shall do a presence/absence survey during the peak activity periods. If bats are present, then the qualified biologist shall submit a bat avoidance plan to CDFW for review and approval.
- **Bat Avoidance Plan**. The bat avoidance plan should identify: 1) the location of the roosting sites; 2) the number of bats present at the time of assessment (count or estimate); 3) species of bats present; 4) the type of roost (e.g. day/night, maternity, hibernaculum, bachelor); and 5) species specific measures to avoid and minimize impacts to bats. The bat avoidance plan shall evaluate the length of time of disturbance, equipment noise, and type of habitat present at the Project.
- **No Disturbance Buffer**. If during the habitat assessment the qualified bat biologist identifies a bat roost within the Project boundary that is not proposed for demolition or removal, then a no disturbance buffer shall be established around the roost in consultation with CDFW. The width of the buffer should be

determined by the qualified bat biologist based on the bat species, specific site conditions, and level of disturbance. The buffer should be maintained until the qualified bat biologist determines that the roost is no longer occupied.

- **Replacement Structures.** If the bat roost cannot be avoided, replacement roost structures (bat houses or other structures) shall be designed to accommodate the bat species they are intended for. Replacement roost structures shall be in place for a minimum of one full year prior to implementing the Project. The replacement structures should be monitored to document bat use. Ideally, the Project would not be implemented unless and until replacement roost structures on site are documented to be acceptable and used by the bat species of interest.
- **Roost Removal Timing**. The Project that results in the loss or modification of the original roost structure should be implemented outside hibernation and maternity seasons, Nov 1 – Feb 1 and April 1 – August 31 respectively.
- **Bat Exclusion**. If an active bat roost is found in a tree or structure that must be removed, the qualified bat biologist should prepare a Bat Exclusion Plan for the passive exclusion of the bats from the roost. Exclusion shall be scheduled either (1) between March 1 and March 31, prior to parturition of pups; or (2) between September 1 and October 31 prior to hibernation (or prior to evening temperatures dropping below 45°F and onset of rainfall greater than ½ inch in 24 hours). The qualified bat biologist shall confirm the absence of bats prior to the start of construction. The Bat Exclusion Plan shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval a minimum of 10 days prior to the installation of exclusion devices. CDFW does not support eviction of bats during the maternity or hibernation periods.
- **Tree Removal.** Tree removal shall be scheduled either (1) between approximately March 1 and March 31, prior to parturition of pups; or (2) between September 1 and October 31 prior to hibernation (or prior to evening temperatures dropping below 45°F and onset of rainfall greater than ½ inch in 24 hours). Removal of trees containing suitable bat habitat should be conducted under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist.

MITIGATION MEASURE D: NATIVE OAK TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

For the purpose of this mitigation measure, a native tree is defined as a valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*), having a diameter at breast height (dbh) of at least 6 inches, or if it has multiple trunks of less than 6 inches each, a combined dbh of at least 10 inches.

Native trees that are to be retained during construction, all portions of adjacent off-site native trees which have critical root zones that extend onto the project site, and all off-site native trees which may be impacted by utility installation and/or improvements associated with this project, shall be preserved and protected as follows:

1. A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb shall constitute the critical root zone protection area of the tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the critical root zone. This defines the minimum protected area of the tree. Removing limbs which make up the critical root zone does not change the protected area.

2. Chain link fencing or a similar protective barrier shall be installed one foot outside the critical root zone of the native trees prior to initiating project construction, in order to avoid damage to the trees and their root system. If encroachment is allowed into the critical root zone, the fencing shall be installed at the edge of encroachment.

3. No signs, ropes, cables (except cables which may be installed by a certified arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the native trees.

4. No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile home/office, supplies, materials or facilities shall be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within the critical root zones of the native trees.

5. Any soil disturbance (scraping, grading, trenching, and excavation) is to be avoided within the critical root zones of the native trees. Where this is necessary, an ISA Certified Arborist will provide specifications for this work, including methods for root pruning, backfill specifications and irrigation management guidelines.

6. All underground utilities and drain or irrigation lines shall be routed outside the critical root zones of native trees. Trenching within the critical root zone is not permitted. If utility or irrigation lines must encroach upon the critical root zone, they should be tunneled or bored under the tree under the supervision of an ISA Certified Arborist.

7. Drainage patterns on the site shall not be modified so that water collects or stands within, or is diverted across, the critical root zone of oak trees.

8. No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that it sprays water within the critical root zones of the oak trees.

9. Tree pruning that may be required for clearance during construction must be performed by an ISA Certified Arborist or Tree Worker and in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) “Tree Pruning Guidelines”.

10. Landscaping beneath the oak trees may include non-plant materials such as boulders, decorative rock, wood chips, organic mulch, non-compacted decomposed granite, etc. Landscape materials shall be kept two (2) feet away from the base of the trunk. The only plant species which shall be planted within the critical root zones of the oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural

semi-arid environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.

11. For a project constructing during the months of June, July, August, and September, deep water trees by using a soaker hose (or a garden hose set to a trickle) that slowly applies water to the soil until water has penetrated at least one foot in depth. Sprinklers may be used to water deeply by watering until water begins to run off, then waiting at least an hour or two to resume watering (provided that the sprinkler is not wetting the tree's trunk. Deep water every 2 weeks and suspend watering 2 weeks between rain events of one inch or more.

MITIGATION MEASURE E: NATIVE OAK TREE REPLACEMENT

The removal of or encroachment into the critical root zone of native oak trees shall be compensated for by planting in-kind native oak trees equivalent to the dbh inches lost, based on the ratios listed below, at locations that are authorized by the Environmental Coordinator. On-site preservation of native oak trees that are less than 6 inches (<6 inches) dbh, may also be used to meet this compensation requirement. Native oak trees include: valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), or oracle oak (*Quercus morehus*).

The total number of inches of native oak trees will be determined at the time of grading, improvement or building plan review. The replacement tree planting plan or in-lieu fee payment shall be completed prior to approval of grading, improvement plans, or building permit, whichever comes first.

Equivalent compensation based on the following ratio is required:

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

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

1. Species, size and locations of all replacement plantings and < 6-inch dbh trees to be preserved
2. Method of irrigation

3. If planting in soils with a hardpan/duripan or claypan layer, include the Sacramento County Standard Tree Planting Detail L-1, including the 10-foot deep boring hole to provide for adequate drainage

4. Planting, irrigation, and maintenance schedules;

5. Identification of the maintenance entity and a written agreement with that entity to provide care and irrigation of the trees for a 3-year establishment period, and to replace any of the replacement trees which do not survive during that period.

6. Designation of 20-foot root zone radius and landscaping to occur within the radius of trees < 6 inches dbh to be preserved on-site.

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

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

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

MITIGATION MEASURE F: NON-NATIVE TREE CANOPY REPLACEMENT

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

MITIGATION MEASURE G: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES OF CULTURAL OR TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

provisions of CEQA for managing unanticipated discoveries have been met.

MITIGATION MEASURE H: BASIC CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS CONTROL PRACTICES

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

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.

- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.

- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.

- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).

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

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

- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.

- Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449 and 2449.1]. For more information contact CARB at 877-593-6677, doors@arb.ca.gov, or www.arb.ca.gov/doors/compliance_cert1.html.

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

MITIGATION MEASURE COMPLIANCE

Comply with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for this project, including the payment of 100% of the Planning and Environmental Review staff costs, and the costs of any technical consultant services incurred during implementation of that Program.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

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

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

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

3 Less than Significant or No Impact indicates that either a project will have an impact but the impact is considered minor or that a project does not impact the particular resource.

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

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

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
6. **PUBLIC SERVICES -** Would the project:					
a. Have an adequate water supply for full buildout of the project?			X		The project may result in an incremental increase in water use. The water service provider has adequate capacity to serve the water needs of the proposed project.
b. Have adequate wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for full buildout of the project?			X		The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District has adequate wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to service the proposed project.
c. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X		The Kiefer Landfill has capacity to accommodate solid waste until the year 2063.
d. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the construction of new water supply or wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or expansion of existing facilities?			X		Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing service lines are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from service line extension.
e. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of storm water drainage facilities?			X		Minor extension of infrastructure would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing stormwater drainage facilities are located within existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of facilities would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from stormwater facility extension.
f. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of electric or natural gas service?			X		Minor extension of utility lines would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Existing utility lines are located along existing roadways and other developed areas, and the extension of lines would take place within areas already proposed for development as part of the project. No significant new impacts would result from utility extension.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
g. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of emergency services?			X		The project may incrementally increase demand for emergency services, but would not cause substantial adverse physical impacts as a result of providing adequate service.
h. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of public school services?				X	The project will not require the use of public school services.
i. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of park and recreation services?			X		The project is a park and recreation project to serve the Carmichael community.
7. **TRANSPORTATION** - Would the project:					
a. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) – measuring transportation impacts individually or cumulatively, using a vehicles miles traveled standard established by the County?			X		The Master Plan Update will repair and enhance amenities of existing parks within the Carmichael community. Pursuant to the Sacramento County Department of Transportation's Guidelines, parks are considered locally serving and therefore would not result in significant vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Transportation impacts are less than significant.
b. Result in a substantial adverse impact to access and/or circulation?			X		Cardinal Oaks Park and Del Campo Park are proposing slight modifications to park access or providing a new vehicle entrance. The proposed improvements would be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant.
c. Result in a substantial adverse impact to public safety on area roadways?			X		The project will be required to comply with applicable access and circulation requirements of the County Improvement Standards and the Uniform Fire Code. Upon compliance, impacts are less than significant.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
d. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?			X		The project does not conflict with alternative transportation policies of the Sacramento County General Plan, with the Sacramento Regional Transit Master Plan, or other adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.
8. **AIR QUALITY** - Would the project:					
a. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X		The project largely consists of the replacement/enhancement of existing park amenities such as playgrounds, walking paths, court resurfacing and building roofs and HVAC systems. New construction is limited to new parking lots (under one acre) and one pedestrian foot bridge. These activities would not exceed the screening thresholds established by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District for construction and/or operation, and will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment. Regardless, compliance with existing dust abatement rules will ensure that construction air quality impacts are less than significant.
b. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations in excess of standards?			X		See Response 8.a.
c. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X	The project will not generate objectionable odors.
9. **NOISE -** Would the project:					
a. Result in generation of permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?			X		All parks are existing and the proposed short-term improvements once completed would not result in generation of substantial new noise. The project will not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of applicable standards.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
b. Result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity in excess of standards established by the local general plan, noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?			X		Project construction will result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This impact is less than significant due to the temporary nature of these activities, limits on the duration of noise, and evening and nighttime restrictions imposed by the County Noise Ordinance (Chapter 6.68 of the County Code).
c. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.			X		The project will not involve the use of pile driving or other methods that would produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels at the property boundary.
10. **HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY** - Would the project:					
a. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge?			X		The project will incrementally add to groundwater consumption; however, the singular and cumulative impacts of the proposed project upon the groundwater decline in the project area are minor.
b. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project area and/or increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X		The project does not involve any modifications that would substantially alter the existing drainage pattern and or/increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would lead to flooding. Compliance with applicable requirements of the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance, Sacramento County Water Agency Code, and Sacramento County Improvement Standards will ensure that impacts are less than significant.
c. Develop within a 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map or within a local flood hazard area?			X		None of the parks evaluated in this document are located within the 100-year floodplain as mapped on a federal Flood Insurance Rate Map. However, four parks are located in a local flood hazard area. Compliance with the County Floodplain Management Ordinance, County Drainage Ordinance, and Improvement Standards will assure less than significant impacts. Refer to the Hydrology discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
d. Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year floodplain?				X	The project site is not within a 100-year floodplain.
e. Develop in an area that is subject to 200 year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP)?				X	The project is not located in an area subject to 200-year urban levels of flood protection (ULOP).
f. Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?			X		The project will not expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
g. Create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems?			X		Adequate on- and/or off-site drainage improvements will be required pursuant to the Sacramento County Floodplain Management Ordinance and Improvement Standards.
h. Create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality?			X		Compliance with the Stormwater Ordinance and Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance (Chapters 15.12 and 14.44 of the County Code respectively) will ensure that the project will not create substantial sources of polluted runoff or otherwise substantially degrade ground or surface water quality.
11. **GEOLOGY AND SOILS** - Would the project:					
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including risk of loss, injury or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?			X		Sacramento County is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Although there are no known active earthquake faults in the project area, the site could be subject to some ground shaking from regional faults. The Uniform Building Code contains applicable construction regulations for earthquake safety that will ensure less than significant impacts.
b. Result in substantial soil erosion, siltation or loss of topsoil?			X		Compliance with the County's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance will reduce the amount of construction site erosion and minimize water quality degradation by providing stabilization and protection of disturbed areas, and by controlling the runoff of sediment and other pollutants during the course of construction.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, soil expansion, liquefaction or collapse?			X		Pursuant to Title 16 of the Sacramento County Code and the Uniform Building Code, a soils report will be required prior to building construction. If the soils report indicates than soils may be unstable for building construction then site-specific measures (e.g., special engineering design or soil replacement) must be incorporated to ensure that soil conditions will be satisfactory for the proposed construction.
d. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available?				X	A public sewer system is available to serve the project.
e. Result in a substantial loss of an important mineral resource?				X	The project is not located within an Aggregate Resource Area as identified by the Sacramento County General Plan Land Use Diagram, nor are any important mineral resources known to be located on the project site.
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X	No known paleontological resources (e.g. fossil remains) or sites occur at the project location. Nor does the project consist of construction activities that would result in deep excavation or possible disturbance of paleontological resources.
12. **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES** - Would the project:					
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on any special status species, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community?			X		No special status species are known to exist on or utilize the project site, nor would the project substantially reduce wildlife habitat or species populations.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities?		X			No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities occur within the following park sites: Bird Track Park, Cardinal Oaks Park, Carmichael Park, Glancy Oaks Park, La Sierra Community Center, and Patriots Park & Wall of Honor. Nor is the project expected to affect natural communities off-site near these parks. Del Campo Park contains fragmented riparian habitat associated with the local creek. Jan Drive Park, O'Donnell Heritage Park, and Schweitzer Grove Natural Area contain isolated oak woodlands. Overall, these natural communities will not be substantially affected; however, park improvements may disturb a small portion of the natural communities. Where appropriate mitigation is included to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on streams, wetlands, or other surface waters that are protected by federal, state, or local regulations and policies?		X			No protected surface waters are located on or adjacent to the following park sites: Bird Track Park, Cardinal Oaks Park, Carmichael Park, Glancy Oaks Park, La Sierra Community Center, O'Donnell Heritage Park, Patriots Park & Wall of Honor. Streams cross through Del Campo Park, Jan Drive Park and Schweitzer Grove Natural Area. Short-term park improvements include the construction of a new pedestrian bridge in Del Campo Park. Mitigation is included to reduce this impact to less than significant. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?		X			Resident and/or migratory wildlife may be displaced by project construction; however, impacts are not anticipated to result in significant, long-term effects upon the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, and no major wildlife corridors would be affected.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
e. Adversely affect or result in the removal of native or landmark trees?		X			Native trees occur on all parks within the CRPD and may be affected by on-site construction. Mitigation is included to ensure impacts are less than significant. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
f. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources?		X			The project is consistent with local policies/ordinances protecting biological resources, particularly non-native tree canopy. Refer to the Biological Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above
g. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, state or federal plan for the conservation of habitat?				X	There are no known conflicts with any approved plan for the conservation of habitat.
13. **CULTURAL RESOURCES -** Would the project:					
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource?				X	No historical resources would be affected by the proposed project.
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource?		X			The subject property was surveyed as part of a previous project Carmichael Park Master Plan. Refer to the Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X			No known human remains exist on the project site. Nonetheless, mitigation has been recommended to ensure appropriate treatment should remains be uncovered during project implementation.
14. **TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES -** Would the project:					
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?		X			Notification pursuant to Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(b) was provided to the tribes and request for consultation was not received. Tribal cultural resources have not been identified in the project area. Refer to the Tribal Cultural Resources discussion in the Environmental Effects section above.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
15. **HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS** - Would the project:					
a. Create a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X	The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
b. Expose the public or the environment to a substantial hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset conditions involving the release of hazardous materials?				X	The project does not involve the transport, use, and/or disposal of hazardous material.
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X	The project does not involve the use or handling of hazardous material.
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, resulting in a substantial hazard to the public or the environment?				X	The project is not located on a known hazardous materials site.
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan?				X	The project would not interfere with any known emergency response or evacuation plan.
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to or intermixed with urbanized areas?				X	The project is within the urbanized area of the unincorporated County. There is no significant risk of loss, injury, or death to people or structures associated with wildland fires.

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
16. ENERGY – Would the project:					
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X		The project consists of new or enhanced park amenities for recreational purposes. Construction of proposed park amenities would involve standard construction techniques and would not result in wasteful or inefficient consumption of energy. Most amenities once completed would not use energy; however, there are some improvements such as new security lighting, replacement roofs and HVAC systems that will use energy directly or are part of an existing structure which use energy. These improvements will greatly increase energy efficiency over the existing condition. Any new construction involving structures would need to comply with Title 24, Green Building Code, ensuring that all project energy efficiency requirements are met resulting in less than significant impacts.
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X		The project will comply with Title 24, Green Building Code, for all project efficiency requirements where required i.e., new security lighting, roof replacements and HVAC system replacements.
17. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:					
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X		Community and neighborhood parks serve the surrounding community and are considered locally serving, thereby, are exempt from vehicle miles traveled analysis. Further, the public parks are neither a commercial or residential use and therefore are not subject to the Tier 1 or 2 Best Management Practices. The project consists of the park improvements to existing amenities and construction of new amenities. Construction of proposed park improvements and amenities would not exceed screening criteria established by the SMAQMD for project with similar improvements (i.e., parking lot of small retail center).

	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No Impact	Comments
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?			X		The project is consistent with County policies adopted for the purpose or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

LAND USE CONSISTENCY	**Current Land Use Designation**	**Consistent**	**Not Consistent**	**Comments**
General Plan	Low Density Residential	X		
Community Plan	RD-5 (PQP), RD-1, O	X		
Land Use Zone	RD-10, RD-5, RD-1, O, SPA	X		

INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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