APPENDIX G/INITIAL STUDY FOR A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Environmental Checklist Form for:
Development Permit Application No. P22-01126

1.	**Project title:** Central California Food Bank Warehouse Expansion; Development Permit Application No. P22-01126
2.	**Lead agency name and address:** City of Fresno Planning and Development Department 2600 Fresno Street Fresno, CA 93721
3.	**Contact person and phone number:** Thomas Veatch, Planner City of Fresno Planning and Development Department (559) 621-8277
4.	**Project location:** The Project is located in Fresno, California, approximately 160 miles south of Sacramento and 100 miles north of Bakersfield (see Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2). The Project site is located approximately on Assessor's Parcel Number 487-140-72. The centroid of the Project site is 36° 41' 36.94" N, 119° 45' 29.00" W.
5.	**Project sponsor's name and address:** Central California Food Bank 4010 East Amendola Drive Fresno, CA 93725
6.	**General & Community plan land use designation:** Roosevelt Community Plan
7.	**Zoning:** IH (Employment - Heavy Industrial)
8.	**Description of project:** Development Permit Application No. P22-01126 was filed by ***City of Fresno***, on behalf of ***Central California Food Bank***. **Project Background and Purpose** Central California Food Bank (CCFB) is the largest food bank in Central California serving Fresno, Madera, Kings, Kern and Tulare Counties. The Project site, which is

the existing CCFB warehouse, is located at 4010 East Amendola Drive. The warehouse functions as cold storage and a hub for its food bank operations. Currently, all volunteer activities occur within the confines of the existing warehouse creating limitations on the volunteer size and activities executed on a near daily basis. The expansion of the existing warehouse would allow CCFB to expand volunteer activities to keep pace with program expansion and add a separate/enclosed United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) protein repack room within the existing Volunteer Center.

Project Description

The applicant proposes to expand the existing CCFB warehouse by removing and replacing one existing canopy with an expanded larger structure and converting and expanding an existing open-air canopy to an enclosed racked warehousing and office space. The expansion area would total 30,761 sq. ft., resulting in a total warehouse size of 125,857 sq. ft. Approximately 8,311 sq. ft. of the expanded area would be utilized as office space. The remaining 22,450 sq. ft. would be used for existing operations. To expand the existing facilities, the number of parking spaces would be reduced from 213 spaces to 205 spaces. The Project also includes bike racks and ADA compliant walkways, as required under standard regulations (see Figure 2-6).

Table 2 1: Proposed Floor Area Changes

	Existing (sq. ft)	Proposed Expansion (sq. ft)	Total (sq. ft)
General Office	11,546	8,311	19,857
Warehouse	83,550	22,450	106,000
Total	95,096	30,761	**125,857**

The existing Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD) storm drain would be relocated in order to better serve the functionality and aesthetic of the site.
Additionally, the Project includes the addition of up to ten employees within three to five years to help with operations.

Construction Schedule

Construction of the expansion is expected to take place over six (6) months.

Operation and Maintenance
The expansion of CCFB would be maintained similar to how existing staff operate and maintain the existing building. This includes regular inspections and selective service and repairs to the building and building's equipment at set intervals based on usage or time. No new equipment is anticipated as a result of enclosing existing outdoor warehousing activities. This space would largely facilitate new offices and enclosed racked warehouse storage, as described above. As well as additional space for volunteers to work in. CCFB is equipped with the necessary staff, training, and certifications to manage the CCFB and maintain the additional infrastructure being added by this project. Because of expanded operational capabilities, the addition of up

to ten employees over the next three to five years is anticipated.

9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:**

	Planned Land Use	Existing Zoning	Existing Land Use
North	Industrial	IH (Heavy Industrial)	Industrial
East	Industrial	IH (Heavy Industrial)	Industrial
South	Industrial	IH (Heavy Industrial)	Industrial
West	Industrial	IH (Heavy Industrial)	Industrial

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

Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District

11. **Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?**

The State requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the proposed project. Such significant cultural resources are either sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe which is either on or eligible for inclusion in the California Historic Register or local historic register, or, the lead agency, at its discretion, and support by substantial evidence, choose to treat the resources as a Tribal Cultural Resources (PRC Section 21074(a)(1-2)). According to the most recent census data, California is home to 109 currently recognized Indian tribes. Tribes in California currently have nearly 100 separate reservations or Rancherias. Fresno County has a number of Rancherias such as Table Mountain Rancheria, Millerton Rancheria, Big Sandy Rancheria, Cold Springs Rancheria, and Squaw Valley Rancheria. These Rancherias are not located within the city limits.

	Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process (See PRC Section 21083.3.2.). Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality. Currently, the Table Mountain Rancheria Tribe and the Dumna Wo Wah Tribe have requested to be notified pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A certified letter was mailed to the above mentioned tribes on ***March 3, 2023.*** The 30-day comment period ended on ***April 3, 2023.*** Neither tribe requested consultation.

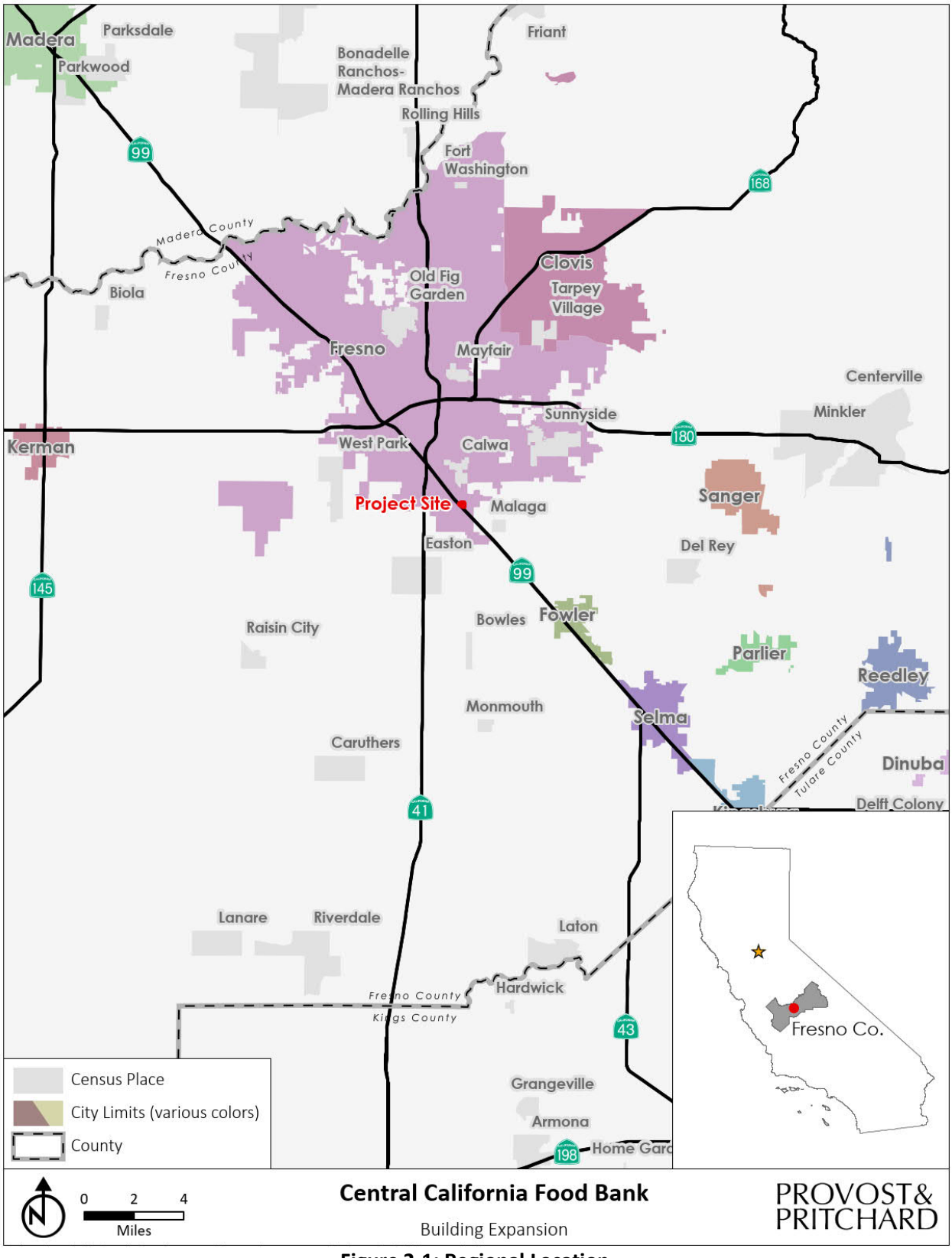


Figure 2-1: Regional Location

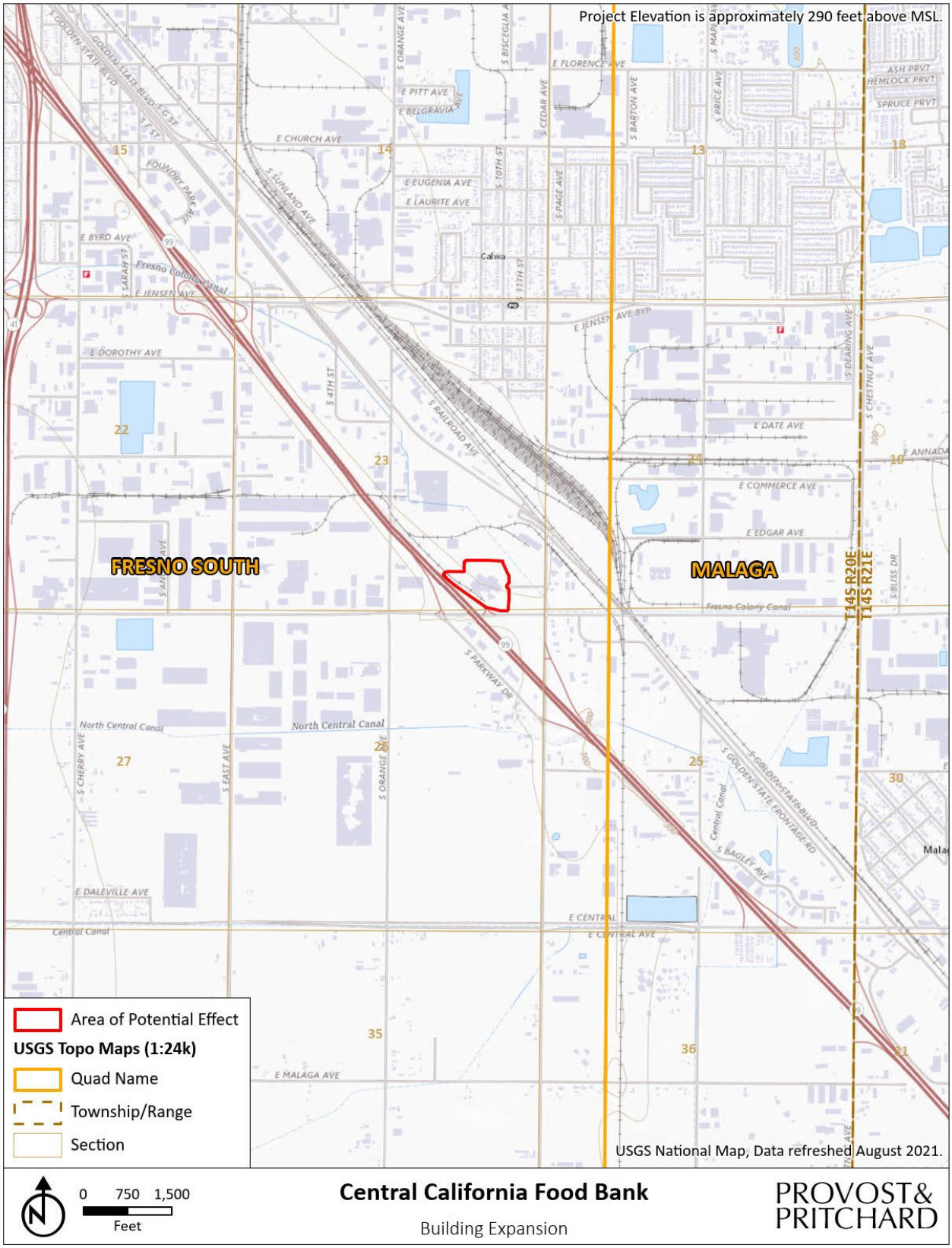
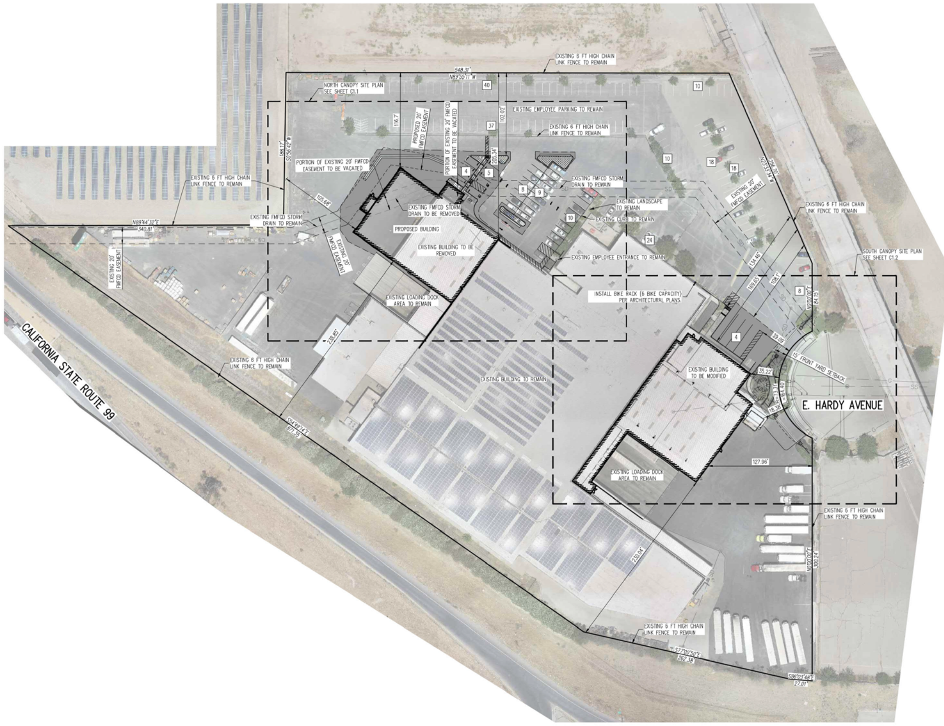


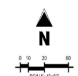
Figure 2-2: Topographic Map

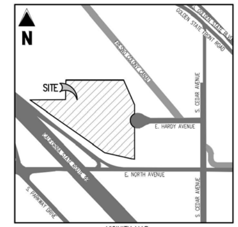
Figure 2-3: Aerial of Site

Figure 2-4: General Plan Land Use Designation Map

Figure 2-5: Zone District Map







VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SITE LEGEND

OWNER

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA FOOD BANK
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FERSNO, CA 93725

DEVELOPER/APPLICANT

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION, INC.
5799 E. CLINTON AVENUE
FRESNO, CA 93727
TEL: (559) 348-0421
ATTN: DOUG REITZ

CIVIL ENGINEER

GALLOWAY & COMPANY, INC.
9477 N. FORT WASHINGTON, SUITE 105
FRESNO, CA 93730
TEL:(559) 721-5030
ATTN: TERRA MORTENSEN

ARCHITECT

GALLOWAY & COMPANY, INC.
6162 S. WILLOW DRIVE, SUITE 320
GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO 80111
TEL:(303) 770-8884
ATTN: BLAKE OLSON

PROJECT INFORMATION

ZONING
EXISTING: IH – HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSED: IH – HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

LAND USE
EXISTING: EMPLOYMENT-HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSED: EMPLOYMENT-HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

COMMUNITY PLAN:
ROOSEVELT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER:
487-140-72

ADDRESS:
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE

SITE DATA TABLE

ITEM	AREA (SF)	% OF SITE
PROJECT SITE AREA (GROSS)	471,342	100%
PROJECT SITE AREA (NET)	40,075	8.8%
EXISTING BUILDING AREA (GENERAL)	86,307	18.9%
EXISTING BUILDING AREA (OFFICE)	8,789	1.9%
PROPOSED BUILDING AREA (GENERAL)	15,573	3.4%
PROPOSED BUILDING AREA (OFFICE)	5,311	1.2%
PROPOSED PAVED AREA	13,674	2.2%
PROPOSED SIDEWALKS	1,535	0.2%
PROPOSED LANDSCAPING	987	0.2%
PARKING DATA		
PARKING RATIO:	1 STALL PER 1,500 SQ. FT (GENERAL) + 1 STALL PER 300 SQ. FT. OF OFFICE	
	REQUIRED SPACES	PROVIDED SPACES
STANDARD SPACES	120	202
COMPACT SPACES	0	1
ACCESSIBLE SPACES	2	2
TOTAL SPACES	122	205
BICYCLE PARKING	11	12

NOTES:

1. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED AND/OR OFF-GRADE CONCRETE STREET IMPROVEMENTS, AS DETERMINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER, PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
3. 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 1-800-642-2444
4. THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A STREET WORK PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL REQUIRED STREET IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
5. LANDSCAPING MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A HOLD ON OCCUPANCY SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT LANDSCAPING HAS BEEN APPROVED AND VERIFIED FOR PROPER INSTALLATION BY THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION.
6. ALL ACCESSIBLE STALLS SHALL BE MARKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF SPACES AND A WARNING THAT VEHICLES IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 10-1017 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE TOWED AWAY. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AND TOW-AWAY WARNING SHALL BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY ON SEVEN-FOOT POLES.
7. ALL ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO FACILITY ACCESS RAMPS OR IN STRATEGIC AREAS WHERE THE HANDICAPPED SHALL NOT HAVE TO WHEEL OR WALK BEHIND PARKED VEHICLES WHILE TRAVELING TO OR FROM ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS AND RAMPS.
8. SIGNS, OTHER THAN DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION AS PART OF THIS SPECIAL PERMIT.
9. IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR ANIMAL FOSSIL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED DURING PROJECT SURVEYING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, OR CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL STOP IMMEDIATELY.
10. IF THERE ARE SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS, THE FRESNO COUNTY CORONER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. IF THE REMAINS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IS POSSIBLY NATIVE AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (PHONE: (916) 653-4082) SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED, AND THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY/SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY INFORMATION CENTER (PHONE: (805) 644-2289) SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED ARCHAEOLOGISTS. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT, THE SITE SHALL BE FORMALLY RECORDED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE CITY AS TO ANY FURTHER SITE INVESTIGATION OR SITE AVOIDANCE/PRESERVATION.
11. IF ANIMAL FOSSILS ARE UNCOVERED, THE MUSEUM OF PALEONTOLOGY, U.C. BERKELEY SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED PALEONTOLOGISTS. AN ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY A PALEONTOLOGIST AND, IF THE PALEONTOLOGIST DETERMINES THE MATERIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT, IT SHALL BE PRESERVED. (INCLUDE THIS NOTE ON THE SITE PLAN.)
12. OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MATERIALS, INCLUDING ISO CONTAINERS, IS PROHIBITED. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN A COMPLETELY ENCLOSED BUILDING, UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
13. TWO (2) WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 811.
14. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
15. ALL EXISTING SIDEWALKS IN EXCESS OF 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE MUST BE BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE BY PUBLIC WORKS.
16. DEEDS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EASEMENTS TO THE CITY FOR REQUIRED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. THEY SHALL BE PREPARED BY THE OWNER/DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER. EXECUTED COPIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY WITH VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
17. VACATIONS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE VIABILITY AND TO ESTABLISH CONDITION, IF ANY. IF APPROVED, RECORDATION PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
18. APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE SHARED VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS BETWEEN ADJACENT PROPERTIES FOR CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND EFFICIENT CIRCULATION. A JOINT ACCESS COVENANT SHALL BE REQUIRED.
19. FRESNO METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (FMFCD) FEES

a) A FMFCD DEVELOPMENT FEE IS REQUIRED FOR REVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING APPLICATIONS FOR PLAN AMENDMENTS, REZONES, SPECIAL PERMITS, SUBDIVISIONS, AND GRADING PLANS. THIS FEE IS BASED ON PROJECT ACREAGE AND MUST BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD IN ORDER FOR THAT AGENCY TO REVIEW PROJECTS AND PROVIDE A NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE FMFCD AT (559) 456-3292.

b) FMFCD DRAINAGE FEES ARE DUE, IF REQUIRED, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS AND ARE PAYABLE AT THE RATE IN PLACE AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. UNPAID DRAINAGE FEE OBLIGATIONS THAT WERE UNPAID FOR A PRIOR PROJECT AT THE SITE OF A NEW PROJECT MUST BE SATISFIED BY THE DEVELOPER OF THE NEW PROJECT. DRAINAGE FEES MAY BE PAID AT THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO, OR AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. THEY MAY ALSO BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD, AND PROOF OF PAYMENT PROVIDED TO THE CITY, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P300, P307, P572 AND P725.

ALL DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN US SURVEY FOOT UNITS.

THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99993275 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS -0°27'10.26", OTH CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "1". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED USING GEOID MODELING, ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) DEFINED LOCALLY BY CALIFORNIA SPATIAL REFERENCE CENTER (CSRC) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY IS TIED TO STATIONS P300, P572 AND P725.

COMBINED FACTORS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE ELEVATION FACTOR TIMES THE CCS83 SCALE FACTOR. ELEVATION FACTORS WERE COMPUTED USING A VALUE OF 20,906,000 FEET AS THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF THE EARTH AND THE GEOID MODEL AT THE STATION. THE GEOID HEIGHT WAS INTERPOLATED FROM THE NGS GEOID12B GEOID MODEL.

CONVERSION TO CITY OF FRESNO DATUM:

	CITY DATUM	NAVD'88	DIFFERENCE
BM 960	290.17'	292.085'	-1.915'

SHIFT FROM NAVD'88 TO CITY DATUM IS -1.915'

CAUTION – NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIESTO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Galloway
9477 N. Fort Washington, Suite 105
Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

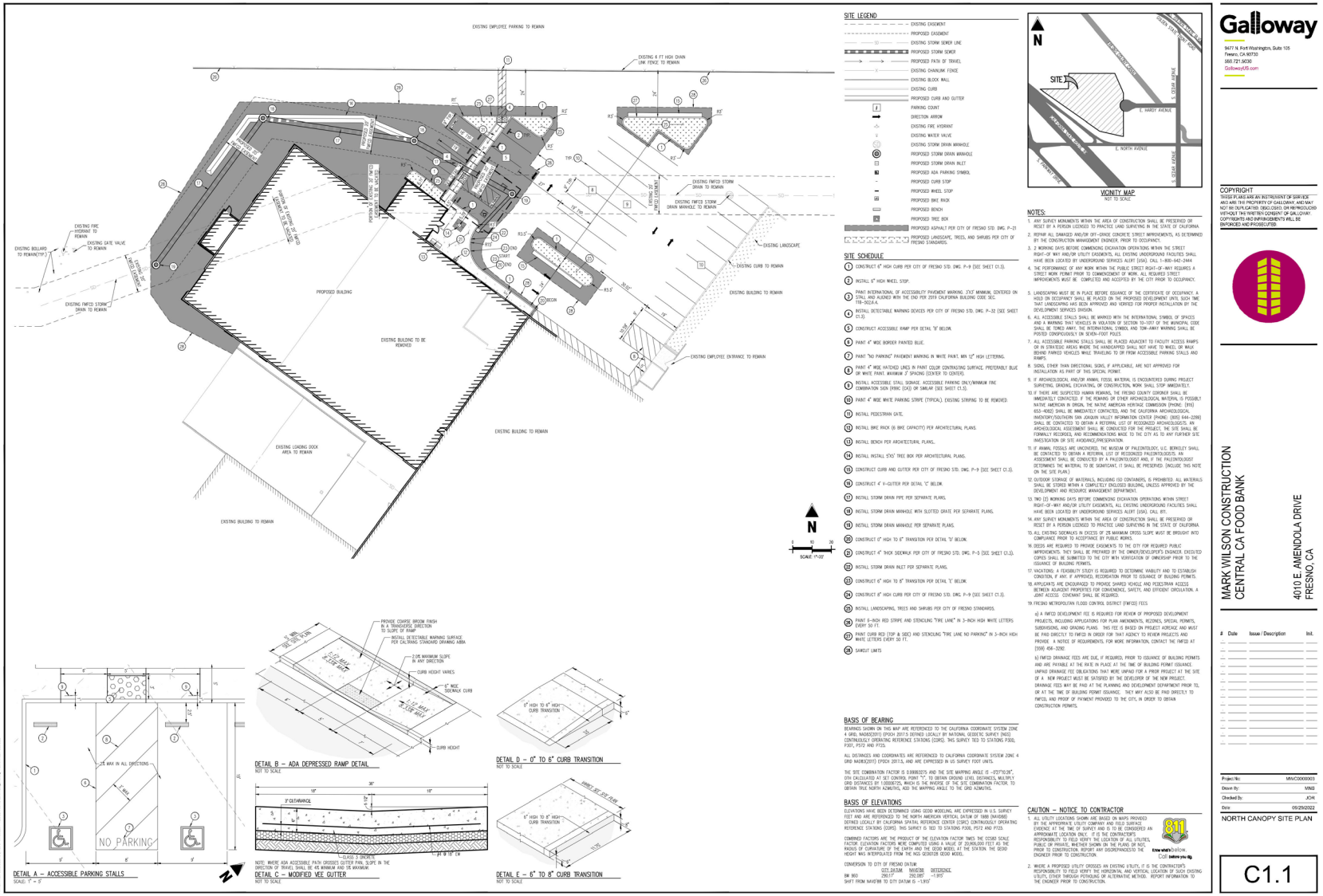
#	Date	Issue / Description	Init.

Project No:	MWC0000003
Drawn By:	MNS
Checked By:	JOR
Date:	09/29/2022

OVERALL SITE PLAN

C1.0

Figure 2-6A: Site Plan



SITE LEGEND

- EXISTING EASEMENT
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- EXISTING STORM SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PATH OF TRAVEL
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER
- PARKING COUNT
- DIRECTION ARROW
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET
- PROPOSED ADA PARKING SYMBOL
- PROPOSED CURB STOP
- PROPOSED WHEEL STOP
- PROPOSED BIKE RACK
- PROPOSED BENCH
- PROPOSED TREE BOX
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-21
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE, TREES, AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.

SITE SCHEDULE

1. CONSTRUCT 6" HIGH CURB PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
2. INSTALL 6" HIGH WHEEL STOP.
3. PAINT INTERNATIONAL OF ACCESSIBILITY PAVEMENT MARKING. 3'X3' MINIMUM, CENTERED ON STALL AND ALIGNED WITH THE END PER 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SEC. 118-5022.4.
4. INSTALL DETECTABLE WARNING DEVICES PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-32 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
5. CONSTRUCT ACCESSIBLE RAMP PER DETAIL 'B' BELOW.
6. PAINT 4" WIDE BORDER PAINTED BLUE.
7. PAINT "NO PARKING" PAVEMENT MARKING IN WHITE PAINT. MIN 12" HIGH LETTERING.
8. PAINT 4" WIDE HATCHED LINES IN PAINT COLOR CONTRASTING SURFACE, PREFERABLY BLUE OR WHITE PAINT. MAXIMUM 2' SPACING (CENTER TO CENTER).
9. INSTALL ACCESSIBLE STALL SIGNAGE. ACCESSIBLE PARKING ONLY/MINIMUM FINE COMBINATION SIGN (R99C (CA)) OR SIMILAR (SEE SHEET C1.3).
10. PAINT 4" WIDE WHITE PARKING STRIPE (TYPICAL). EXISTING STRIPING TO BE REMOVED.
11. INSTALL PEDESTRIAN GATE.
12. INSTALL BIKE RACK (6 BIKE CAPACITY) PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
13. INSTALL BENCH PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
14. INSTALL INSTALL 5'X5' TREE BOX PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
15. CONSTRUCT CURB AND GUTTER PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
16. CONSTRUCT 4' V-GUTTER PER DETAIL 'C' BELOW.
17. INSTALL STORM DRAIN PIPE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
18. INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE WITH SLOTTED GRATE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
19. INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
20. CONSTRUCT 0" HIGH TO 6" TRANSITION PER DETAIL 'D' BELOW.
21. CONSTRUCT 4" THICK SIDEWALK PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-5 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
22. INSTALL STORM DRAIN INLET PER SEPARATE PLANS.
23. CONSTRUCT 6" HIGH TO 8" TRANSITION PER DETAIL 'E' BELOW.
24. CONSTRUCT 8" HIGH CURB PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
25. INSTALL LANDSCAPING, TREES AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.
26. PAINT 6-INCH RED STRIPE AND STENCILING "FIRE LANE" IN 3-INCH HIGH WHITE LETTERS EVERY 50 FT.
27. PAINT CURB RED (TOP & SIDE) AND STENCILING "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" IN 3-INCH HIGH WHITE LETTERS EVERY 50 FT.
28. SAWCUT LIMITS

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P306, P307, P572 AND P725.

ALL DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN US SURVEY FOOT UNITS.

THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99983215 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS -0°27'10.28", CW. CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "C". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED USING GEOID MODELING, ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) DEFINED LOCALLY BY CALIFORNIA SPATIAL REFERENCE CENTER (CSRC) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY IS TIED TO STATIONS P306, P572 AND P725.

COMBINED FACTORS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE ELEVATION FACTOR TIMES THE CCSB3 SCALE FACTOR. ELEVATION FACTORS WERE COMPUTED USING A VALUE OF 20,900,000 FEET AS THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF THE EARTH AND THE GEOID MODEL AT THE STATION. THE GEOID HEIGHT WAS INTERPOLATED FROM THE NGS GEOID12B GEOID MODEL.

CONVERSION TO CITY OF FRESNO DATUM:

	CITY DATUM	NAVD88	DIFFERENCE
BM 900	290.17	292.087	+1.917

SHIFT FROM NAVD'88 TO CITY DATUM IS -1.915'

VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED AND/OR OFF-GRADE CONCRETE STREET IMPROVEMENTS, AS DETERMINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER, PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
3. 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 1-800-642-2444.
4. THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A STREET WORK PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL REQUIRED STREET IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
5. LANDSCAPING MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A HOLD ON OCCUPANCY SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT LANDSCAPING HAS BEEN APPROVED AND VERIFIED FOR PROPER INSTALLATION BY THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION.
6. ALL ACCESSIBLE STALLS SHALL BE MARKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF SPACES AND A WARNING THAT VEHICLES IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 10-1017 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE TOWED AWAY. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AND TOW-AWAY WARNING SHALL BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY ON SEVEN-FOOT POLES.
7. ALL ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO FACILITY ACCESS RAMPS OR IN STRATEGIC AREAS WHERE THE HANDICAPPED SHALL NOT HAVE TO WHEEL OR WALK BEHIND PARKED VEHICLES WHILE TRAVELING TO OR FROM ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS AND RAMPS.
8. SIGNS, OTHER THAN DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION AS PART OF THIS SPECIAL PERMIT.
9. IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR ANIMAL FOSSIL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED DURING PROJECT SURVEYING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, OR CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL STOP IMMEDIATELY.
10. IF THERE ARE SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS, THE FRESNO COUNTY CORONER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. IF THE REMAINS OF OTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IS POSSIBLY NATIVE AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (PHONE: (916) 653-4082) SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED, AND THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY/SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY INFORMATION CENTER (PHONE: (805) 644-2289) SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED ARCHAEOLOGISTS. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT. THE SITE SHALL BE FORMALLY RECORDED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE CITY AS TO ANY FURTHER SITE INVESTIGATION OR SITE AVOIDANCE/PRESERVATION.
11. IF ANIMAL FOSSILS ARE UNCOVERED, THE MUSEUM OF PALEONTOLOGY, U.C. BERKELEY SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED PALEONTOLOGISTS. AN ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY A PALEONTOLOGIST AND, IF THE PALEONTOLOGIST DETERMINES THE MATERIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT, IT SHALL BE PRESERVED. (INCLUDE THIS NOTE ON THE SITE PLAN.)
12. OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MATERIALS, INCLUDING ISO CONTAINERS, IS PROHIBITED. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN A COMPLETELY ENCLOSED BUILDING, UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
13. TWO (2) WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 811.
14. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
15. ALL EXISTING SIDEWALKS IN EXCESS OF 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE MUST BE BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE BY PUBLIC WORKS.
16. DEEDS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EASEMENTS TO THE CITY FOR REQUIRED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. THEY SHALL BE PREPARED BY THE OWNER/DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER. EXECUTED COPIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY WITH VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
17. VACATIONS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE VIABILITY AND TO ESTABLISH CONDITION, IF ANY, IF APPROVED, RECORDATION PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
18. APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE SHARED VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS BETWEEN ADJACENT PROPERTIES FOR CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND EFFICIENT CIRCULATION. A JOINT ACCESS COVENANT SHALL BE REQUIRED.
19. FRESNO METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (FMFCD) FEES

a) A FMFCD DEVELOPMENT FEE IS REQUIRED FOR REVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING APPLICATIONS FOR PLAN AMENDMENTS, REZONES, SPECIAL PERMITS, SUBDIVISIONS, AND GRADING PLANS. THIS FEE IS BASED ON PROJECT ACREAGE AND MUST BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD IN ORDER FOR THAT AGENCY TO REVIEW PROJECTS AND PROVIDE A NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE FMFCD AT (559) 456-3292.

b) FMFCD DRAINAGE FEES ARE DUE, IF REQUIRED, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS AND ARE PAYABLE AT THE RATE IN PLACE AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. UNPAID DRAINAGE FEE OBLIGATIONS THAT WERE UNPAID FOR A PRIOR PROJECT AT THE SITE OF A NEW PROJECT MUST BE SATISFIED BY THE DEVELOPER OF THE NEW PROJECT. DRAINAGE FEES MAY BE PAID AT THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO, OR AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. THEY MAY ALSO BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD, AND PROOF OF PAYMENT PROVIDED TO THE CITY, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.

CAUTION – NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

Galloway
9477 N. Fort Washington, Suite 105
Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

#	Date	Issue / Description	Init.

Project No:	MWC00000003
Drawn By:	VNG
Checked By:	JCH
Date:	09/29/2022

NORTH CANOPY SITE PLAN

C1.1

Figure 2-6B: Site Plan

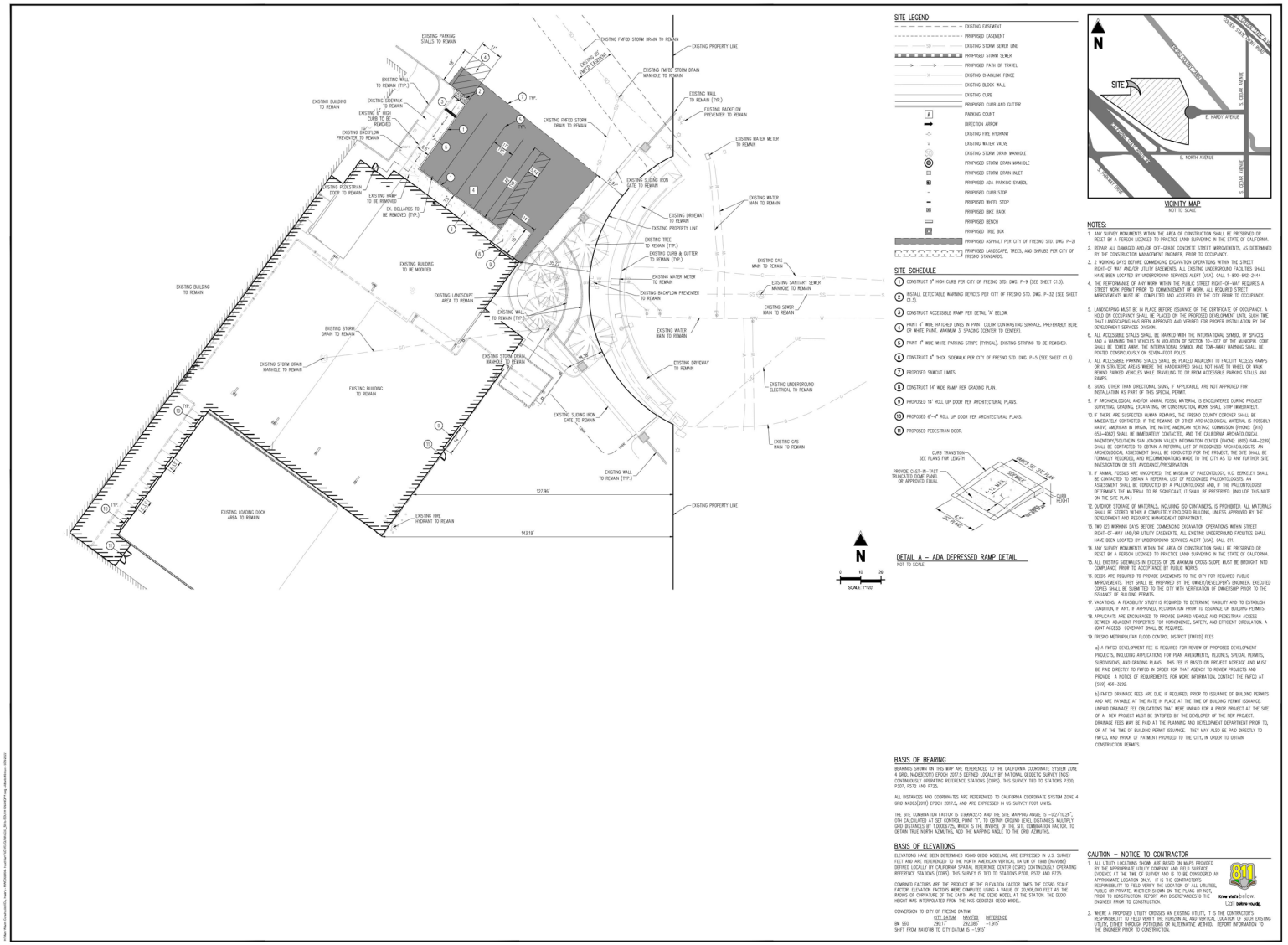


Figure 2-6C: Site Plan

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

___	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
_X_	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
___	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) is required.
___	I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An EIR is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
___	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or

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

_____

Thomas Veatch, Planner Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

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

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

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from, "Earlier Analyses," as described in (6) below, may be cross-referenced).

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

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

   b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in the PEIR or another earlier

document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

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

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

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

8. The explanation of each issue should identify:

   a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

   b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock out-croppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Baseline Conditions

The Project site is planned and zoned for Heavy Industrial (IH) uses and is currently partially developed with an existing warehouse used and operated by the CCFB. The area surrounding the site also consists of heavy industrial uses. State Route (SR) 99 lies southwest of the Project site. There are no facade standards in the IH zone district. No landscape screening is required for the project site as it is not adjacent to residential areas. The General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas within proximity of, nor viewable from or near, the Project site. There are no state scenic highways within the vicinity of the Project site, the closest being a segment of SR 180 located approximately 18 miles to the east.[1]

DISCUSSION

Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. A scenic vista is a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the public's benefit. Typical scenic vistas are locations where views of rivers, hillsides, and open space areas are accessible from public vantage

1 (California State Scenic Highway System Map, 2019)

points. The General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas within proximity of, nor viewable from or near, the Project site. The proposed uses would be of scale and visibility consistent with similar industrial uses already occupying the Project site and surrounding industrially developed parcels and would not materially alter the general aesthetics of the area. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. There are no identified scenic resources, trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings on or near the subject site. As identified previously in Baseline Conditions, there are no state scenic highways within the Project vicinity. Therefore, the Project would have no impact on scenic resources such as trees and rock outcroppings, historic buildings, or state scenic highways.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No Impact. The Project site is located within the City of Fresno's IH district. The Project would comply with applicable zoning and other regulations that govern scenic value or quality such as height requirements. No proposed aspect of the Project would conflict with any regulation regarding scenic value or quality. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. No additional building-attached lighting or parking lot lighting is proposed. Operational lighting that once existed outdoors would be enclosed by the proposed addition. The Development Code prohibits fixtures that generate outdoor illumination from being equipped with drop-down lenses and must use "Cut Off" or "Full Cut Off" luminaires. Illumination would be limited to one foot-candle onto a public street, and 0.5 foot-candles onto residential uses. (FMC Section 15-2015) As the building does not propose skylights, no uplighting that could generate skyglow would occur. The Project may introduce temporary construction lighting (i.e. directional lighting) during the construction phase. However, once construction is completed, light and glare from construction activities would cease to occur. Therefore, the Project would create a less than significant impact on daytime or nighttime views in the area.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project site is designated Urban and Built-Up Land in the California Department of Conservation's (DOC) 2018 Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.[2] The Project site is zoned IH and is currently used as a warehouse and offices for the CCFB. The Project site is not subject to a Williamson Act contract.

Applicable Regulations

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP): The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts to California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status; the best quality land is called Prime Farmland. The maps are updated every two years with the use of a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field reconnaissance.

The California DOC's 2018 FMMP is a non-regulatory program that produces "Important Farmland" maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The Important Farmland maps identify eight land use categories, five of which are agriculture related: prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, unique farmland, farmland of local importance, and grazing land – rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. The land use category found on the Project site is summarized below:

URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND (D): Land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately six structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.

[2] (California Department of Conservation, 2020)

DISCUSSION
Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The Project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land per maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California DOC. No portion of the Project site is designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Local Importance. Accordingly, the Project would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The Project site is zoned for Heavy Industrial uses and is not subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. The Project site is not within the vicinity of a forest (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)). According to the City of Fresno General Plan, the Planning Area does not include any land used or designated for timber, forest land, or timber harvesting industry.[3] Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As discussed above in Impact Assessment "c", the Project is not within the vicinity of a forest (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)). Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

[3] (Development and Resource Management Department and Dyett & Bhatia Urban and Regional Planners, 2014)

No Impact. The Project would consist of expanding an existing building, making minor improvements related to parking and its configuration, and a minor relocation of the on-site FMFCD storm main in order to better serve the functionality and aesthetic of the site. The Project would not involve additional changes to the existing environment that would change the nature of or location such that it would lead to conversion of farmlands to non-agricultural uses. Furthermore, the Project would not convert forest lands to non-forest uses. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (*e.g.*, by having potential emissions of regulated criterion pollutants which exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Districts (SJVAPCD) adopted thresholds for these pollutants)?			X	
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Baseline Conditions

Regulatory Attainment Designations

Under the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified with respect to applicable standards. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the applicable standard in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the applicable standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as defined in the criteria. Depending on the frequency and severity of pollutants exceeding applicable standards, the nonattainment designation can be further classified as serious nonattainment, severe nonattainment, or extreme nonattainment, with extreme nonattainment being the most severe of the classifications. An "unclassified" designation signifies that the data does not support either an attainment or nonattainment designation. The CCAA divides districts into moderate, serious, and severe air pollution categories, with increasingly stringent control requirements mandated for each category.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designates areas for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) as "does not meet the primary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." For sulfur dioxide (SO_2), areas are designated as "does not meet the primary standards," "does not meet the secondary standards," "cannot be classified," or "better than national standards." However, the CARB terminology of attainment, nonattainment, and unclassified is more frequently used. The EPA uses the same sub-categories for nonattainment status: serious, severe, and extreme. In 1991, EPA assigned new nonattainment designations to areas that had previously been classified as Group I, II, or III for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) based on the likelihood that they would violate national PM_{10} standards. All other areas are designated "unclassified."

The State and national attainment status designations pertaining to the San Joaquin Valley Air Board (SJVAB) are summarized in **Table 1**. The SJVAB is currently designated as a nonattainment area with respect to the State PM_{10} standard, ozone, and fine particulate matter 2.5 microns in size ($PM_{2.5}$) standards. The SJVAB is designated

nonattainment for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ standards. On September 25, 2008, the EPA re-designated the San Joaquin Valley to attainment status for the PM_{10} NAAQS and approved the PM_{10} Maintenance Plan.

Table 1: Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards*		National Standards*	
		Concentration*	Attainment Status	Primary	Attainment Status
O_3	1-hour	0.09 parts per million (ppm)	Nonattainment / Severe	–	No Federal Standard
	8-hour	0.070 ppm	Nonattainment	0.075 ppm	Nonattainment (Extreme)**
PM_{10}	Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM)	20 microgram per cubic centimeter ($\mu g/m^3$)	Nonattainment	–	Attainment
	24-hour	50 $\mu g/m^3$		150 $\mu g/m^3$	
$PM_{2.5}$	AAM	12 $\mu g/m^3$	Nonattainment	12 $\mu g/m^3$	Nonattainment
	24-hour	No Standard		35 $\mu g/m^3$	
CO	1-hour	20 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified	35 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified
	8-hour	9 ppm		9 ppm	
	8-hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm		–	
NO_2	AAM	0.030 ppm	Attainment	53 ppb	Attainment/ Unclassified
	1-hour	0.18 ppm		100 ppb	
SO_2	AAM	–	Attainment	--	Attainment/ Unclassified
	24-hour	0.04 ppm		--	
	3-hour	–		0.5 ppm	
	1-hour	0.25 ppm		75 ppb	
Lead (Pb)	30-day Average	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	Attainment	–	No Designation/ Classification
	Calendar Quarter	–		--	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–		0.15 $\mu g/m^3$	
Sulfates (SO_4)	24-hour	25 $\mu g/m^3$	Attainment	No Federal Standards	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 $\mu g/m^3$)	Unclassified		
Vinyl Chloride (C_2H_3Cl)	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 $\mu g/m^3$)	Attainment		
Visibility-Reducing Particle Matter	8-hour	Extinction coefficient: 0.23/km-visibility of 10 miles or more due to particles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.	Unclassified		

** For more information on standards visit: https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf*
*** No Federal 1-hour standard. Reclassified extreme nonattainment for the Federal 8-hour standard [May 19, 2022].*
****Secondary Standard*
Source: CARB 2015; SJVAPCD 2015

Criteria Pollutants

California's ambient air monitoring network is one of the most extensive in the world, with more than 250 sites and 700 individual monitors measuring air pollutant levels across a diverse range of topography, meteorology, emissions, and air quality. Existing levels of ambient air quality and historical trends and projections in the Project are best documented by measurements made by these monitoring sites. The nearest monitoring site to the Project is located at the Fresno-Garland Monitoring Station at 3727 North First Street in Fresno, CA.

The site measures O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Data presented in **Table 2** summarize monitoring data from the CARB's Aerometric Data Analysis and Management System for the Fresno-Garland Monitoring Station location published from 2019 to 2021.

Table 2: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	Item	2019	2020	2021
Ozone	1-hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)	0.105	0.119	0.112
		Days > State Standard (0.09 ppm)	2	10	6
	8-hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	.084	.099	.093
		Days > State Standard (0.070 ppm)	18	24	22
		Days > National Standard (0.070 ppm)	17	24	18
Inhalable coarse particles (PM_{10})	Annual	State Annual Average (µg/m3)	35.9	48.4	41.6
	24-hour	National 24 Hour (µg/m3)	328.2	296.4	281.0
		Days > State Standard (50 µg/m3)	72	99	91
		Days > National Standard (150 µg/m3)	3	14	1
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Annual	National Annual Average (µg/m3)[1]	11.1	19.1	15.6
	24-hour	24 Hour (µg/m3)	51.3	163.2	99.9
		Days > National Standard (35 µg/m3)	10	45	30

Thresholds

To assist local jurisdictions in the evaluation of air quality impacts, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) has published the Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts. This guidance document includes recommended thresholds of significance to be used for the evaluation of short-term construction, long-term operational, odor, toxic air contaminant, and cumulative air quality impacts. Accordingly, the SJVAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance are used to determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would result in a significant air quality impact. Projects that exceed these recommended thresholds would be considered to have a potentially significant impact to human health and welfare. The thresholds of significance are summarized, as follows:

Short-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the feasible control measures for construction in compliance with Regulation VIII as listed in the SJVAPCD guidelines are not incorporated or implemented, or if project-generated emissions would exceed 15 tons per year (TPY).

Short-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NO_X): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) or nitrogen oxides (NO_X) that exceeds 10 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of PM_{10} that exceed 15 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NO_X): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of ROG or NO_X that exceeds 10 TPY.

Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of Applicable Air Quality Plan: Due to the region's nonattainment status for ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}, if the project-generated emissions of either of the ozone precursor pollutants (i.e., ROG and NO_X) or PM_{10} would exceed the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds, then the project would be considered to conflict with the attainment plans. In addition, if the project would result in a change in land use and corresponding increases in vehicle miles traveled, the project may result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled that is unaccounted for in regional emissions inventories contained in regional air quality control plans.

Local Mobile-Source CO Concentrations: Local mobile source impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project contributes to CO concentrations at receptor locations in excess of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (i.e. 9.0 ppm for 8 hours or 20 ppm for 1 hour).

Toxic Air Contaminants: Exposure to toxic air contaminants would be considered significant if the probability of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual (i.e., maximum individual risk) would exceed 20 in 1 million or would result in a Hazard Index greater than 1.

Odors: Odor impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project has the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors.

Discussion

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the

following determinations. Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact. CEQA requires that certain projects be analyzed for consistency with the applicable air quality plan. For a project to be consistent with the SJVAPCD air quality plans, which include Particulate Matter Plans, Ozone Plans, and a Carbon Monoxide Plan, the pollutants emitted from a project should not exceed the SJVAPCD emission thresholds or cause a significant impact on air quality. In addition, emission reductions achieved through implementation of offset requirements are a major component of the SJVAPCD air quality plans. As discussed below in subsection b), construction of the project would not result in the generation of criteria air pollutants that would exceed SJVAPCD thresholds of significance. Implementation of SJVAPCD Regulation VIII would further reduce construction dust impacts. The overall purpose of Regulation VIII is to reduce ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{10}) by requiring actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate anthropogenic fugitive dust emission Operational emissions associated with the project would not exceed SJVAPCD established significance thresholds for ROG, NO_X, CO, sulfur oxides (SO_X), PM_{10}, or $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of SJVAPCD air quality plans. The impact would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The SJVAPCD has established Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL) criteria which, using the project type, size, and number of vehicle trips, pre-quantifies emissions and determined values below which it is reasonable to conclude that a project would not exceed applicable thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants.

One SPAL criteria is for a refrigerated warehouse, non-rail use of 190,000 square feet, that generates 140 daily non-heavy duty truck trips and 15 daily heavy duty truck trips of 146 miles in length. The Project proposes to construct only 30,761 square feet, approximately 5 additional truck trips per month (as provided by the applicant), and 20 additional office staff trips (determined by the number of employees the applicant proposes to hire). Therefore, the Project would fall under the SPAL criteria and thus would have a less than significant impact.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are defined as people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units. The closest sensitive receptors to the

project site are residences located in the Disadvantaged Community of Calwa, located a minimum of 900 meters (2,952 feet) north of the Project site. Diesel particular matter (DPM), a known carcinogen, would be generated by Project construction and from heavy duty trucks and their refrigeration units.

The Guidelines for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts (GAMAQI) states that when a project exceeds a cancer impact of 10 in 1 million, a Health Risk Assessment is required. At 20 in a million, the impact would be considered significant.

The SJVAPCD has developed a screening tool (Prioritization Calculator) to determine if a Project would require a Health Risk Assessment. Given the nearest sensitive receptor is 900 meters away from the Project site, the Prioritization Calculator would reach the screening threshold of 10 in a million if the Project generated 393.55 pounds of DPM.

Utilizing CARB's Emission Factor Model (EMFAC)[4] and average Transportation Refrigeration Unit Emissions information, the Project would generate 1.46 pounds of DPM, or 0.37% of the amount to generate a significant impact, in a single year.[5] Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project site. Heavy-duty equipment in the project area during construction and operations would emit odors, primarily from diesel equipment exhaust. However, the construction activity would cease to occur after individual construction is completed.

The area surrounding the Project site is an industrial area adjacent to SR 99, where diesel-powered trucks are common and frequent. The SJVAPCD addresses odor criteria within the GAMAQI. The district has not established a rule or standard regarding odor emissions, rather, the district has a nuisance rule, which states, "Any project with the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors to be deemed to have a significant impact." Per SJVAPCD, the common odor producing land uses are wastewater treatment facilities, landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, feed lots, asphalt batch plants, and rendering plants.[6] The Project would not include any of said uses. Warehouse buildings used for food packing are not included in this list, and operation of the Project would not generate other emissions, such as those leading to odors, which would affect a substantial number

[4] (California Air Resources Board): https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/

[5] This analysis assumed that each truck delivery would idle on-site with a 35-hp Transportation Refrigeration Unit for 8 hours per day. Emission factors are consistent with Ultra-Low Emission Transportation Response Unit (ULETRU) standards. All TRUs were required to meet this standard in 2020.

[6] (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2012)

of people. Furthermore, truck idling at the Project site would be limited to five minutes at any location as required by CARB's Commercial Vehicle Idling Airborne Toxics Control Measure, which would minimize generation of odors from trucks at the Project site.[7] Therefore, objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people would not occur as a result of the project. A less than significant impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X

[7] (California Air Resources Board, 2021)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Baseline Conditions

The CCFB is located in the southern part of Fresno within the San Joaquin Valley. The Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the east, the Coast Range to the west, the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range to the north, and the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert to the south.

Like most of California, the San Joaquin Valley experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. Summer temperatures often reach above 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the humidity is generally low. Winter temperatures are often below 60 (°F) during the day and rarely exceed 70 (°F). On

average, the Central Valley receives approximately 10 inches of precipitation in the form of rainfall yearly, most of which occurs between October and March.

CCFB lies on a 10.5-acre property within the Dog Creek-Fish Slough watershed; Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 1803000905, and the Central Canal sub-watershed; HUC: 18030090504. The property is primarily paved with concrete driveways, truck loading zones, and a paved parking lot. It is within a heavily industrialized zone and includes an existing 2.2-acre warehouse in the center of the lot. Few ornamental trees are planted along the entrance of the industrial warehouse and within the parking lot. Thin strips of grass, fence, and a line of oleander shrubs outline the property on the west and south sides, separating the paved lot from State Route 99 and East North Avenue. To the immediate north lies a solar farm and a sparsely vegetated, dirt property. A high-speed rail line borders the eastern boundary of the property where it abuts a separate empty grass lot. This lot is bisected by the Fresno Colony Canal, which ties into Fish Slough. No waters or wetlands occur within the CCFB property borders (see Figure 4-1).

The CCFB started operating out of the existing warehouse in 2018 and serves food to 350,000 people per month across five counties.[8] There are nearly 60 employees and hundreds of volunteers per month working out of this facility.

The general vicinity includes numerous warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing centers with three highways for the transport of goods. To the north of the Project area lies the highly developed City of Fresno. Outside of the industrial hub to the south, east, and west is almost purely agricultural fields, cropland, and orchards and SR 99 abuts the facility to the west.

Methodology

Searches of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California; United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS); Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system; the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Plants Database; CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database; and various manuals, reports, and references related to plants and animals of the region was reviewed for potential special status plant and animal species that may be found in and around the area of potential effect (APE) (see **Appendix B**). The CNDDB search included the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) areas encompassing the Fresno South 7.5-minute quadrangle, which contain the APE in its entirety, and for the eight surrounding quadrangles: Malaga, Herndon, Fresno North, Clovis, Kearney Park, Raisin, Caruthers, and Conejo. These species, and their potential to occur within the Project area, are listed in **Table 3** and **Table 4** below.

[8] (Central California Food Bank, 2022)

Table 3: List of Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	CSC	Can be found in a wide variety of habitats but are most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Burrows in soil.	**Absent:** Habitat within the APE is not suitable for this species. Although somewhat tolerant of disturbance and human activity, the APE is a high traffic area and does not support a viable food source. The last observation in the area was greater than 5 miles from the APE in 1988 and it is highly unlikely that this species would be present within the APE.
Burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by mammals, most often ground squirrels.	**Unlikely:** Last observed in the region in 2009 more than 5 miles from the APE. The APE is surrounded by farmland which can support burrowing rodents, so a flyover may be possible, but the lot itself is almost completely paved and likely void of resources required by this species.
California glossy snake *(Arizona elegans occidentalis)*	CSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open areas with loose soil for easy burrowing.	**Absent** – The last known observation of this species was in 1939 greater than 5 miles from the APE.
California tiger salamander – central California DPS *(Ambystoma californiense pop. 1)*	FT, CT, CWL	Requires vernal pools or seasonal ponds for breeding and small mammal burrows for aestivation. It lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Generally found in grassland and oak savannah plant communities in central California from sea level to 1500 feet in elevation.	**Unlikely:** This species was observed as close as 1 mile north of APE. However, the Project location, nor its surroundings, contain vernal pools or seasonal ponds support any individuals.
Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Absent:** The last known observance of this species was 1 mile north of the APE in 1893. CNDDB reports that this population is possibly extirpated. This species would be highly unlikely to occur within the APE due to the absence of suitable habitat.
Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auratus*)	CWL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	**Unlikely:** The last observation of this species was in 2012 in a 200-acre recharge basin in the City of Fresno. The area was undergoing continual maintenance, and the site was located adjacent to an airport and residential areas. Because this species is accustomed to disturbance, a flyover could be possible, but the APE does not contain required nesting habitat to support a colony.
Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides exilis*)	FE, CE	An inhabitant of alkali sink open grassland environments in western Fresno County. Prefers bare, alkaline, clay-based soils subject to seasonal inundation with more friable soil mounds around shrubs and grasses.	**Absent:** Habitat needed for this species is absent within the APE. The last record of this species in the region has been extirpated due to agriculture.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*)	FT, CT	Occurs in marshes, sloughs, drainage canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and adjacent uplands. Prefers locations with emergent vegetation for cover and open areas for basking. This species uses small mammal burrows adjacent to aquatic habitats for hibernation in the winter and to escape from excessive heat in the summer.	**Absent:** While the APE could offer potential habitat for this species, the last observation was in 1992 approximately 20 miles southwest of the APE. CNDDB reports that due to habitat deterioration, the species is possibly extirpated in the region.
Least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*	FE, CE	Summer resident of Southern California Breeding habitat consists of dense, low, shrubby, riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms. By the early 1980s, this species was extirpated from most of its historic range in California, including the Central Valley. This species now occurs exclusively along the coast of southern California (USFWS, 1998).	**Absent:** The APE does not occur within the known current range of this species and this species is considered extirpated from the Central Valley.
Northern California legless lizard *(Anniella pulchra)*	CSC	Found primarily underground, burrowing in loose, sandy, moist soil. Forages in loose soil and leaf litter during the day. Occasionally observed on the surface at dusk and night. Found in chaparral and coastal dunes.	**Unlikely** – Although observed 1 mile north of APE, the last sighting was more than 100 years ago.
Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other man-made structures.	**Unlikely** – This species was observed more than 5 miles from the APE greater than 100 years ago.
San Joaquin kit fox *(Vulpes macrotis mutica)*	FE, CT	Underground dens with multiple entrances in alkali sink, valley grassland, and woodland in valleys and adjacent foothills. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and a suitable prey base.	**Absent:** Habitat within the APE is not suitable for this species. The last observation of the species in the vicinity of the APE was in 1993 as a deceased animal on the road.
Swainson's hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)*	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.	**Unlikely:** This species was observed 1 mile north of APE. The region has farmland and grass fields suitable to support rodent and prey populations, so a flyover is possible, However, the APE does not contain nesting habitat to support the species.
Tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	CT, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.	**Absent:** Although recorded more than 5 miles north of the APE, this species is intolerant of human activity and the APE does not contain wetland habitat to support a colony. A flyover sighting could occur at most.
Valley elderberry longhorn	FT	Lives in mature elderberry shrubs of the Central Valley and foothills. Adults are active March to June.	**Absent:** There are no Valley elderberry bushes within the APE. The APE is an industrial facility with minimal ornamental trees

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
beetle *(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)*			and oleander shrubs along Highway 99. The last known occurrence of this species was in 1989, greater than 5 miles from the APE.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *(Branchinecta lynchi)*	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the central valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Occupies vernal pools, clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.	**Absent:** Habitat within APE is absent for this species and no vernal pools are located within the APE.
Western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces but may also use high buildings and tunnels.	**Unlikely:** The last observation was 3 miles southwest of APE in 1991. Many of the previous observations were made within developed habitats with trees. While some bats are known to use buildings as roosting habitat, the western mastiff bat is a large species and would prefer an area with less disturbance for foraging.
Western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	**Unlikely:** The last observation in the area was in 2016 within the Enterprise Canal approximately 12 miles northeast of the APE. The APE does not contain habitat for nesting and egg laying, but the Fresno Colony Canal just outside of the APE is bordered with sandy substrate and lies within a large grassy lot that could support nesting and egg laying. Although there is suitable habitat near the APE, project activities and staging areas would be located solely within the paved APE and would not affect areas that could potentially support this species.
Western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Unlikely:** This species was last observed within the region in 1995 and is reported extant by CNDDB. However, its presence within the APE is highly unlikely due to the lack of vernal pool or pond habitats.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once a common breeding species in riparian habitats of lowland California, this species currently breeds consistently in only two locations in the State: along the Sacramento and South Fork Kern Rivers.	**Absent:** The APE is not within the known range of the species, nor does it contain habitat that would support the species.

Table 4: List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Alkali-sink goldfields (*Lasthenia chrysantha*)	CNPS 1B	Found in vernal pool and wet saline flat habitats. Occurrences documented in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys at elevations below 656 feet. Blooms February - April.	**Absent:** Habitat within APE is highly disturbed and does not contain vernal pools needed for this species. The year last observed was 1934. CNDDB reports that it is possibly extirpated from the area.
California jewelflower *(Caulanthus californicus)*	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Western Transverse Ranges in sandy soils. Occurs on flats and slopes, generally in non-alkaline grassland at elevations between 230 feet and 6100 feet. Blooms February–April.	**Absent:** Suitable habitat is absent. This species was last observed in Fresno in 1986 approximately 1 mile north of the APE, but has been extirpated due to agriculture and development.
California satintail *(Imperata brevifolia)*	CNPS 2B	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub 3-1495 meters elevation.	**Absent:** Although the observation in this region is located 1 mile north of APE, it has not been recorded since 1893. The area has been extensively developed as well.
Greene's tuctoria *(Tuctoria greenei)*	FE, CR, CNPS 1B	Found in vernal pools in open grasslands between 25-1325 meters.	**Absent:** Suitable habitat is absent from the Project APE. CNDDB reports that this specie has been extirpated from the region.
Hairy orcutt grass *(Orcuttia pilosa)*	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools at elevations between 25-125 meters.	**Absent.** The APE does not contain suitable habitat for this species and is highly developed. Further development and ongoing disturbance make the presence of this species nearly impossible.
Hoover's erastrium (*Erastrium hooveri*)	Delisted	On sparsely vegetated alkaline alluvial fans; also in the Temblor Range on sandy soils. 50-915 m.	**Absent:** The only known occurrence in the region was located in Raisin City, greater than 10 miles from the APE. This populations has since been extirpated due to urbanization and land conversion for agriculture.
Lesser saltscale *(Atriplex miniscula)*	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in sandy, alkaline soils in alkali scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and alkali sink communities at elevations below 750 feet. Blooms April–October.	**Absent:** The last observance in the region was in 1937 more than 5 miles from the APE. Development and ongoing disturbance further make the area unsuitable.
Madera leptosiphon *(Leptosiphon serrulatus)*	CNPS 1B	Found on dry slopes; often on decomposed granite in woodland or lower montane coniferous forest between 80-1645 m elevation.	**Absent:** This species was observed 1 mile north of the APE in 1922 and is presumed extant by CNDDB. However, habitat within APE is unsuitable for this species and too highly disturbed to support habitation.
San Joaquin Valley orcutt grass *(Orcuttia inaequalis)*	FT, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra Nevada Foothills in bare dark clay soils in valley and foothill grassland and cismontane woodland communities at elevations between 10-755 meters.	**Absent**. Last observed in the general region in 1927, this species has been reported as extirpated by CNDDB. The APE has been previously disturbed and is mostly void of plant life.
Sanford's arrowhead *(Sagittaria sanfordii)*	CNPS 1B	Occurs in marshes and swamps in standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds and ditches 0-605 m elevation.	**Absent:** This species was last seen 12 miles northwest of the APE in 2020 within an earthen canal. The Fresno Colony Canal immediately east of the APE is concrete-lined, but is surrounded by sandy substrate and a grass field and could provide slow moving water and potentially moist habitat to support this species. However, this area is

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
			highly maintained and project activities would not disturb any vegetation in the area.
Succulent owl's-clover *(Castilleja campestris var. succulenta)*	CNPS 1B	Found in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland communities, sometimes in vernal pools. Occurs at elevations between 200 feet and 3200 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent.** The developed and disturbed habitats of the APE are generally unsuitable for this species. There is also a lack of vernal pools or wetlands, which is also required for growth.

Explanation of Occurrence Designations and Status Codes
Present: Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past.
Likely: Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
Possible: Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time.
Unlikely: Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.
Absent: Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there due to absence of suitable habitat.

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered	CE	California Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	CT	California Threatened
FPE	Federally Endangered (Proposed)	CCT	California Threatened (Candidate)
FPT	Federally Threatened (Proposed)	CFP	California Fully Protected
FC	Federal Candidate	CSC	California Species of Concern
		CWL	California Watch List
		CCE	California Endangered (Candidate)
		CR	California Rare

CNPS LISTING

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California	2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.	2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Regulatory Discussion

Threatened and Endangered Species

Permits may be required from the USFWS and/or CDFW if activities associated with a project have the potential to result in the "take" of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or State Endangered Species Acts. Take is defined by the State of California as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill" (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). Take is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include "harm" (16 United States Code (USC), Section 1532 (19), 50 Code of Federal Regulation, Section 17.3). CDFW and USFWS are responsible agencies under CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Both agencies review CEQA and NEPA documents in order to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.[9]

Designated Critical Habitat

When species are listed as threatened or endangered, the USFWS often designates

[9] (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2022)

areas of “Critical Habitat” as defined by Section 3(5)(A) of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Critical Habitat is a term defined in the ESA as a specific geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical Habitat is a tool that supports the continued conservation of imperiled species by guiding cooperation with the federal government. Designations only affect federal agency actions or federally funded or permitted activities. Critical Habitat does not prevent activities that occur within the designated area. Only activities that involve a federal permit, license, or funding and are likely to destroy or adversely modify Critical Habitat will be affected.[10]

Migratory Birds

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703-712) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in any bird species covered in one of four international conventions to which the United States is a party, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The name of the act is misleading, as it covers nearly all bird’s native to the United States, even those that are non-migratory. The MBTA encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, nests, and eggs. Additionally, California Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any non-game bird covered by the MBTA (Section 3513), as well as any other native non-game bird (Section 3800).[11]

Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are protected in California under provisions of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks and eagles) or Strigiformes (owls), as well as their nests and eggs. The Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle are afforded additional protection under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668), which makes it unlawful to kill birds or their eggs.[12]

Nesting Birds

In California, protection is afforded to the nests and eggs of all birds. California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto”. Breeding-season disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered a form of “take” by the CDFW.[13]

Jurisdictional Waterways and Associated Riparian Habitat

CDFW has jurisdiction over the bed and bank of natural drainages and lakes according

[10] (United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 2022)
[11] (United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 2022)
[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.

to provisions of California Fish and Game Code Sections 1601 and 1602. Activities that may substantially modify such waters through the diversion or obstruction of their natural flow, change or use of any material from their bed or bank, or the deposition of debris require a notification of a Lake or Streambed Alteration. If CDFW determines that the activity may adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared. Such an agreement typically stipulates those certain measures will be implemented to protect the habitat values of the lake or drainage in question.[14]

Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act regulates the dredge or fill material into waters of the United States. Drainage channels and adjacent wetlands may be considered "waters of the United States" or "jurisdictional waters" subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. The extent of jurisdiction has been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations and clarified in federal courts.

The State of California also asserts jurisdiction over drainages, wetlands, and other aquatic features. The limits of State jurisdiction differ from those of the USACE. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine local RWQCBs have regulatory authority over activities affecting water quality in all surface waters of the State, consisting of rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands of the State. The RWQCB for a given region regulates discharges of fill or pollutants into waters of the State through the issuance of various permits and orders. Discharges into waters of the State that are also waters of the United States require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB as a prerequisite to obtaining certain federal permits.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located in a region of highly developed, industrialized, and disturbed land with open space and the Fresno Colony Canal adjacent to the Project site. Although the Project is located within an industrial area, the open space and Fresno Colony Canal adjacent to the Project site may offer resources for the western pond turtle and some tolerant bird species that have been observed in the general vicinity, according to CNDDB. The ornamental trees and oleander bushes located on the Project site could also provide some, but minimal, nesting habitat for highly tolerant bird species. While few resources for special status species may exist near the APE, Project activities would be limited to the disturbed

[14] (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2022)

land , and no vegetation or trees would be disturbed. Therefore, no potential habitat would be impacted.

The CCFB facility serves approximately 300,000 people each month and provides activities associated with food distribution and volunteer services. High human activity and heavy traffic on the highway adjacent to the site already occurs and would continue following Project construction. The Project would likely involve a minimal increase in truck traffic and human activity temporarily. The Project anticipates an increase in two to four trips per months from donors and 10 additional office staff members on weekdays. Therefore, the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any special status species.

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Animal Species Absent From, or Unlikely to Occur on, the Project Site

Of the 20 regionally occurring special status animal species, 19 are considered absent from or unlikely to occur within the Project APE due to past or ongoing disturbance and/or the absence of suitable habitat or resources. Existing conditions include heavy traffic and noise from the adjacent highway, high human activity from employees and volunteers entering and exiting the facilities on site, and an almost complete void of habitat or resources within the Project site.

The western pond turtle is the only special status species that may be able to exist near the Fresno Colony Canal located 0.1 mile east of the APE, but outside of the Project APE and away from construction activities. The most recent observation of this species occurred in 2016 within the Enterprise Canal approximately 12 miles northeast of the APE. Habitat required by this species is not found within the APE but may be located within the sandy substrate bordering the Fresno Colony Canal, which could support nesting and egg laying. All work and staging areas would be contained to paved areas within the APE. Project activities and staging areas would be limited to existing paved areas far enough distance from the Fresno Colony Canal that no impacts to the species, nor the possible nesting habitat is anticipated,.

The ornamental trees and oleander bushes located in and around the CCFB parking lot could also provide some, but minimal, nesting habitat for highly tolerant bird species. While few resources for special status species may exist near the APE, Project activities would be limited to the paved lot, and no vegetation or trees would be disturbed. Therefore, no impacts to habitat or nesting birds would occur.

Project-Related Impacts to Special Status Plant Species Absent From, or Unlikely to Occur on, the Project Site

Of the 11 regionally occurring special status plant species, all are considered absent from or unlikely to occur within the APE due to past or ongoing disturbance and/or the absence of suitable habitat. The only vegetation occurring within the APE includes ornamental trees and shrubs and non-native, maintained grass patches. The majority

of the site is paved and/or developed, and high traffic, industrial processes, and human activity within the APE are the daily norm. It is highly unlikely that special status plant species would currently exist within the APE due to the highly disturbed environment and lack of habitat. Further, construction activities would utilize existing roads and paved parking lots, so any existing vegetation would be undisturbed.

The Project would be consistent with the objectives found in the Parks, Open Space, and Schools Element of the General Plan that addresses protection of plant, wildlife, and aquatic habitat. Construction would be confined to existing disturbed areas within the Project boundaries, and is anticipated to result in less than significant impacts to special status species.

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

No Impact. No riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities have been identified within or near the APE. The Project is located within a highly disturbed and developed area and is nearly completely paved. The Project and general vicinity consist of industrial warehouses, freeways, manufacturing plants, and paved lots. According to CNDDB, the nearest rare habitat is Northern Claypan Vernal Pool and is located approximately 12 miles north of the APE. Any habitat historically located within or near the APE has been eliminated and/or developed. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project does not contain any federally protected wetlands or other waters of the United States as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Fresno Colony Canal is the nearest surface water body, located 0.1 mile east of the APE. It is man-made and conveys irrigation water through the City. A review of the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory,[15] EPA Waters GeoViewer,[16] and the Water Management Planning tool[17] shows that the next nearest water source is a small, ponded area within a dirt lot approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the APE. The Fresno Colony Canal has no natural surface connection to other waters of the United States and likely does not meet the definition of a federally protected wetland or water of the United States. The jurisdictional status of the Fresno Colony Canal has not been established to confirm regulatory requirements; however, project activities would not

[15] (United States Fish & Wildlfie Service, 2021)
[16] (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2022)
[17] (California Department of Water Resources, 2022)

occur in or near the Canal. Thus, the Project would not result in substantial adverse effects on federally protected wetlands or waters of the United States. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No Impact. The APE is on the outskirts of the City of Fresno within a highly industrialized area and adjacent to SR 99. There are no waterways within the APE for migratory fish, nor is there habitat for the existence of native wildlife nursery sites. On the west side of the APE is a row of oleander bushes with a fence separating the project site from the adjacent freeway. Normal conditions within the Project vicinity include high human activity and heavy traffic, and the highly developed nature of the area leaves little shelter for wildlife. Any terrestrial or avian species in the vicinity of the APE could be temporary visitors, but the APE lacks safe, consistent access through the area that would encourage wildlife movement.

The APE and the surrounding area is located in the middle of a highly industrialized and disturbed area with numerous deterrents to wildlife access. It may still be possible for wildlife, including the western pond turtle, to transverse the surrounding area using the Fresno Colony Canal, which is outside but near the APE. Although the Fresno Colony Canal is near the APE, no construction activities would occur on or near the Fresno Colony Canal and there is approximately a 500 foot buffer between the APE and the Fresno Colony Canal. Further, existing conditions, as mentioned before, include traffic due to delivery trucks and employees and volunteers entering and exiting the facility. A slight temporary increase in traffic may occur during construction; however, not to an extent that would differ greatly from pre-construction conditions. The slight increase in traffic is derived from construction crews coming on-site during the construction schedule. Following Project completion, traffic and human activity would continue. Therefore, the Project would not contribute any impacts to wildlife species or habitat that aren't already present and would have no impact on the movement of wildlife species or established corridors.

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

No Impact. The Project is consistent with the goals and policies of the City of Fresno General Plan. The Project would not remove trees and; therefore, would not conflict with the City of Fresno's public tree ordinance. There are no wetlands or natural watercourses within or near the APE, and nearly the entire area is paved; therefore, native wildlife habitat is non-existent. No trees or vegetation would be disturbed as a result of the Project and any wildlife resources that can be utilized around the artificial Fresno Colony Canal would be completely avoided. The Project is consistent with the resource objectives and policies contained within the Parks, Open Space, and

Schools Element of the General Plan that address protection of natural resources. Construction of the Project would be confined to existing facilities and is not anticipated to result in impacts to biological resources or conflict with any policies pertaining to the protection of such resources. Therefore, the project is consistent with local policies or ordinances and no impact would occur.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The Project is not within a designated Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Plan, or any other State or local habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?		X		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

Baseline Conditions

Records Search

A records search from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB) was conducted in May 2022. The SSJVIC records

search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory listings were reviewed for the above referenced APE and an additional ¼-mile radius. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released. (Appendix C).

Additional sources included the State Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources.

Native American Outreach

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento was also contacted in May 2022. They were provided with a brief description of the Project and a map showing its location along with a request to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if any Native American resources have been recorded in the immediate APE. The NAHC identifies, catalogues, and protects Native American cultural resources, ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC is also charged with ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native American cultural resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, among many other powers and duties. NAHC provide a current list of Native American Tribal contacts to notify of the project.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A Cultural Resources Records Search dated May 16, 2022, was received from the SSJVIC at CSUB. Six recorded resources are located within a one-half mile radius, P-10-003930, 004667, 004675, 004677, 006001, and 006003. These resources consist of two historic era railroads, two historic era canals, an historic era bridge, and an historic era building. There are no recorded resources on the Project site, and it is not known if any exist there.

There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic

Resources, or the California State Historic Landmarks. The Project is proposed on previously-disturbed land. Therefore, the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of this historical resource is possible though highly unlikely. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1.1 described below, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. A CHRIS records search from the SSJVIC was conducted in May 2022 identified ten previous cultural resource studies within the one-quarter mile radius. No previous cultural resources were identified on the Project site. In addition, the search did not identify any known cultural resources within the Project APE. Six cultural resources were identified within one-quarter mile radius. These resources consist of two historic era railroads, two historic era canals, an historic era bridge, and an historic era building – none of which would be impacted by the Project's activities.

The Project is located on land that has been previously disturbed and currently developed and improved. Due to the Project site having been previously disturbed, it is unlikely that the Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources. In the unlikely event that an archaeological resource is uncovered during the construction of this Project, all construction activities would cease, and a qualified archaeologist would be contacted to assess the uncovered resource. This requirement is memorialized as Mitigation Measure CUL-1.1 and would reduce the Project's impacts to archeological resources to less than significant.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. There is no evidence or record that the Project has the potential to be an unknown burial site, or the site of buried human remains. Although no formal cemeteries or other places of human internment are anticipated to exist on the Project site due to its existing disturbed status, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, if human remains are uncovered, construction activities would cease, and the Fresno County Coroner would be contacted. The Project would adhere to all applicable federal, State, and local requirements regarding the discovery of human remains due to Project activities. This requirement is memorialized as Mitigation Measure CUL-3, and would reduce the Project's impacts to human remains to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1.1 If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified historical resources specialist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified historical resources specialist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

CUL-3 In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(a). If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who shall then serve as the consultant on how to proceed with the remains. Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(b), upon the discovery of Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY – Would the project:				

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X	

Baseline Conditions

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) supplies electricity and natural gas to the Project area. PG&E obtains its power through hydroelectric, thermal (natural gas), wind, and solar generation of purchases. PG&E continually produces new electric generation and natural gas sources and implements continuous improvements to gas lines throughput its service areas to ensure the provision of services to users. Diesel and gasoline are available Citywide.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would comply with Building Energy Efficiency Standards included in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, which requires new development to incorporate energy efficiency standards into Project designs. The Project proposes the expansion of the CCFB facility to use land to emphasize conservation, successful adaptation to climate and changing resource conditions, and performance effectiveness in the use of energy, water, land, buildings, natural resources, and fiscal resources required for the long-term sustainability of Fresno. In addition, the Project would implement General Plan Policies RC-8-a and RC-8-b, which provide for the implementation of incentives, design and operations standards that promote alternative energy sources and cost-effective savings. The Project would implement these policies by complying with the California Energy Code, which furthers the City's goal of striving to reduce electricity use to 2,700 kWh per year

per capita.

Natural gas for the Project and the surrounding area are serviced by PG&E. PG&E has indicated it can meet the increased demand for natural gas with its existing facilities and through engaging in Energy Efficiency (EE) programs. PG&E's EE programs include services to customers such as evaluating consumption options, equipment retrofits, and rebates among other EE programs. As a result of its EE programs PG&E forecasts a trend in savings in natural gas consumption from approximately 2 billion cubic feet (bcf) to approximately 27 bcf in savings in 2030. This overall trend in reduced natural gas consumption would result in new projects, including the subject Project having reduced impacts related to natural gas consumption.

Current regulations for construction equipment, heavy-duty equipment, and earthmoving equipment used in construction contributes to reductions in energy as well as reduction in pollutant emissions. California implemented its In-Use Off-Road Diesel Fueled Fleets regulations (off-road regulation) which applies to all self-propelled off-road diesel vehicles 25 horsepower or greater and most two-engine vehicles. The Small Off-Road Engines program was implemented by California to apply to categories of outdoor powered equipment and specialty vehicles often used in construction.

Through compliance with energy reduction standards and regulations aimed at reducing consumption of transportation related energy consumption, as well as the energy provider's energy reduction programs, the Project would have less than significant impacts related to energy usage during Project operations and construction and its impacts related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy consumption overall, would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. Project design, construction and operation would comply with the City's Green Handbook, a guide for builders to achieve sustainability. The Green Handbook is a component of the City of Fresno's Strategy for Achieving Sustainability. The Green Handbook's standards are supported by the City's General Plan policies and regulated through Title 24 building code requirements, such as energy efficient building materials and appliances. Compliance with these applicable policies would support a decrease in energy consumption and GHG emissions enabling the Project to contribute to sustainable community goals and the goals of AB 32. The Project would not conflict with any of the applicable plans including Title 24, AB 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, SB 350, and SB 100 as it is a statutory requirement, therefore the Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a) Directly or Indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	

Baseline Conditions

Geology and Soils

The Project site is located in the City of Fresno. The City of Fresno is located along the eastern section of the southern San Joaquin Valley portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California The San Joaquin Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the east, the Coast Range to the west, the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range to the north, and the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert to the south. The San Joaquin sedimentary basin is separated from the Sacramento basin to the north by the buried Stockton arch and associated Stockton Fault.[18]

Faults and Seismicity

Most of Fresno is situated within an area of relatively low seismic activity and is not located within a known active earthquake fault zone. The Project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and there are no known active faults within the City of Fresno. The nearest major fault is the San Andreas Fault, located approximately 66 miles southwest of the Project site. The San Andreas fault is the dominant active tectonic feature of the Coast Ranges and represents the boundary of the North American and Pacific plates. The San Joaquin Fault is located approximately 56 miles west of the Project site.[19]

[18] (LSA, 2020)

[19] (California Department of Conservation, 2015)

Liquefaction

The potential for liquefaction, which is the loss of soil strength due to seismic forces, is dependent on soil types and density, the groundwater table, and the duration and intensity of ground shaking. Although no specific liquefaction hazard areas have been identified in Fresno County, this potential is recognized throughout the San Joaquin Valley where unconsolidated sediments and a high-water table coincide. Soil types along the Valley floor are not generally conducive to liquefaction because they are generally too course. Furthermore, the average depth to groundwater within the City of Fresno is approximately 85 to 95 feet which also minimizes liquefaction potential.

Soil Subsidence

Subsidence occurs when a large land area settles due to over-saturation or extensive withdrawal of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. These areas are typically composed of open-textured soils, high in silt or clay content, which become saturated. Although some areas in Fresno County have experienced subsidence due to groundwater overdraft, the City of Fresno's elevation has remained relatively unchanged. The Project site's underlying soil consists wholly of Hanford fine sandy loam, silty substratum which exhibit a low risk of subsidence.

Dam and Levee Failure

Hundreds of dams and reservoirs have been built in California for water supply, flood control, hydroelectric power, and recreational uses. The storage capacity of these dams varies across the State from large reservoirs with capacities exceeding millions of acre-feet (AF) to small reservoirs with capacities from hundreds to thousands of AF. Depending on the season, water from these reservoirs is released into the river system of the State and eventually reaches the Pacific Ocean. The San Joaquin River, located at the northern edge of the City of Fresno, is the primary river in the vicinity. The San Joaquin River is impounded by Friant Dam, which forms the 520,000-AF Lake Millerton, approximately 21 miles north-northeast of the Project site. If Friant Dam were to fail, a large portion of Fresno County, including the City of Fresno, would be inundated.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located in an area traditionally characterized by relatively low seismic activity. The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act (Section 2622 of Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California PRC). The nearest active fault to the Project is the San Joaquin Fault, located approximately 56 miles west of the Project site. The San Andreas Fault, creeping section is approximately 66 miles southwest. Based on this information, the Project would not directly or indirectly cause potential adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving the rupture of a known earthquake fault. Impacts would be less than significant.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed previously, the Project site is located in an area traditionally characterized by relatively low seismic activity. The site is not located in an Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act (Section 2622 of Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California PRC).

Although there are no known earthquake faults within the vicinity of the Project and strong ground shaking is unlikely, Project construction would comply with the most recent seismic standards as set forth in the California Building Code. Compliance with these standards would ensure potential impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. According to the California DOC's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation map, the Project site is not located in an area identified to be at a risk of liquefaction.[20] Like most of California, the Project site is located in an area that does experience seismic related activity to varying degrees. However, the Project site is not located in the vicinity of a fault zone or an identified area that would result in substantial seismic related ground failure that would result in adverse effects to people or the environment. Compliance with the CBC would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

No Impact. Landslides usually occur in locations with steep slopes and unstable soils. The Project is located on the Valley floor where no major geologic landforms exist, and the topography is largely flat and level. Therefore, the Project site has no landslide susceptibility, and no impact would occur.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

[20] (California Department of Conservation)

No Impact. The Project site is currently developed with the CCFB warehouse. The site has existing landscaping, hardscaping, and concrete and pavement. Due to its existing improvements and lack of open soil, the Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil during operation or construction. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not be located in an area that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.[21] The DOC has not identified the Project site as being in an area that would be at risk of lateral spreading, and liquefaction or collapse.[22] In addition, the United States Geologic Survey has not identified the Project area as a location that is likely to experience soil subsidence.23 Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located on expansive soil creating a substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property. The NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the soils underlying the site consist of 100 percent Hanford fine sandy loam .[24] Hanford fine sandy loam soil is not expansive, nor does it contain clay. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. The Project site is currently connected to the City's sewer system and would continue to be after implementation of the Project. Septic installation or alternative wastewater disposal systems are not necessary for the Project. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

21 (California Department of Conservation)
22 Ibid.
23 (United States Geological Survey, 2020)
24 (National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), 2022)

Less than Significant Impact. No known paleontological resources exist within the Project area. The Project is the expansion of an existing building and highly developed in the City limits. Although construction activities associated with the Project are not expected to be conducted significantly below grade, at a level where they would have the potential to disturb any previously unknown paleontological resources or geologic features, standard practices regarding the discovery of paleontological resources would be followed. Standard practices for paleontological resources are included in the attached site plan listed as Note 9, 10, and 11. Inclusion of these standard practices would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Baseline Conditions

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following:

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO_2 is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.

Methane (CH_4) is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also

contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O), also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.

Water vapor is the most abundant, and variable greenhouse gas. It is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere, it maintains a climate necessary for life.

Ozone (O_3) is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

Aerosols are suspensions of particulate matter in a gas emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. CFCs destroy stratospheric ozone; therefore, their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Of all the greenhouse gases, HFCs are one of three groups (the other two are perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride) with the highest global warming potential. HFCs are human-made for applications such as air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere; therefore, PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture.

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

There are uncertainties as to exactly what the climate changes will be in various local areas of the earth, and what the effects of clouds will be in determining the rate at which

the mean temperature will increase. There are also uncertainties associated with the magnitude and timing of other consequences of a warmer planet: sea level rise, spread of certain diseases out of their usual geographic range, the effect on agricultural production, water supply, sustainability of ecosystems, increased strength and frequency of storms, extreme heat events, air pollution episodes, and the consequence of these effects on the economy.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. About three-quarters of human emissions of CO_2 to the global atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. Atmospheric concentrations of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O have increased by at least 40 percent, 150 percent, and 20 percent respectively since the year 1750. GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO_2e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH_4 has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 25 tons of CO_2. Therefore, CH_4 is a much more potent GHG than CO_2.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The City has adopted a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Update, and thus the Project is required to comply with all applicable General Plan policies for ministerial and discretionary actions. Compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan Update is a performance-based standard pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4. These requirements, which include compliance with all applicable provisions of the California Energy Code and the California Green Code, would ensure the Project would not generate greenhouse gas emissions that may have a significant effect on the environment. One Project feature that complies with said codes is the provision of bike racks to encourage active transportation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact. The SJVAPCD has adopted a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP), which includes suggested best performance standards for proposed development projects. However, the SJVAPCD's CCAP was adopted in 2009 and was also prepared based on the State's 2020 GHG targets, which are now superseded by State policies and 2030 and 2045 GHG targets. As such, absent any other local or regional Climate Action Plan, the proposed project was analyzed for consistency with

the State GHG reduction goals. The following discussion evaluates the proposed project according to the goals of AB 32, SB 32, AB 197, AB 1279, and the 2022 Scoping Plan.

AB 32 is aimed at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 requires the CARB to prepare a Scoping Plan that outlines the main State strategies for meeting the 2020 deadline and to reduce GHGs that contribute to global climate change. The AB 32 Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions, which include direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation fee to fund the program. State documents depict that this goal was attained earlier than required.

SB 32 affirms the importance of addressing climate change by codifying into statute the GHG emissions reductions target of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The companion bill to SB 32, AB 197, provides additional direction to the CARB related to the adoption of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. Additional direction in AB 197 intended to provide easier public access to air emissions data that are collected by CARB was posted in December 2016. The measures applicable to the Project include energy efficiency measures, water conservation and efficiency measures, and transportation and motor vehicle measures, as discussed below.

Energy efficient measures are intended to maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards, pursue additional efficiency efforts including new technologies and new policy and implementation mechanisms, and pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California. In addition, these measures are designed to expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings. The Project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 standards of the California Code of Regulations, established by the California Energy Commission, regarding energy conservation and green building standards. Therefore, the Project would comply with applicable energy measures.

Water conservation and efficiency measures are intended to continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water. Increasing the efficiency of water transport and reducing water use would reduce GHG emissions. As noted above, the Project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 standards of the California Code of Regulations, which includes a variety of different measures, including reduction of wastewater and water use. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any of the water conservation and efficiency measures.

The goal of transportation and motor vehicle measures is to develop regional GHG emissions reduction targets for passenger vehicles. Specific regional emission targets for transportation emissions would not directly apply to the proposed project. However, as older motor vehicles are replaced with newer vehicles that have to comply with the Pavley II (LEV III) Advanced Clean Cars Program, vehicles traveling to the Project site

would be more emission-efficient over time. The second phase of Pavley standards will reduce GHG emissions from new cars by 34 percent from 2016 levels by 2025, resulting in a 3 percent decrease in average vehicle emissions for all vehicles by 2020. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with the identified transportation and motor vehicle measures. The 2022 Scoping Plan assumed that diesel truck-related emissions would decrease over time as more alternative-fueled vehicles are required to be purchased, with sale of diesel trucks being phased out in 2040.[25] This Project would not preclude this goal from occurring. Below are additional items in the 2022 Scoping Plan that the Project would not conflict with. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with the 2022 Scoping Plan. Additionally, AB 1279 establishes a policy of the State and for CARB to work with state agencies to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. The 2022 Scoping Plan states that AB 1279 is directly reflected in the 2022 Scoping Plan. Therefore, as the Project is consistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan, the Project is consistent with AB 1279.

Scoping Plan Summary	Analysis
Reduction in per capita vehicle miles traveled of 30 percent by 2045	The Project does not propose to increase VMT per capita, as the Project does not propose residential dwellings.
100% adoption of light-duty ZEVs by 2034	The Project is not of such intensity or magnitude such that approval could prevent the State achieving this goal.
Carbon sequestration on majority of petroleum refineries by 2030	The Project would not preclude attainment of this goal as it does not propose to modify a petroleum refinery.
100% sales of electric HVAC and water heaters for existing buildings	The Project would comply with all applicable building codes. Appliances would be replaced at end-of-life with regulations in-place at that time.
Reduction in dairy emissions	The Project would not preclude attainment of this goal because it does not propose to construct or modify dairies.
Carbon Dioxide Removal	The Project does not preclude the construction of carbon removal systems.

In summary, the Project would comply with existing State regulations adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in AB 32, SB 32, AB 1279, and would be consistent with applicable plans and programs designed to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

[25] (California Air Resources Board, 2022)

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
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	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Baseline Conditions

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. DTSC's EnviroStor database provides DTSC's component of Cortese List data. In addition to the EnviroStor database, the SWRCB Geotracker database provides information on regulated hazardous waste facilities in California, including underground storage tank cases and non- underground storage tank cleanup programs, including Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups sites, Department of Defense sites, and Land Disposal program. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB Geotracker performed in May 2022 determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project site or immediate surrounding vicinity.[26]

Airports

The Project is located approximately 4.25 miles southeast of the Fresno Chandler Executive Airport. The Project is located outside of all of the identified airport protection zones within the Fresno County, Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP).

Emergency Response Plan

[26] (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2022); (State of California, 2020)

The City's Emergency Preparedness Officer is responsible for ensuring that Fresno's emergency response plans are up-to-date and implemented properly. The Emergency Preparedness Officer facilitates cooperation between City departments and other local, state and federal agencies, including Fresno County. The Fresno County Office of Emergency Services coordinates the development and maintenance of the Fresno County Operational area Master Plan.

Sensitive Receptors

The nearest sensitive receptors are residences located in the disadvantaged unincorporated community of Calwa, approximately 3,250 feet to the north. The nearest school is Malaga Elementary, located 1.7 miles southeast of the Project site.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the Project would require the use and transport of hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, and other chemicals (e.g., paints, lead, adhesives, etc.) typically used during construction. It is likely that these hazardous materials and vehicles would be stored by the contractor(s) on-site during construction activities. Improper use and transportation of hazardous materials could result in accidental releases or spills, potentially posing health risks to workers, the public, and the environment. However, all materials used during construction would be contained, stored, and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations established by DTSC, the EPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The use of hazardous materials would be confined to the Project construction period. The Project would be required to prepare and comply with a Hazardous Materials Business Plan to ensure that significant hazards resulting from the accidental spillage of cleaning products during Project operations do not occur. During storms, runoff water would be directed into the proposed gutter and storm drain inlet and directed to the nearest stormwater retention basin. With the compliance of applicable standards related to hazardous materials, the Project would not result in a significant impact to stormwater pollution. Construction-related activities and Project operations would not result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project consists of the expansion of an existing

warehouse, including minor site improvements related to parking configuration and utility relocation. As discussed in Impact a) above, the use of hazardous materials would be primarily confined to the Project construction period and those materials would be contained, stored, and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Therefore, the Project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant Impact. No schools are located within one-quarter mile of the Project site. The nearest school is Malaga Elementary, located 1.7 miles southeast of the Project site. All hazardous substances would be handled in compliance with applicable federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to their transport, use, or disposal. Therefore, the Project would have no impact associated with the emission of hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project does not involve land that is listed as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and is not included on a list compiled by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB Geotracker performed in May 2022 determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or known hazardous material spill sites within the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to the presence of hazardous materials sites identified pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. No impact would occur.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Project site is located more than two miles from the nearest airport and is not located within an airport land use plan. The nearest airport to the Project site is Fresno Chandler Executive Airport, which lies approximately 4.25 miles to the northwest. Therefore, the development of the Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. No impact would occur.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction traffic associated with the Project would be minimal and temporary. Temporary road closures, detours, or lane diversions may be necessary for connection of utilities if required. Disturbances to traffic patterns, such as a potential lane diversion would be temporary and minimal in nature, as there would be alternate routes available. Further, the City has consulted with the fire and police departments to ensure the Project and surrounding properties have adequate access. The Project is not near any critical use facilities, and therefore would not interfere with emergency response plans. Therefore, the Project would not impede access of emergency vehicles to the project site or any surrounding areas. Impacts would be less than significant

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. According to Cal Fire's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps, the nearest wildland, which has a moderate fire risk, is located approximately three miles north of the Project site.[27] Given the absence of wildlands in the vicinity, implementation of the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	

27 (California Department of Forestry and FIre Protection, n.d.)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	
i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X	
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site:				X
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				X
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X

Baseline Conditions

The City of Fresno overlies the Kings Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin (SJV Basin). The Kings Subbasin underlies Fresno, Kings, and Tulare Counties and has a surface area of 976,000 acres (1,530 square miles). The Kings Subbasin has not been adjudicated. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) classified the Kings Basin as being in a state of critical overdraft in its Bulletin 118-80.

The SJV Basin comprises the southern portion of the Great Central Valley of California and is bounded to the north by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Sacramento Valley, to the east by the Sierra Nevadas, to the south by the San Emigdio and Tehachapi Mountains, and to the west by the Coast Ranges.

The Kings Subbasin, located within the southern half of the SJV Basin, is bounded to the north by the San Joaquin River, to the east by the alluvium-granite rock interface of the Sierra Nevada foothills, and to the west by the Delta-Mendota and Westside Subbasins. The Kings Subbasin is bounded to the south by the northern boundary of the Empire West Side Irrigation District, the southern fork of the Kings River, the southern boundary of the Laguna Irrigation District, the northern boundary of the Kings County Water District, and the western boundary of Stone Corral Irrigation District.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing CCFB warehouse, construct minor site improvements, relocate the existing FMFCD storm drain inlet, and increase the number of employees by 10 within 3 to 5 years. Existing operations are required to comply with regulatory standards in terms of water quality. The Project would be required to continue to comply with all applicable regulations so that water quality standards are met and continue to be maintained. The Project site is a developed lot. The property is primarily paved with concrete driveways, truck loading zones, a paved parking lot, and the existing warehouse which is used for existing CCFB operations. Due to the Project site's developed setting, the potential for impacts that could result in degrading of water quality during construction would be low. Due to the Project site's small site (less than one acre), the Project is not required to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Use of chemicals or surfactants would not be generated through the maintenance or operation of the Project and as such, there would be no discharge directly associated with Project implementation that could impact water quality standards during operation or maintenance. With meeting the regulatory requirements, the Project would not violate any water quality standards and would not impact waste discharge

requirements.. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The City of Fresno, which includes the Project site, receives its water from both groundwater and surface water supplies. The Project includes the potential hiring of up to 10 new employees, which would result in an increase in water consumption. In relation to the existing operations and existing water consumed on-site, the additional 10 people would not significantly impact the amount of water pumped from the underlying aquifer. The Project does not include a net increase in impervious surfaces that could impact the amount of water that percolates through the ground surface. The Project would not significantly decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is a developed lot. The property is primarily paved with concrete driveways, truck loading zones, a paved parking lot, and the existing warehouse which is used for existing CCFB operations. Due to the Project site's developed setting, the potential for impacts that could result in substantial erosion or siltation, on- or off-site, would be low. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

No Impact. As mentioned above, the Project site is a developed lot with improved ground consisting of pavement, concrete, and structures. Implementation of the Project would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff from existing conditions since the amount of impervious surfaces would remain the same. The rate of stormwater runoff would also remain the same. Therefore, no impact would occur.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

No Impact. The Project does not include substantial changes to the existing conditions of the Project site, which is fully paved with minor landscaping

scattered throughout. The Project site is currently served by the stormwater basin located 0.3 miles southwest of the Project just south of E North Avenue along S. Orange Avenue. CCFB operations would continue to function in an identical manner that is done presently. The Project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Runoff would remain as it does during existing conditions because the flat hardscape area is being replaced by building area. Therefore, no impact would occur.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. The Project, pre-implementation and post-implementation, would be very similar. The Project site is currently improved and developed, and the Project would not substantially change the existing improvements by adding new impervious surfaces. The amount of runoff generated on-site from a storm would generally be consistent as what currently exists without the Project. The Project proposes an expansion of the warehouse within the existing improved lot. The Project would continue to not impede or redirect flood flows on the site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. The Project is not located within or near a body of water; therefore, it is not located in a tsunami inundations area or seiche zone. The nearest enclosed body of water is Millerton Lake, located approximately 21 miles north of the Project site. According to the FEMA Flood Map Service Center, the Project site is also not located in a flood hazard zone.28 The nearest flood zone is located 0.44 miles southeast of the Project site (see Figure 4 2). Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. Applicable water quality control plans for the City of Fresno are included within the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. The City is currently in compliance with all facets of the water quality control plan. The Project would not include any features that would conflict with water quality control plan. Further, the Project would not increase the amount of impervious surface in the area and would therefore not add additional run off into the City's stormwater system. Implementation of the Project would not result in localized or regional waters in excess of the adopted water quality standards set forth in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins.

28 (United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2022)

The City is a member of the North Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA). In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act GSAs, located in areas in critical overdraft are required to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans by 2020. The GSA has adopted its plan on November 21, 2019. The City of Fresno has several projects in the Groundwater Sustainability Plan, as shown in **Table 4 13** below:

Table 4-13: City of Fresno Groundwater Projects

City of Fresno Groundwater Projects			
Project	**Description**	**Benefit**	**Milestone Year**
RESIDENTIAL WATER METER RETROFIT PROJECT	Residential meter installation contracts commenced in 2010 and run through the end of 2012. Per capita water consumption from 2007 through 2011 averaged 277 gpcd. Per capita consumption after meters were installed, excluding the drought period of 2012-2016, averages 201 gpcd (2017 & 2018). The population at the end of 2011 was 513,358. Applying the per capita water consumption values from before and after meter installation yields a 43,600 AF reduction for the base 2011 population.	43,600 AF/yr	2015
T-3 SURFACE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY	Construction of a 3 MG water storage tank and 4-MGD surface water treatment facility (with possible future expansion to 8-MGD). The project will include, engineering & design, construction of tank, booster pumps, operations and treatment buildings, and associated site improvements.	2,210 AF/yr	2015
SOUTHWEST RECLAMATION FACILITY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	This project includes the design and construction of an initial 5-MGD tertiary treatment facility and transmission and distribution system. The reclaimed water produced and distributed in the southwest region will provide a direct potable water offset, thus reducing the reliance on and use of groundwater supplies.	5,140 AF/yr	2020
NIELSEN RECHARGE FACILITY	Expand the City's groundwater recharge program and includes land acquisition, development of new recharge basins, structures and conveyance systems such as pipelines, canal turnouts, metering systems, and interties. The project goal is to optimize groundwater recharge efforts so as to balance groundwater extractions as laid out in the City's 2014 Metropolitan Water Resources Plan.	3,500 AF/yr	2020

City of Fresno Groundwater Projects			
Project	**Description**	**Benefit**	**Milestone Year**
SOUTHEAST SURFACE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY	Design, construction, start-up, and commissioning of the new Southeast Surface Water Treatment Facility (SESWTF) and associated large diameter transmission mains. New facility is required to treat surface water diverted from the Kings River through canal and raw water pipeline system. Historically, the City has largely relied on groundwater to meet municipal water demands. The SESWTF will utilize surface water supplies and permit the balanced use of both groundwater and surface water, thus greatly reducing groundwater extractions.	82,240 AF/yr	2020
NORTHEAST SURFACE WATER TREATMENT FACILITY EXPANSION	The Northeast Surface Water Treatment Facility Expansion Project is part of the City's near-term program to attain and maintain the sustainable use of water resources. This project is for the 30-MGD expansion of the existing surface water treatment facility for a total capability of 60-MGD. To enable water from the expansion to reach further into the City large diameter transmission mains will also be constructed. This project will meet future growth demands and ensure groundwater utilization attains and remains at safe-yield levels.	30,840 AF/yr	2025
SOUTHEAST RECLAMATION FACILITY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	As part of the City's long-term goal to utilize resources sustainably the development of a recycled water program will be key. This project includes design and construction of an initial 8-MGD tertiary treatment facility with transmission and distribution mains. The reclaimed water produced and distributed in the southeast region will provide a direct potable water offset, thus reducing the reliance on and use of groundwater supplies.	8,227 AF/yr	2030

A project would obstruct implementation of a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan if it prevented the development of identified projects to sustainably maintain groundwater. As the Project does not seek to develop on property identified for these groundwater management projects, the Project would therefore have no impact.


S Golden State Blvd
S Railroad Ave
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E Hardy Ave
06019C2130H
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E North Ave
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S Orange Ave
S Parkway Dr
06019C2125H
2/18/2009
E Muscat Ave
06019C2140H
2/18/2009
S Cedar Ave
Project Site
DFIRM Panel Number/Date
100 Year Flood Zone (FEMA DFIRM)
Flood Awareness Area (DWR)
0 250 500
Feet
Central California Food Bank
Building Expansion
PROVOST& PRITCHARD

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures not required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project is within the City of Fresno. The surrounding area is planned for Heavy Industrial uses and is zoned IH. Existing land uses in the surrounding area consist of automobile wrecking, large vehicle repair and rental, and crane facilities. See **Figure 2-5** and **Figure 2-6** for the Project site's general plan land use designation and zoning, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project involves the expansion of an existing warehouse, minor site improvements, and storm drain relocation on a Heavy Industrial zoned property surrounded by other Heavy Industrial land uses, the interface of which would not physically divide a community. Therefore, the Project would have no impact associated with the physical division of established land uses in the community.

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

No Impact. The Project is consistent with respective general plan objectives and policies and would not significantly conflict with applicable land use plans, policies or regulations of the City of Fresno. Furthermore, City staff anticipates that the Project, including the design and improvement of the subject property, is found; (1) To be consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the applicable Fresno General Plan; (2) To be suitable for the type and density of development; (3) To be safe from potential cause or introduction of serious public health problems; and (4) To not conflict with any public interests in the subject property or adjacent lands. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project is located in central Fresno County, in the southern section of California's Great Valley Geomorphic Province, or Central Valley. Historically, Fresno County has been a leading producer of a variety of minerals including aggregate, fossil fuels, metals, and other materials used in construction or in industrial processes. As of 2014, aggregate mineral resources are the City's most significant mineral resources due to demand from the construction industry.[29]

The City is located within the Fresno production-consumption region, which spans parts of Madera and Fresno Counties. The California Geological Survey (CGS), previously known as California DOC Division of Mines and Geology, analyzed this region for the

[29] (Dyett & Bhatia Urban Regional Planners, 2014)

presence of aggregate resources in a 1988 mineral land classification report and a subsequent 1999 update.[30] In each of these reports CGS classified the Fresno PC region according to the presence or absence of significant aggregate deposits. The land classification is presented in the form of Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs). Most of City of Fresno, outside of the San Joaquin and Kings River Resource Areas has an MRZ-3 designation, which may contain economically recoverable mineral resources. MRZ-3 represents areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from data available to the CGS.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. The Project is located in an MRZ-3 zone. The MRZ-3 zone, as discussed above, is defined as an area containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated. Therefore, due to the unknown significance determination, there are no known mineral resources that would be of value to the region and residents of the state. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

No Impact. The Project is located in an MRZ-3 zone and is not delineated on an applicable land use plan as a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. The MRZ-3 Zone, as discussed above in Baseline Conditions, is defined as an area containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated. The on-site soils identified in Section VII are not considered economically-viable soils. There are no known current or historic mineral resource extraction or recovery operations in the Project vicinity nor are there any known significant mineral resources onsite. The closest active mining operation is operated by Vulcan Materials located approximately 14 miles northeast of the Project site, at 11599 North Friant Road. Therefore, no impact to locally important mineral resources would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

30 (California Department of Conservation, 2022)

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE – Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project site is located in a Heavy Industrial area surrounded by other Heavy Industrial land uses, including an elevated portion of SR 99. The Project is located more than two miles away from any public or public use airport and is outside all Airport Influence Areas identified in the Fresno County ALUCP. The nearest airstrip of any kind is Fresno Chandler Executive Airport, approximately 4.25 miles northwest of the Project site. SR 99, located immediately southwest, is identified in the Fresno General Plan as a significant transportation noise source within the planning area. The General Plan does not designate Heavy Industrial as a noise-sensitive land use, nor are there any noise sensitive land uses near the Project site.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located in an area surrounded by Heavy Industrial land uses and the SR 99. Table 15-2506-B of the City of Fresno Development Code establishes standards for noise exposure from transportation noise sources. Table 15-2506-C of the Development Code establishes land use compatibility for new development proposed near transportation noise sources. Levels of highway traffic noise typically range from 70 to 80 dB(A) at a distance of 15 meters (50 feet) from the highway. The Project stie is approximately 70 meters (230 feet), resulting in a maximum transportation noise received at the Project site of 67 dB.[31] For industrial projects, less than 75 dBs is satisfactory.[32] As such, the Project would be within acceptable transportation-related noise standards and there would be no impact of this type. Given the minor increase in additional traffic , the Project itself is not considered a significant source of transportation noise. Additionally, upon completion of construction, Project-generated noise would remain the same as existing operations.

Activities associated with construction could result in temporary elevated noise levels and ground borne vibration, with maximum construction noise levels ranging between 74 dBA to 89 dBA at 50 feet distance. The closest sensitive receptors to the Project site are residences located in the Disadvantaged Community of Calwa, located a minimum of 900 meters north of the Project site. Using the Distance Attenuation Calculator, the maximum construction noise level to the nearest sensitive receptor would be 54 dB, resulting in a less than significant impact.[33]

Project-generated construction noise would be short in duration. In addition, pursuant to Fresno Municipal Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, construction would be restricted to the hours of 7:00 am to 10:00 pm, Monday through Saturday. Construction activities within these hours are exempt from noise requirements. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. Project operation would not generate ground borne vibration. The Project would result in the generation of ground borne vibration during construction. A large bulldozer, which may be used during construction, would create approximately 0.089 inches per second PPV at a distance of 25 feet.[34] Using the Caltrans criterion of 0.4 inches per second Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) at 25 feet, the

31 (Szyk, 2022)
32 (Municode Library, 2023)
33 (Szyk, 2022)
34 (California Department of Transportation, 2020)

ground borne vibration generated from the Project at a half-mile (the nearest sensitive receptor) would be considered less than significant.

c) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, nor is it located in an airport land use plan, nor within two miles of a public or public use airport. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project is located in the City of Fresno, which as of July 1, 2021, is estimated to have a population of 544,510. In terms of population, the City of Fresno is the fifth largest city in California.

The Project site is located in the southern portion of the City of Fresno. The site is located in an area used for industrial purposes. The surrounding area also contains lands for industrial uses and there are no adjacent residences or residences in the nearby vicinity.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project does not include the extension of infrastructure that would indirectly induce population growth. In addition, the Project does not propose any residential units that would increase population growth in the area. The Project does include the eventual addition of up to 10 employees over a 3- to 5-year period, but the eventual increase is unsubstantial compared to existing conditions. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing CCFB warehouse, minor site improvements, and the relocation of the existing on-site storm drain within the existing property boundaries. There are no existing residential uses on the project site. Therefore, the project would not displace any existing housing or people. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:				

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?			X	
Parks?			X	
Other public facilities?			X	

Baseline Conditions

Fire Protection: The Project site is served by the City of Fresno Fire Department for its fire protection services. The closest existing Fire Station, Station 7, is located approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the Project site in downtown Fresno.

Police Protection: The Project site is served by the City of Fresno Police Department for its police protection services. The closest existing City of Fresno Police Station is Headquarters, located approximately 3.5 miles north of the Project site.

Schools: The Project is located in the Fresno Unified School District. Orange Center Elementary School is the closest school to the Project site, located approximately 1.4 miles southwest.

Parks: The Malaga Community Park and Recreation Center, located southeast and the Calwa Recreation and Park District, located northeast, are the two nearest parks to the Project site. Both parks are equidistant from the Project site, approximately 1.5 miles away.

Landfills: The American Avenue Disposal Site, located approximately 21 miles east in Kerman, CA, serves the majority of the City of Fresno.

The Project site, which houses the operational CCFB warehouse facility, currently employs 54 staff members. The facility is operational from 6:00 am to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and the first Saturday of the month for volunteers. CCFB sees approximately 800 volunteers per month, with 200-250 of them volunteering on that first Saturday of each month, as noted above. CCFB regularly sees around 25-35 guests/visitors, with an average of 10-15 per day for general business visits and an additional 15-20 visitors per day for the onsite food pantry, known as "Groceries 2 Go." The Project site implements security measures for the safety of its personnel and equipment which include perimeter walls and fences, vehicular and pedestrian gates that are locked in the evening and when the facility is vacant, and security cameras that are dispersed around the entire premise.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

i. Fire protection?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to expand an existing warehouse where existing operations would continue at the same rate. The Project also includes minor site improvements and relocation of the existing storm drain.. Post construction, the CCFB would continue to operate similar to the existing conditions, Implementation of the Project is not expected to exceed the capacity of the City of Fresno Fire Department's ability to serve the site or other areas with existing fire protection services and resources. In addition, the Project is subject to fees set by the City of Fresno Fire Department for new construction. Impacts would be less than significant.

ii. Police protection?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes the expansion of the existing warehouse, minor site improvements, and storm drain relocation. Because the Project would not result in a net increase in the area population, it can be presumed that the Project would have little to no impact on the FPD's service ratio minimum for police officers to residents. Therefore, implementation of the Project during construction and operation would not increase the need for

police protection, resulting in potential service disruptions. Impacts would be less than significant.

iii. Schools?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes, the expansion of the existing warehouse, minor site improvements, and storm drain relocation and does not propose any residential units that would increase population growth in the area. The Project would not result in an increase in the area population. Thus, because of the nature of the Project, there would be no increased demand for schools. and the Project would not result in the need for new or physically altered school facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv. Parks?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project does not propose any residential units that would increase population growth in the area. The Project proposes to expand the existing warehouse utilized by the CCFB so that more space can be created for existing operations. Therefore, the Project would not result in the need for new or physically altered parks. Impacts would be less than significant..

v. Other public facilities?

Less than Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the Project would not result in an increase in residents that would require other public services such as libraries or post offices. Thus, the Project would not result in the need for new or altered facilities to provide other public services and no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

Solid waste generated from facilities in Fresno are generally hauled to the American Avenue Landfill located approximately 21 miles east of the Project site. Current operations generate solid waste which is typically hauled to the landfill. Implementation of the Project, which includes the additional 10 employees, would not significantly increase the solid waste generated onsite. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION - Would the project:				

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

Baseline Conditions

The City of Fresno has numerous neighborhood parks located throughout the City and three regional parks serving the entire metropolitan area. The Malaga Community Park and Recreation Center, located southeast and the Calwa Recreation and Park District, located northeast, are the two nearest parks to the Project site. Both parks are approximately 1.5 miles away.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing warehouse utilized by the CCFB so that more space can be created for existing operations. The Project does not propose any residential units that would result in a net increase in the area population. Therefore, the Project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. No impact would occur.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. As mentioned above the Project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities; therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?				X
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Baseline Conditions

The City of Fresno General Plan, Mobility and Transportation Element is intended to provide a comprehensive program of transportation planning through policies for all modes of transportation. The General plan establishes Traffic Impact Zones to ensure projects provide transportation infrastructure in accordance with plans. The Project is located within Traffic Impact Zone IV (TIZ-IV). TIZ-IV generally represents the southern employment areas within and planned by the city.

City of Fresno adopted CEQA Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Thresholds, dated June 25, 2020, pursuant to SB743. The thresholds described therein are referred to herein as the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds. The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds document was prepared and adopted consistent with the requirements of CEQA

Guidelines Sections 15064.3 and 15064.7. The December 2018 Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory) published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), was utilized as a reference and guidance document in the preparation of the City Fresno VMT Thresholds.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The Project does not propose any changes any of the access points or streets within the vicinity of the Project site. The Project would provide bike racks and ADT-compliant walkways and sidewalks to ensure easy access for all modes of transportation. The Project site is accessible by local transit. The nearest bust stop is the Southwest Maple-North bus stop located a half-mile to the east of the Project site at the intersection of East North Avenue and South Maple Avenue. During construction, there would be some obstruction of access to the site, but it would be temporary. The Project would not result in any permanent changes tot circulation or mobility that would result in a significant impact. The Project, once constructed, would not affect any circulation system, transit, roadways, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. SB 743 requires that relevant CEQA analysis of transportation impacts be conducted using a metric known as VMT instead of Level of Service (LOS). VMT measures how much actual automobile travel (additional miles driven) a proposed project would create on California roads. The term automobile refers to on-road passenger vehicles, specifically cars and light duty trucks. Heavy-duty truck trips are addressed in other CEQA sections, such as air quality and greenhouse gases, and are subject to regulation in a separate collection of rules under jurisdiction of CARB. If the project adds excessive car travel onto our roads, the project may cause a significant transportation impact.

The State CEQA Guidelines were amended to implement SB 743, by adding Section 15064.3. Among its provisions, Section 15064.3 confirms that, except with respect to transportation projects, a project's effect on automobile delay shall not constitute a significant environmental impact. Therefore, LOS measures of impacts on traffic facilities is no longer a relevant CEQA criteria for transportation impacts.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b)(4) states that "[a] lead agency has discretion to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change

in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate vehicle miles traveled and any revision to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section."

On June 25, 2020, the City of Fresno adopted CEQA Guidelines for VMT Thresholds, dated June 25, 2020, pursuant to SB 743 to be effective of July 1, 2020. The thresholds described therein are referred to herein as the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds. The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds document was prepared and adopted consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.3 and 15064.7. The December 2018 Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory) published by OPR, was utilized as a reference and guidance document in the preparation of the Fresno VMT Thresholds.

The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds adopted a screening standard and criteria that can be used to screen out qualified projects that meet the adopted criteria from needing to prepare a detailed VMT analysis.

The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds Section 3.0 regarding Project Screening discusses a variety of projects that may be screened out of a VMT analysis including specific development and transportation projects. For development projects, conditions may exist that would presume that a development project has a less than significant impact. These may be size, location, proximity to transit, or trip-making potential. For transportation projects, the primary attribute to consider with transportation projects is the potential to increase vehicle travel, sometimes referred to as "induced travel." The VMT thresholds allow for the screening out of projects that generate less than 500 average daily trips (ADTs).

The proposed 30,761-square foot light industrial building would generate approximately 150 ADTs, according to the 11th Edition of the Institute of Traffic Engineer's Trip Generation Manual (Land Use Code 110 – General Light Industrial; 4.87 trips per 1,000 square feet). Therefore, the Project screened out because the Project generates less than 500 ADTs, and thus is not significantly increasing the amount of new employee-triggering trips.

Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant VMT impact and is consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b).

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing warehouse utilized by the CCFB so that more space can be created for existing

operations. and would not include any incompatible uses, such as farm equipment. The Project does not propose any off-site improvements to the local transportation network that would result in sharp curves, dangerous intersections, or other hazards. Any design of internal drive aisles, access driveways, or other circulation improvements would be required to adhere to the City of Fresno Fire Department's design standards which are imposed on project developments during the building plan check and development review process. All on-site improvements would be made adhering to the latest design standards for the City of Fresno preventing hazardous conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not change existing vehicle access points. Any design of internal drive aisles, access driveways, or other circulation improvements would be required to adhere to the City of Fresno Fire Department's design standards which are imposed on project developments during the building plan check and development review process to ensure that the Project site would remain accessible to emergency vehicles of all sizes. Therefore, construction of the Project would not impede access of emergency vehicles to the project site or any surrounding areas. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k), or,		X		
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision © of PRC section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision © of PRC section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X		

Baseline Conditions

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, et seq. (codification of AB 52, 2013-14)

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, et seq. (codification of AB 52, 2013-14) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it will undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inform Tribes they have 30 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement will be made.

Pursuant to PRC § 21080.3., the City of Fresno has received letters from the Dumna Wo Wah and Table Mountain Rancheria of California Tribal Governments officially requesting notification. No other tribes have requested notification.

Native American Outreach

The NAHC in Sacramento identifies, catalogs, and protects Native American cultural resources -- ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans

and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC is also charged with ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native American cultural resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, among many other powers and duties.

In addition to AB 52 efforts, the NAHC was contacted in May 2022. They were provided with a brief description of the Project and a map showing its location and requested that they perform a search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if any Native American resources have been recorded in the immediate APE. NAHC provided a list of ten Native American Tribal contacts to notify of the Project. These ten tribal representatives were contacted in writing via United States Postal Service in a letter mailed by the City on October 26, 2022, informing each Tribe of the Project.

1. Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians, Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson
2. Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair
3. Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary
4. Kern Valley Indian Community, Julie Turner, Secretary
5. Kern Valley Indian Community, Robert Robinson, Chairperson
6. Kern Valley Indian Community, Brandy Kendricks
7. Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Leo Sisco, Chairperson
8. Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, Robert L. Gomez, Jr., Tribal Chairperson
9. Tule River Indian Tribe, Neil Peyron, Chairperson
10. Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band, Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

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

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Notification of the Project was sent to California Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects on March 3, 2023. Pursuant to AB 52, the tribes have 30 days to request consultation with the lead agency regarding potential effects to

tribal resources. No request for tribal consultation was made for the Project. A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the Project and the results were negative. There were no recorded resources found on the previously-disturbed Project site.

In the unlikely event that an archaeological resource is uncovered during construction, tribal in relation or not, all construction would cease, and a qualified archaeologist would be contacted to assess the resource. The Project would adhere to all applicable federal, State, and local requirements in regard to tribal cultural resources. This has been memorialized as CUL-1.1. Therefore, with the inclusion of CUL-1.1, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Notification of the Project was sent to California Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects on March 3, 2023. Pursuant to AB 52, the tribes have 30 days to request consultation with the lead agency regarding potential effects to tribal resources. No request for tribal consultation was made for the Project. A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the Project and the results were negative. There were no recorded resources found on the previously-disturbed Project site.

While it is unlikely that human remains would be uncovered during construction activities associated with this Project, discovery of human remains on-site would result in the ceasing of all construction activities and the contacting of the Fresno County Coroner. If the Coroner determines that the remains are that of tribal descent, they would contact the NAHC to determine the most likely descendant. The Project would be required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local requirements in relation to the uncover of human remains. This would be carried out with the implementation of CUL-3. With the inclusion of CUL-3, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

See CUL-1.1 and CUL-3 in Section V Cultural Resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effect?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?				X
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Baseline Conditions

The Project site is currently served by the City of Fresno for water delivery, wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. Stormwater management is managed by the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. Electricity and natural gas services are by provided by PG&E.

DISCUSSION

Would the project:

a) **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to expand the existing CCFB warehouse to create more space for existing operations. Project features also include minor site improvements to the parking areas. In addition, up to 10 new employees may be added to operations within 3 to 5 years as part of the Project. All wet and dry public utilities, facilities, and infrastructure are in place and available to serve the Project without the need for relocated, new, or expanded facilities. Project implementation would require the relocation of an existing FMFCD storm drain, which currently lies within the existing parking lot. Impacts from the relocation have been evaluated in this Negative Declaration. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) **Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?**

Less than Significant Impact. While the Project would increase demand for water resources beyond current levels, the proposed usage has been planned for in the City of Fresno 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the site is zoned and designated appropriately. Based on City's UWMP, the Project would not negatively impact water supplies or otherwise deplete groundwater supplies. Moreover, the proposed Project is not anticipated to interfere with groundwater recharge efforts being implemented by the City. The City's UWMP contains a detailed evaluation of existing sources of water supply, anticipated future water demand, extensive conservation measures, and the development of new water supplies (recycled water, increased recharge, surface water treatment, etc.). Measures contained in the UWMP as well as the City's General Plan are intended to reduce demands on groundwater resources by augmenting supply and introducing conservation measures and other mitigation strategies. Furthermore, the proposed Project would not require new or expanded water entitlements and there is sufficient water supply for the Project. Therefore, impacts to water supply would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project's primary purpose is for the expansion of its warehouse to make more space for existing operations. The Project site currently generates wastewater that is adequately managed by the City wastewater system. The addition of the Project, which also includes 10 additional employees within 3 to 5 years, would not significantly impact the City's wastewater treatment ability for the Project site or any site within the vicinity. The wastewater generated on the Project site would not increase dramatically compared to existing conditions. Therefore, it is anticipated that there would be available capacity to accommodate the Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would be served by the City's contracted waste hauler, Mid Valley Disposal. The Project would be required to comply with the Fresno Municipal Code which outlines requirements and specifications for solid waste collection, including recycling during construction and operation. Solid waste generated from facilities in Fresno are generally hauled to the American Avenue Landfill located approximately 21 miles east of the Project site. Current operations generate solid waste which is typically hauled to the landfill. Implementation of the Project, which includes the additional 10 employees, would not significantly increase the solid waste generated onsite. Regarding City of Fresno capacity for solid waste, the City of Fresno currently produces approximately 4,600 tons of material each week. The City of Fresno's solid waste is primarily disposed of at the American Avenue Landfill in Tranquility. The landfill is permitted to accept 2,200 tons per day and has a permitted capacity of 29.3 million cubic yards. The original closure date was 2031; however, due to enhanced recycling efforts, particularly on the part of the City of Fresno, the closure date has been extended to 2050. Therefore, Project compliance with applicable measures would promote regular collection and encourage the recycling of materials in accordance with the City's current capacity. The Project's impact on solid waste would be less than significant.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would be required to comply with federal, State, and local regulations pertaining to the disposal of solid waste. The existing CCFB facility is currently in compliance with all regulations applicable to solid waste as it possesses the necessary solid waste containers and receives the required collection service. The Project would continue to comply with all regulations applicable to solid waste generation for industrial projects. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Baseline Conditions

The Project site is located in the southern portion of the City of Fresno, adjacent to SR 99. The Project is in an urbanized setting within and surrounded by heavy industrial uses. The Project site would be served by the City of Fresno for its fire protection needs and is not located in or near an area mapped as a State Responsibility Area (SRA). In addition, the Project site is not located in or near land classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The nearest SRA area is located approximately 16.5 miles northeast near Kirkman

Hill and the nearest Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is located approximately 40 miles east near Miramonte, CA.

DISCUSSION

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Project is located in an area of low wildfire risk, and is not located in a SRA nor near land classified by either Cal Fire or the City of Fresno as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. As mentioned above, the nearest SRA is approximately 16 miles northeast of the Project site. Additionally, the site is approximately 40 miles from the nearest Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone classification. As the Project is not subject to wildfire risks, no impact would occur.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. As described above, the Project is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. As described above, the Project is not located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Due to the topography of the Project site, its distal location to an SRA and a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, it is not subject to the risk of downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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?				X
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

DISCUSSION

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause

a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

No Impact. No significant impacts to biological resources were found, as discussed above in Section IV. Section IV reviewed the existing biological conditions on-site and within the vicinity of the site. A review of various databases determined that of the 20 animal species and 11 plant species that have the potential to be found on or near the Project site, all were determined to be absent or unlikely to be present. In addition, the Project would be constructed on an existing improved site that is considered disturbed and unsuitable for potential habitat(s) to exist. The Project would not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish and wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) States that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. The Project would include an expansion of an existing warehouse operated by the CCFB in the City of Fresno. Additional Project features include minor site improvements to the parking area, relocation of the existing onsite storm drain, and the eventual addition of 10 new employees. The Project and its surrounding vicinity is developed, planned, and zoned for industrial use. Implementation of the Project would continue to be consistent with the site's intended use. Therefore, implementation of the Project would not result in significant cumulative impacts and all potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant through the implementation of mitigation measures and basic regulatory requirements incorporated into Project design. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The analysis conducted in this Initial Study results in a determination that the Project would have a less than a substantial adverse effect on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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Mitigation Measure Monitoring Program for Development Permit Application No. P22-01126

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) was formulated based upon the findings of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared for the proposed Central California Food Bank Warehouse Expansion (project). The MMRP, which is found in Table A of this section, lists mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the proposed project and identifies mitigation monitoring requirements. The MMRP must be adopted when the City Council makes a final decision on the proposed project.

This MMRP has been prepared to comply with the requirements of State law (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6). State law requires the adoption of an MMRP when mitigation measures are required to avoid significant impacts. This requirement facilitates implementation of all mitigation measures adopted through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. The MMRP is intended to ensure compliance during implementation of the project.

The MMRP is organized in a matrix format. The first column identifies the mitigation measure. The second column, entitled “Mitigation Responsibility,” refers to the party responsible for implementing the mitigation measure. The third column, entitled “Monitoring/Reporting Agency,” refers to the agency responsible for oversight or ensuring that the mitigation measure is implemented. The fourth column, entitled “Monitoring Schedule,” refers to when monitoring will occur to ensure that the mitigating action is completed. The fifth column, entitled “Verification,” will be initialed and dated by the individual designated to verify adherence to the project specific mitigation.

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Table A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Reporting Agency	Verification (Initials and Date)
I. AESTHETICS				
There are no significant impacts to Aesthetics.				
II. AGRICULTURE				
There are no significant impacts to Agriculture.				
III. AIR QUALITY				
There are no significant impacts to Air Quality.				
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
There are no significant impacts to Biological Resources.				
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES				
CUL-1.1: If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified historical resources specialist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified historical resources specialist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.	Upon discovery of previously-unknown cultural resources	City of Fresno	City of Fresno	
CUL-3 In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to Health and Safety	Upon discovery of previously unknown resources	City of Fresno	City of Fresno	

Table A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Reporting Agency	Verification (Initials and Date)
Code (HSC) Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(a). If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who shall then serve as the consultant on how to proceed with the remains. Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(b), upon the discovery of Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.				
VI. ENERGY				
There are no significant impacts to Energy.				
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
There are no significant impacts to Geology and Soils.				
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS				
There are no significant impacts to Greenhouse Gas Emissions.				
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
There are no significant impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Materials.				
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
There are no significant impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality.				
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING				
There are no significant impacts to Land Use and Planning.				
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES				
There are no significant impacts to Mineral Resources.				

Table A: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Responsibility	Monitoring/ Reporting Agency	Verification (Initials and Date)
XIII. NOISE				
There are no significant impacts to Noise.				
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING				
There are no significant impacts to Population and Housing.				
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
There are no significant impacts to Public Services.				
XVI. RECREATION				
There are no significant impacts to Recreation.				
XVII. TRANSPORTATION				
There are no significant impacts to Transportation.				
XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
There are no significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources.				
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS				
There are no significant impacts to Utilities and Service Systems.				
XX. WILDFIRE				
There are no significant impacts to Wildfire.				
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
There are no significant impacts to Mandatory Findings.				

Monthly One-Way Truck Trips	4
One-Way Miles per Truck Trip	146
Miles per Truck Trip	292
Months per Year	12
Annual Truck VMT	14,016

	Emission Factor	Grams per	Pounds per Year	
Truck Emissions				
PM2.5_RU	0.028043	14,016	393.05	0.87
PM2.5_IDL	0.0341	48	1.64	0.00
PM2.5_ST	0	146	-	-
Total			394.69	0.87

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emission Rates
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Fresno (SJV)
Calendar Year: 2023
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, g/mile for RUNEX, PMBW and PMTW, g/trip for STREX, HOTSOAK and RUNLOSS, g/vehicle/day for IDLEX and DIURN. PHEV calculated based on total VMT.

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Ca	Model Yea	Speed	Fuel	PM2.5_RU	PM2.5_IDL	PM2.5_STREX
Fresno (SJV)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.028043	0.0341	0

TRU Hours per Two-Way Truck Trip	8	
Hours per Year	384	
Horsepower per TRU	35	
Emission Factor	0.02	grams/hp-hr
	268.8	grams per year
	0.59	pounds per year
Total Project Emissions	1.46	pounds DPM per year

Name

Prioritization Calculator

Use to provide a Prioritization score based on the emission potency method. Entries required in yellow areas, output in gray areas.

Applicability				
Author or updater	Matthew Cegielski	*Last Update*	March 28, 2022	
Facility:				
ID#:				
Project #:				
Unit and Process#				
Operating Hours hr/yr	8,760.00			

Receptor Proximity (meters)	Cancer Score	Chronic Score	Acute Score	Max Score
0< R<100	3.38E+00	5.01E-03	0.00E+00	3.38E+00
100≤R<250	8.45E-01	1.25E-03	0.00E+00	8.45E-01
250≤R<500	1.35E-01	2.00E-04	0.00E+00	1.35E-01
500≤R<1000	3.72E-02	5.51E-05	0.00E+00	3.72E-02
1000≤R<1500	1.01E-02	1.50E-05	0.00E+00	1.01E-02
1500≤R<2000	6.76E-03	1.00E-05	0.00E+00	6.76E-03
2000<R	3.38E-03	5.01E-06	0.00E+00	3.38E-03

0

Enter the unit's CAS# of the substances emitted and their amounts.

Prioritzation score for each substance generated below. Totals on last row.

Substance	CAS#	Annual Emissions (lbs/yr)	Maximum Hourly (lbs/hr)	Average Hourly (lbs/hr)	Cancer	Chronic	Acute
Diesel engine exhaust, particulate matter (Diesel PM)	**9901**	1.46	1.67E-04	1.67E-04	3.38E+00	5.01E-03	0.00E+00

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Memorandum

To:	Ryan McKelvey, Provost & Pritchard, Associate Planner
From:	Kira McCall, Provost & Prichard, Environmental Specialist
Subject:	Biological Review of the Central California Food Bank Expansion Project
Date:	May 18, 2022

Biological Review

The Central California Food Bank (CCFB) Expansion Project (Project) is located in a highly industrial section of Fresno on a 10.5-acre parcel. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) that was reviewed for biological resources is 14.2 acres, comprised of the main parcel, a section of property managed by the High-Speed Rail, and an additional 50-foot buffer (see **Appendix A**). The proposed building expansion will utilize an existing canopy adjacent to the main warehouse to create a functional and welcoming space to execute volunteer projects necessary to operate programs that reach food insecure families in Central California. Currently, the confines of the existing warehouse create limitations on the volunteer size and activities executed on a near daily basis. The enclosure and expansion of the adjacent canopy will allow CCFB to expand volunteer activities to keep pace with program expansion and add a separate/enclosed USDA protein repack room within the Volunteer Center. Land surrounding the APE is heavily industrialized, consisting of large warehouses, businesses, paved roads, and empty dirt lots. The land found within the APE is flat and is approximately 300 feet above sea level.

Methodology

A biologist conducted an analysis of potential Project-related impacts to biological resources based on the resources known to exist or with potential to exist within the APE. Sources of information used in preparation of this analysis included: the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California; CalFlora's online database of California native plants; the Jepson Herbarium online database (Jepson eFlora); United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS); Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system; the NatureServe Explorer online database; the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Plants Database; CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) database; the California Herps online database; and various manuals, reports, and references related to plants and animals of the region. The CNDDB search included the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) areas encompassing the *Fresno South* 7.5-minute quadrangle, which contains the APE in its entirety, and for the eight surrounding quadrangles: *Malaga*, *Herndon*, *Fresno North, Clovis, Kearney Park, Raisin, Caruthers, and Conejo*. The full CNDDB and IPaC species lists can be found in **Appendix C - CNDDB Species List**

and **Appendix D - IPaC Species List** , respectively, at the end of this document.

Special Status Species

There were 20 special status animal species and 11 special status plant species that were once observed or have the potential to exist within the 9-quad search. Eleven of the special status animal species can be considered absent, all eleven special status plant species can be considered absent, and eight special status animals can be considered unlikely to occur within the APE (see Table 1 and Table 2 for rationale). Due to a lack of habitat, nesting sites, or food sources to support the species and the high human development and activity in the area, many species would likely avoid or be unable to exist within the APE. The western pond turtle is the only special status species that could possibly be seen within the vicinity of the APE. Adjacent to the project site is a large grass lot bisected by the Fresno Colony Canal. The sandy substrate along this canal would be ideal for nesting. The Project and all project activities will be located at a far enough distance from this canal that no impacts to the species, nor the possible nesting habitat is anticipated. All work and staging areas will be contained to paved areas within the APE that the western pond turtle can be considered absent, so no mitigation measures can be deemed necessary. However, if project activities or the APE are altered, another biological review may be needed.

Table 1. List of Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	CSC	Can be found in a wide variety of habitats but are most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Burrows in soil.	**Absent:** Habitat within the APE is not suitable for this species. Although somewhat tolerant of disturbance and human activity, the APE is a high traffic area and does not support a viable food source. The last observation in the area was greater than 5 miles from the APE in 1988 and it is highly unlikely that this species would be present within the APE.
Burrowing Owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by mammals, most often ground squirrels.	**Unlikely:** Last observed in the region in 2009 more than 5 miles from the APE. The APE is surrounded by farmland which can support burrowing rodents, so a flyover may be possible, but the lot itself is almost completely paved and likely void of resources required by this species.
California glossy snake *(Arizona elegans occidentalis)*	CSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. Prefers open areas with loose soil for easy burrowing.	**Absent:** The last known observation of this species was in 1939 greater than 5 miles from the APE.
California tiger salamander – central California DPS *(Ambystoma californiense pop. 1)*	FT, CT, CWL	Requires vernal pools or seasonal ponds for breeding and small mammal burrows for aestivation. It lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Generally found in grassland and oak savannah plant communities in central California from sea level to 1500 feet in elevation.	**Unlikely:** This species was observed as close as 1 mile north of APE. However, the Project location, nor its surroundings, contain vernal pools or seasonal ponds support any individuals.

Coast horned lizard (Phrynosoma blainvillii)	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Absent:** The last known observance of this species was 1 mile north of the APE in 1893. CNDDB reports that this population is possibly extirpated. This species would be highly unlikely to occur within the APE due to the absence of suitable habitat.
Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auratus*)	CWL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	**Unlikely:** The last observation of this species was in 2012 in a 200-acre recharge basin in the City of Fresno. The area was undergoing continual maintenance, and the site was located adjacent to an airport and residential areas. Because this species is accustomed to disturbance, a flyover could be possible, but the APE does not contain required nesting habitat to support this species.
Fresno Kangaroo rat (Dipodomys nitratoides exilis)	FE, CE	An inhabitant of alkali sink open grassland environments in western Fresno County. Prefers bare, alkaline, clay-based soils subject to seasonal inundation with more friable soil mounds around shrubs and grasses.	**Absent:** Habitat needed for this species is absent within the APE. The last record of this species in the region has been extirpated due to agriculture.
Giant gartersnake (*Thamnophis gigas*)	FT, CT	Occurs in marshes, sloughs, drainage canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and adjacent uplands. Prefers locations with emergent vegetation for cover and open areas for basking. This species uses small mammal burrows adjacent to aquatic habitats for hibernation in the winter and to escape from excessive heat in the summer.	**Absent:** While the APE could offer potential habitat for this species, the last observation was in 1992 approximately 20 miles southwest of the APE. CNDDB reports that due to habitat deterioration, the species is possibly extirpated in the region.
Least Bell's Vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*	FE, CE	Summer resident of Southern California Breeding habitat consists of dense, low, shrubby, riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or dry river bottoms. By the early 1980s, this species was extirpated from most of its historic range in California, including the Central Valley. This species now occurs exclusively along the coast of southern California (USFWS, 1998).	**Absent:** The APE does not occur within the known current range of this species and this species is considered extirpated from the Central Valley.
Northern California legless lizard *(Anniella pulchra)*	CSC	Found primarily underground, burrowing in loose, sandy, moist soil. Forages in loose soil and leaf litter during the day. Occasionally observed on the surface at dusk and night. Found in chaparral and coastal dunes.	**Unlikely:** Although observed 1 mile north of APE, the last sighting was more than 100 years ago.
Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	CSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other man-made structures.	**Unlikely:** This species was observed more than 5 miles from the APE greater than 100 years ago.

San Joaquin kit fox *(Vulpes macrotis mutica)*	FE, CT	Underground dens with multiple entrances in alkali sink, valley grassland, and woodland in valleys and adjacent foothills. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and a suitable prey base.	**Absent:** Habitat within the APE is not suitable for this species. The last observation of the species in the vicinity of the APE was in 1993 as a deceased animal on the road.
Swainson's Hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)*	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.	**Unlikely:** This species was observed 1 mile north of APE. The region has farmland and grass fields suitable to support rodent and prey populations, so a flyover is possible, However, the APE does not contain nesting habitat to support the species.
Tricolored Blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	CT, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.	**Absent:** Although recorded more than 5 miles north of the APE, this species is intolerant of human activity and the APE does not contain wetland habitat to support a colony. A flyover sighting could occur at most.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)*	FT	Lives in mature elderberry shrubs of the Central Valley and foothills. Adults are active March to June.	**Absent:** There are no Valley elderberry bushes within the APE. The APE is an industrial facility with minimal ornamental trees and oleander shrubs along Highway 99. The last known occurrence of this species was in 1989, greater than 5 miles from the APE.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *(Branchinecta lynchi)*	FT	Endemic to the grasslands of the central valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools. Occupies vernal pools, clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.	**Absent:** Habitat within APE is absent for this species and no vernal pools are located within the APE.
Western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces but may also use high buildings and tunnels.	**Unlikely:** The last observation was 3 miles southwest of APE in 1991. Many of the previous observations were made within developed habitats with trees. While some bats are known to use buildings as roosting habitat, the western mastiff bat is a large species and would prefer an area with less disturbance for foraging.
western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	**Unlikely:** The last observation in the area was in 2016 within the Enterprise Canal approximately 12 miles northeast of the APE. The APE does not contain habitat for nesting and egg laying, but the Fresno Colony Canal just outside of the APE is bordered with sandy substrate and lies within a large grassy lot that could support nesting and egg laying. Although there is suitable habitat near the APE, project activities and staging areas would be located solely within the paved APE and

			would not affect areas that could potentially support this species.
western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Unlikely:** This species was last observed within the region in 1995 and is reported extant by CNDDB. However, its presence within the APE is highly unlikely due to the lack of vernal pool or pond habitats.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once a common breeding species in riparian habitats of lowland California, this species currently breeds consistently in only two locations in the State: along the Sacramento and South Fork Kern Rivers.	**Absent:** The APE is not within the known range of the species, nor does it contain habitat that would support the species.

Table 2. List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	*Status*	*Habitat*	*Occurrence on Project Site*
Alkali-sink goldfields (*Lasthenia chrysantha*)	CNPS 1B	Found in vernal pool and wet saline flat habitats. Occurrences documented in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys at elevations below 656 feet. Blooms February - April.	**Absent:** Habitat within APE is highly disturbed and does not contain vernal pools needed for this species. The year last observed was 1934. CNDDB reports that it is possibly extirpated from the area.
California jewelflower *(Caulanthus californicus)*	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Western Transverse Ranges in sandy soils. Occurs on flats and slopes, generally in non-alkaline grassland at elevations between 230 feet and 6100 feet. Blooms February–April.	**Absent:** Suitable habitat is absent. This species was last observed in Fresno in 1986 approximately 1 mile north of the APE, but has been extirpated due to agriculture and development.
California satintail *(Imperata brevifolia)*	CNPS 2B	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub 3-1495 meters elevation.	**Absent:** Although the observation in this region is located 1 mile north of APE, it has not been recorded since 1893. The area has been extensively developed as well.
Greene's tuctoria *(Tuctoria greenei)*	FE, CR, CNPS 1B	Found in vernal pools in open grasslands between 25-1325 meters.	**Absent:** Suitable habitat is absent from the Project APE. CNDDB reports that this specie has been extirpated from the region.

Hairy Orcutt grass *(Orcuttia pilosa)*	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Occurs in vernal pools at elevations between 25-125 meters.	**Absent.** The APE does not contain suitable habitat for this species and is highly developed. Further development and ongoing disturbance make the presence of this species nearly impossible.
Hoover's erastrium (*Erastrium hooveri*)	Delisted	On sparsely vegetated alkaline alluvial fans; also in the Temblor Range on sandy soils. 50-915 m.	**Absent:** The only known occurrence in the region was located in Raisin City, greater than 10 miles from the APE. This populations has since been extirpated due to urbanization and land conversion for agriculture.
Lesser saltscale *(Atriplex miniscula)*	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in sandy, alkaline soils in alkali scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and alkali sink communities at elevations below 750 feet. Blooms April–October.	**Absent:** The last observance in the region was in 1937 more than 5 miles from the APE. Development and ongoing disturbance further make the area unsuitable.
Madera leptosiphon *(Leptosiphon serrulatus)*	CNPS 1B	Found on dry slopes; often on decomposed granite in woodland or lower montane coniferous forest between 80-1645 m elevation.	**Absent:** This species was observed 1 mile north of the APE in 1922 and is presumed extant by CNDDB. However, habitat within APE is unsuitable for this species and too highly disturbed to support Habitation.
San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass *(Orcuttia inaequalis)*	FT, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra Nevada Foothills in bare dark clay soils in valley and foothill grassland and cismontane woodland communities at elevations between 10-755 meters.	**Absent**. Last observed in the general region in 1927, this species has been reported as extirpated by CNDDB. The APE has been previously disturbed and is mostly void of plant life.
Sanford's arrowhead *(Sagittaria sanfordii)*	CNPS 1B	Occurs in marshes and swamps in standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds and ditches 0-605 m elevation.	**Absent:** This species was last seen 12 miles northwest of the APE in 2020 within an earthen canal. The canal immediately east of the APE is concrete-lined, but is surrounded by sandy substrate and a grass field and could provide slow moving water and potentially moist habitat to support this species. However, this area is highly maintained and project activities would not disturb any vegetation in the area.
Succulent owl's-clover *(Castilleja campestris var. succulenta)*	CNPS 1B	Found in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland communities, sometimes in vernal pools. Occurs at elevations between 200 feet and 3200 feet. Blooms May – July.	**Absent.** The developed and disturbed habitats of the APE are generally unsuitable for this species. There is also a lack of vernal pools or wetlands, which is also required for growth.

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES

Present:	Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past.
Likely:	Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
Possible:	Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time.
Unlikely:	Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.

Absent: Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there due to absence of suitable habitat.

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FPE	Federally Endangered (Proposed)
FPT	Federally Threatened (Proposed)
FC	Federal Candidate
CE	California Endangered
CT	California Threatened
CCT	California Threatened (Candidate)
CFP	California Fully Protected
CSC	California Species of Concern
CWL	California Watch List
CCE	California Endangered (Candidate)
CR	California Rare

CNPS LISTING

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California.
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Designated Habitat and Communities

The CDFW and USFWS often designates areas of “Critical Habitat” when it lists species as threatened or endangered. Critical Habitat is a specific geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and would require special management or protection. According to CNDDB and IPaC, designated critical habitat is absent from the APE and vicinity.

CDFW also designates “natural communities of special concern” and are defined by distinguished, significant biological diversity, or a home to special status species. According to CNDDB, the Northern Claypan Vernal Pool is a rare habitat and is located approximately 12 miles north of the APE. This rare habitat would not be impacted by the Project. In addition, vegetation and trees would not be removed as part of Project activities.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors are routes that animals regularly and predictably follow during seasonal migration, dispersal from native ranges, daily travel within home ranges, and inter-population movements. Movement corridors in California are typically associated with valleys, ridgelines, and rivers and creeks supporting riparian vegetation. The APE does not contain features that are likely to function as wildlife movement corridors and is heavily developed and disturbed by human activities, which would discourage dispersal and migration. While the Fresno Colony Canal has the potential to be an access route for some species, specifically the western pond turtle, the canal is not within the APE and is located away from all project activities. The project entails expansion of an existing warehouse within a paved lot where wildlife crossing is highly unlikely. A building expansion will have no worsening effect on the possibility for wildlife to use this as a movement corridor.

Waters

A watershed is the topographic region that drains into a stream, river, or lake and can consist of many smaller subwatersheds. The APE lies within the Dog Creek-Fish Slough watershed; Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 1803000905, and subwatershed: Central Canal, HUC: 180300090504. The nearest surface water is the manmade Fresno Colony Canal, which is directly adjacent to the east boundary of the APE. The Dog Creek-Fish Slough watershed is comprised of stormwater or snowmelt collected from the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Fresno

Colony Canal receives water from the Fish Slough, which is tied into the conveyance network to bring water to the Central Valley.

Soils

One soil mapping unit representing Hanford fine sandy loam was identified within the APE. Hanford fine sandy loam is found within 100% of the APE. This soil is primarily used for irrigated farmland and urban development, and can usually be found on stream bottoms, floodplains, and alluvial fans. Native vegetation is dominantly grasses and associated herbaceous plants. No components of the soil were identified as hydric. The soil is very well drained with no frequency of flooding or ponding. Hydric soils are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions such that under sufficiently wet conditions, hydrophytic vegetation can be supported.

The full soil report can be found in **Appendix** at the end of this document.

Summary of Review

Project activities are within an urban, highly disturbed area which cannot support several special status plant or animal species that could be found in the region. While habitat does exist for the western pond turtle outside of the designated APE, project activities would occur only on paved surfaces within the APE and no vegetation would be disturbed. Additionally, the APE is surrounded by high human activities, busy roads, and freeways. Potential habitat for this species would be avoided and left undisturbed, therefore, no mitigation measures are required at this time.

Protected habitats and natural communities, wildlife corridors, and waters of the State or United States are miles outside of the APE and would not be impacted by the Project.

If Project activities were to change or the Project APE were to be altered, an additional biological review may be necessary to determine any further potential biological impacts. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (661) 616-5900 or kmccall@ppeng.com.

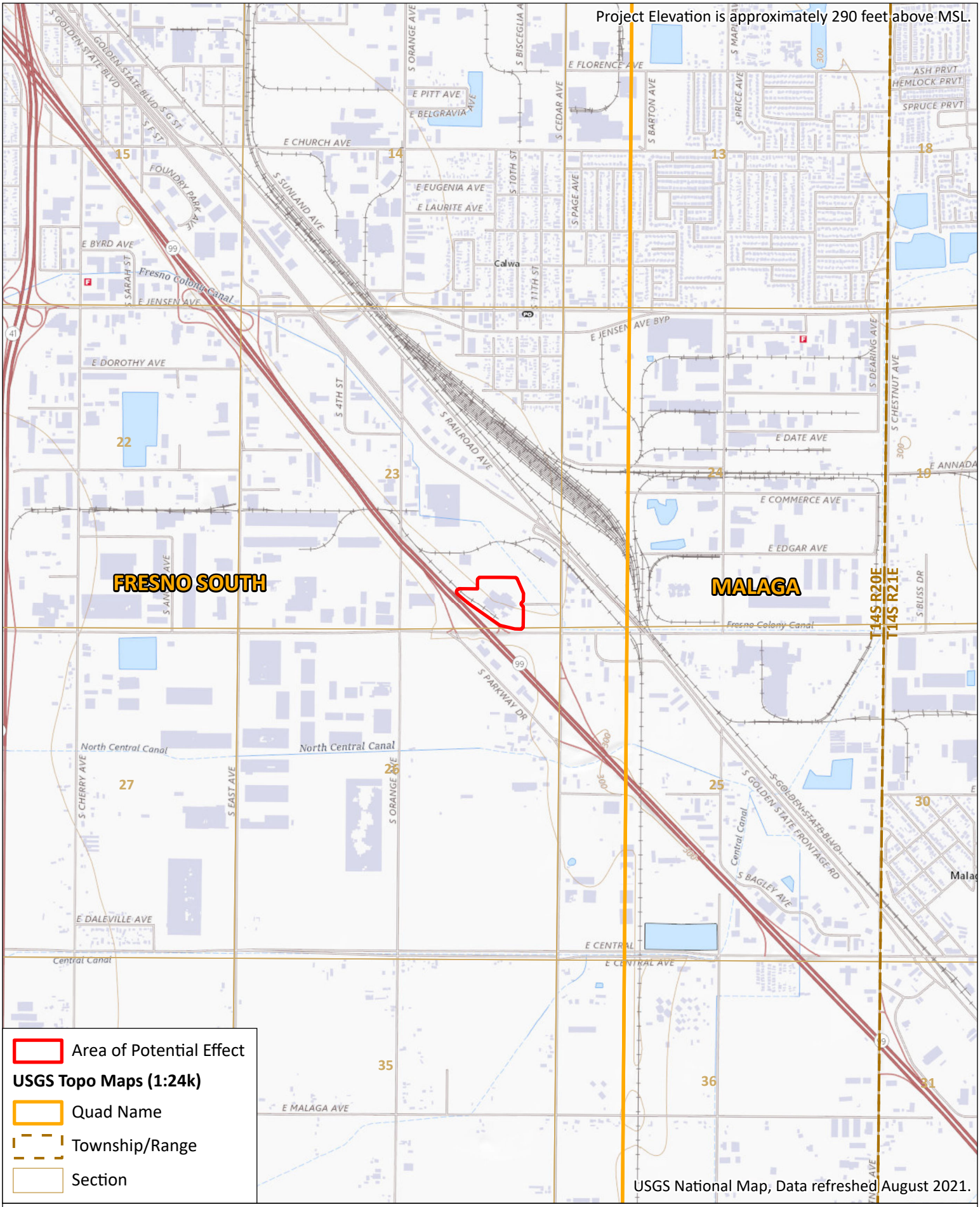
Appendices
Appendix A- Project Mapping
Appendix B- Site Plan
Appendix C- CNDDB Species List
Appendix D- IPaC Species List
Appendix E- NRCS Soil Report

Appendix A – Project Mapping

Central California Food Bank

Building Expansion

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

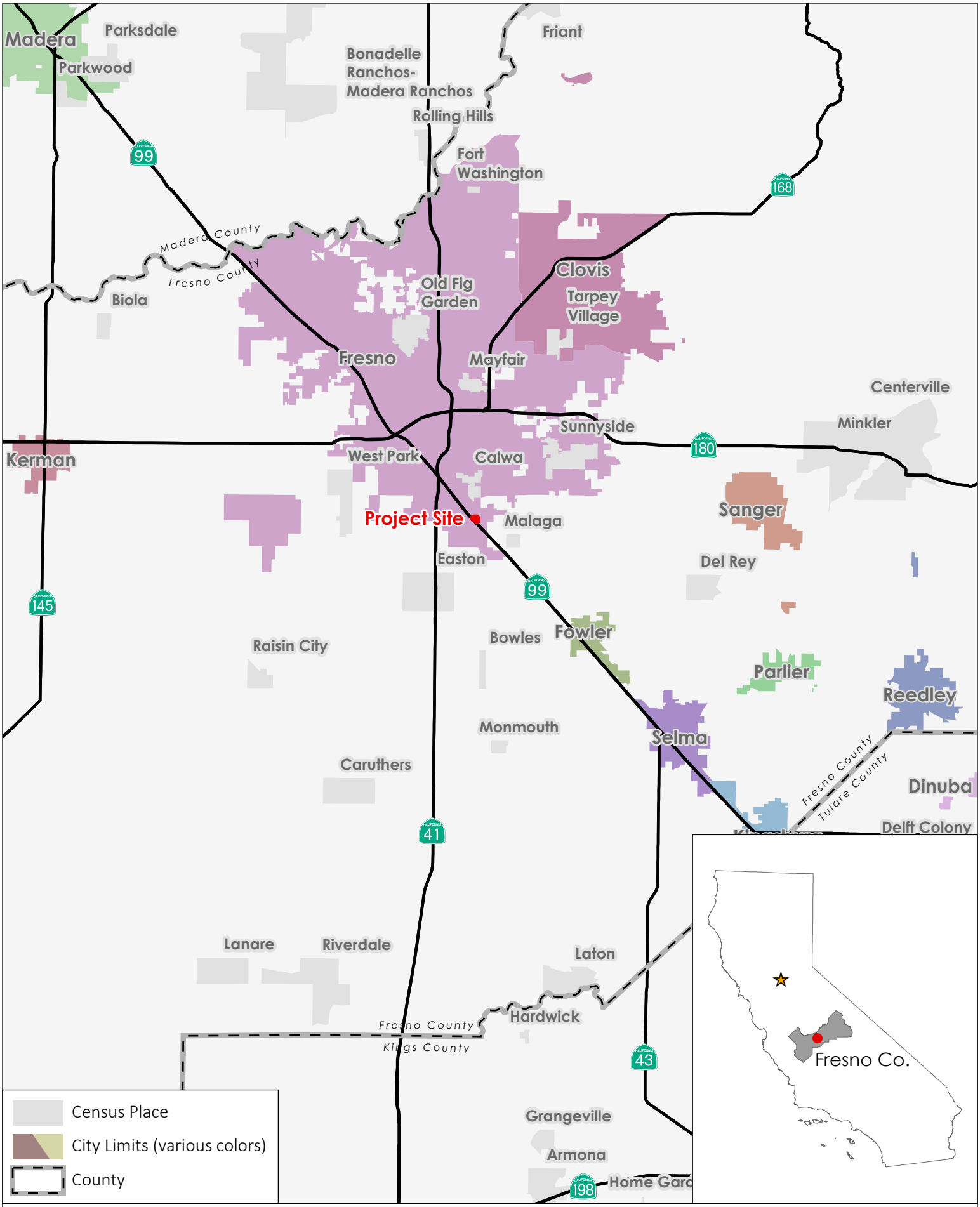


Central California Food Bank

Building Expansion

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

5/18/2022 G:\Central California Food Bank-4048\404822001-Building Expansion at 4010 E Amendola Dr\400 GIS\Map\BuildingExp_CEQA\BuildingExp_CEQA.aprx



Central California Food Bank

Building Expansion

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

Appendix B – Site Plan

N

SCALE: 1"=20'

SITE LEGEND

- EXISTING STORM SEWER LINE (LESS THAN 12")
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- PROPOSED ADA PARKING SYMBOL
- PROPOSED CURB STOP
- PROPOSED BENCH
- PROPOSED BIKE RACK
- PROPOSED TREE BOX

SITE SCHEDULE

1. PROPOSED 6" CURB
2. PROPOSED ADA CURB RAMP
3. PROPOSED ADA PARKING
4. PROPOSED TRUNCATED DOMES
5. PROPOSED CURB STOP
6. PROPOSED BENCH
7. PROPOSED BIKE RACK
8. PROPOSED TREE BOX
9. PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN GATE

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P300, P307, P572 AND P725.

ALL DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN US SURVEY FOOT UNITS.

THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99993275 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS –0°27'10.26", OTH CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "1". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

CAUTION – NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIESTO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Galloway
9477 N. Fort Washington, Suite 105
Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR BIDDING
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

#	Date	Issue / Description	Init.
-			
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Project No:	MWC3.20
Drawn By:	MNS
Checked By:	JOR
Date:	01/11/22

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

C2.0

Appendix C - CNDDB Species List

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Herndon (3611978) OR Fresno North (3611977) OR Clovis (3611976) OR Kearney Park (3611968) OR Fresno South (3611967) OR Malaga (3611966) OR Raisin (3611958) OR Caruthers (3611957) OR Conejo (3611956))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
alkali-sink goldfields *Lasthenia chrysantha*	PDAST5L030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Antioch efferian robberfly *Efferia antiochi*	IIDIP07010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
California jewelflower *Caulanthus californicus*	PDBRA31010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1
California tiger salamander - central California DPS *Ambystoma californiense pop. 1*	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	None	G2	S1S2	
double-crested cormorant *Nannopterum auritum*	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Fresno kangaroo rat *Dipodomys nitratoides exilis*	AMAFD03151	Endangered	Endangered	G3TH	SH	
giant gartersnake *Thamnophis gigas*	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
great egret *Ardea alba*	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
Greene's tuctoria *Tuctoria greenei*	PMPOA6N010	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
hairy Orcutt grass *Orcuttia pilosa*	PMPOA4G040	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Hoover's eriastrum *Eriastrum hooveri*	PDPLM03070	Delisted	None	G3	S3	4.2
Hurd's metapogon robberfly *Metapogon hurdi*	IIDIP08010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
lesser saltscale *Atriplex minuscula*	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Madera leptosiphon *Leptosiphon serrulatus*	PDPLM09130	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
molestan blister beetle *Lytta molesta*	IICOL4C030	None	None	G2	S2	
Northern California legless lizard *Anniella pulchra*	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Northern Claypan Vernal Pool *Northern Claypan Vernal Pool*	CTT44120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
San Joaquin kit fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
San Joaquin pocket mouse *Perognathus inornatus*	AMAFD01060	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass *Orcuttia inaequalis*	PMPOA4G060	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
snowy egret *Egretta thula*	ABNGA06030	None	None	G5	S4	
succulent owl's-clover *Castilleja campestris var. succulenta*	PDSCR0D3Z1	Threatened	Endangered	G4?T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2T3	S3	
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
Spea hammondii						
western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis						

Record Count: 42

Appendix D - IPaC Species List

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To: May 16, 2022
Project Code: 2022-0042871
Project Name: Central California Food Bank Expansion Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

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

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

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0042871
Event Code: None
Project Name: Central California Food Bank Expansion Project
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground
Project Description: The Central California Food Bank is proposing a 19,761 square foot building expansion (14,450 square foot building footprint) of an existing canopy adjacent to their main warehouse to create a functional and welcoming space to execute volunteer projects necessary to operate programs that reach food insecure families in Central California. Currently, the confines of the existing warehouse create limitations on the volunteer size and activities executed on a near daily basis. The enclosure and expansion of the adjacent canopy will allow CCFB to expand volunteer activities to keep pace with program expansion and add a separate/enclosed USDA protein repack room within the Volunteer Center. The protein repack operation will allow CCFB to expand their current food offering to food insecure families while also providing a workforce training and development opportunity as CCFB plans to partner with workforce development partners and businesses to train.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@36.69370075,-119.75839320337838,14z

Counties: Fresno County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Fresno Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys nitratoides exilis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5150	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard *Gambelia silus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/625	Endangered
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency:	Provost and Pritchard
Name:	Kira McCall
Address:	1800 30th Street
Address Line 2:	Ste 280
City:	Bakersfield
State:	CA
Zip:	93301
Email	kmccall@ppeng.com
Phone:	6616165900

Appendix E - NRCS Soil Report

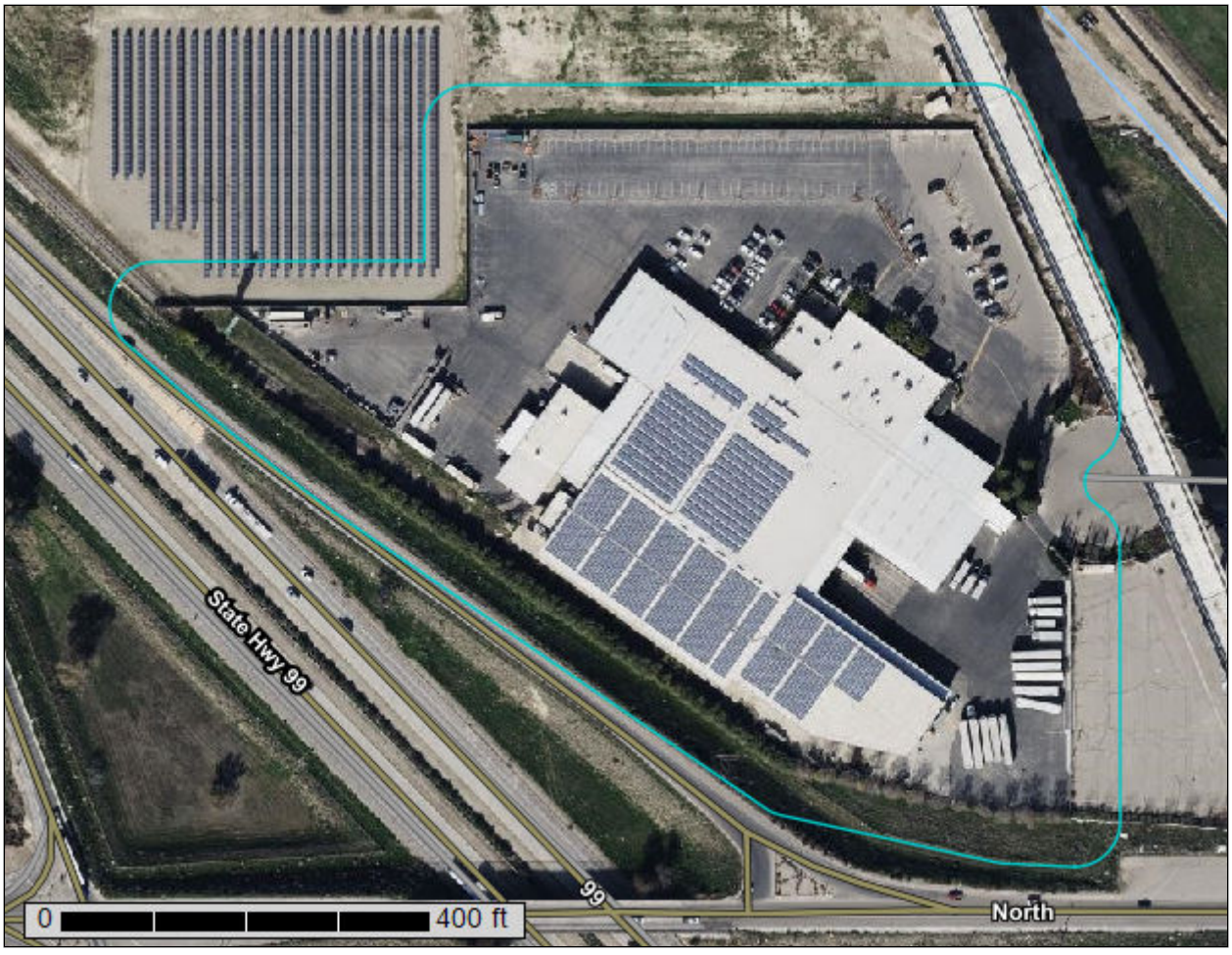
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Eastern Fresno Area, California



May 13, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

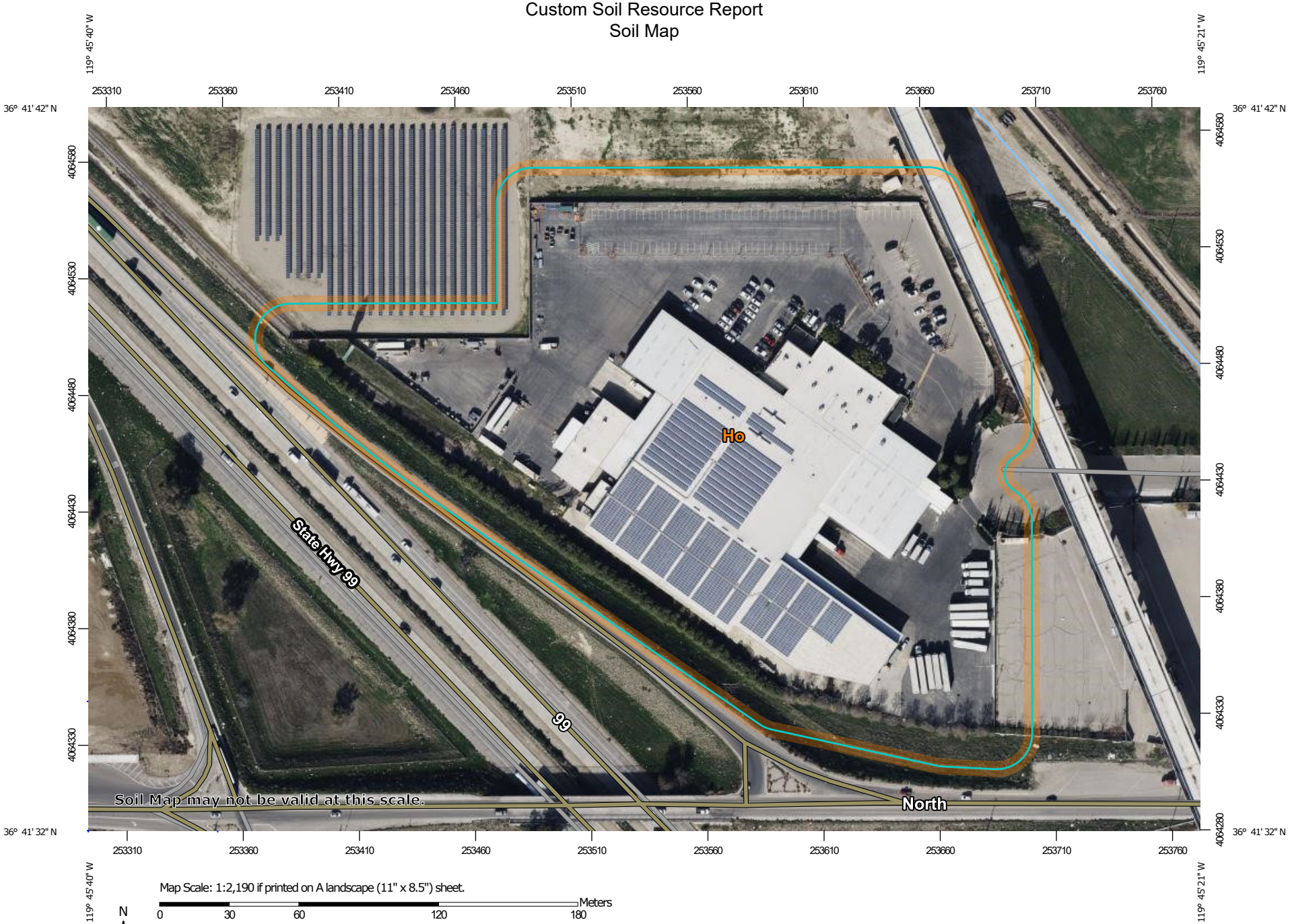
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:2,190 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 30 60 120 180

Feet
0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Eastern Fresno Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 3, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 21, 2021—Feb 1, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ho	Hanford fine sandy loam, silty substratum	14.2	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**14.2**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Eastern Fresno Area, California

Ho—Hanford fine sandy loam, silty substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hl5r
Elevation: 200 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 250 to 275 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hanford and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hanford

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 16 to 40 inches: fine sandy loam
2C - 40 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to abrupt textural change
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

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California Historical Resources Information System

Fresno
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
E-mail: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

To: Jacqueline Lancaster
Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
400 E. Main Street
Visalia, CA 93291

Record Search 22-201

Date: May 16, 2022

Re: Central California Food Bank (CCFB) Building Expansion Project

County: Fresno

Map(s): Fresno South & Malaga 7.5'

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

The following are the results of a search of the cultural resource files at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. These files include known and recorded cultural resources sites, inventory and excavation reports filed with this office, and resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the OHP Built Environment Resources Directory, California State Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest. Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area.

PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND THE ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there have been no previous cultural resource studies conducted within the project area. There have been ten cultural resource studies conducted within the one-half mile radius: FR-00135, 01640, 01651, 01699, 01738, 01739, 02245, 02287, 02904, and 02923.

KNOWN/RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND THE ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there are no recorded resources within the project area, and it is not known if any exist there. There are six recorded resources within a one-half mile radius, P-10-003930, 004667, 004675, 004677, 006001, and 006003. These resources consist of two historic era railroads, two historic era canals, an historic era bridge, and an historic era building.

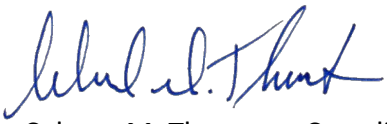
There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic Resources, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand this project consists of a 19,761 square foot building expansion of an existing canopy adjacent to the existing Central California Food Bank main warehouse. No information was given as to the age of the exiting warehouse. If this project will impact the existing warehouse and the warehouse is more than 45 years of age, then we recommend it be recorded and evaluated for historical significance prior to project activities. If this structure is less than 45 years old or will not be impacted by project activities, then no further cultural resource investigation is recommended at this time. However, if any cultural resources are unearthed during ground disturbance activities, then all work must halt in the area of the find and a qualified, professional consultant should be called out to assess the findings and make the appropriate mitigation recommendations. A list of qualified consultants can be found at www.chrisinfo.org.

We also recommend that you contact the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. They will provide you with a current list of Native American individuals/organizations that can assist you with information regarding cultural resources that may not be included in the CHRIS Inventory and that may be of concern to the Native groups in the area. The Commission can consult their "Sacred Lands Inventory" file to determine what sacred resources, if any, exist within this project area and the way in which these resources might be managed. Finally, please consult with the lead agency on this project to determine if any other cultural resource investigation is required. If you need any additional information or have any questions or concerns, please contact our office at (661) 654-2289.

By:



Celeste M. Thomson, Coordinator **Date**: May 16, 2022

Please note that invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

EST. 1968
PROVOST& PRITCHARD
CONSULTING GROUP
An Employee Owned Company

455 W. Fir Avenue
Clovis, CA 93611
Tel: (559) 449-2700
Fax: (559) 449-2715
www.ppeng.com

May 6, 2022

Ms. Celeste Thompson, Coordinator
Southern California Information Center
California State University Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1022

RE: Request for Record Search Excluding CHRIS Data (Summary Letter Only)

Dear Celeste:

Please accept our request for a summary letter with results of a record search for the following:

Project Name/Number: Central California Food Bank (CCFB) Building Expansion Project.

Description of Project: CCFB is proposing a 19,761 square foot building expansion (14,450 square foot building footprint) of an existing canopy adjacent to their main warehouse to create a functional and welcoming space to execute volunteer projects necessary to operate programs that reach food insecure families in Central California. Currently, all volunteer activities and functions occur within the confines of the existing warehouse creating limitations on the volunteer size and activities executed on a near daily basis. The enclosure and expansion of the adjacent canopy will allow CCFB to expand volunteer activities to keep pace with program expansion and add a separate/enclosed USDA protein repack room within the Volunteer Center. The protein repack operation will allow CCFB to expand their current food offering to food insecure families while also providing a workforce training and development opportunity as CCFB plans to partner with workforce development partners and businesses to train. This protein
repack room must meet FSIS District 5 guidelines for a federal grant of inspection and meet 9 CFR 416.2 regulatory performance standards.

Legal Description: APN: 487-140-72, 4010 E. Amendola Drive, Fresno, CA 93725.

Past & Present Use of the Land: Existing canopy adjacent to the CCFB main warehouse.

Requestor's Name: Jacqueline Lancaster
Requestor's Title: Project Administrator

Attachments: Chris Access Short Form
7.5' USGS topographic quad(s)

Respectfully,

Jacqueline Lancaster, Project Administrator
Enclosures: CHRIS Access Agreement Short Form, Topo Quad map

California Historical Resources Information System

ACCESS AGREEMENT SHORT FORM

Number: _____

I, the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III(A-G) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

Print Name: Jacqueline Lancaster Date: 05/06/2022

Signature: Jacqueline Lancaster

Affiliation: Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group

Address: 400 E. Main Street City/State/Zip: Visalia CA, 93291

Billing Address (if different from above): 455 W. Fir Avenue, Clovis, CA 93611

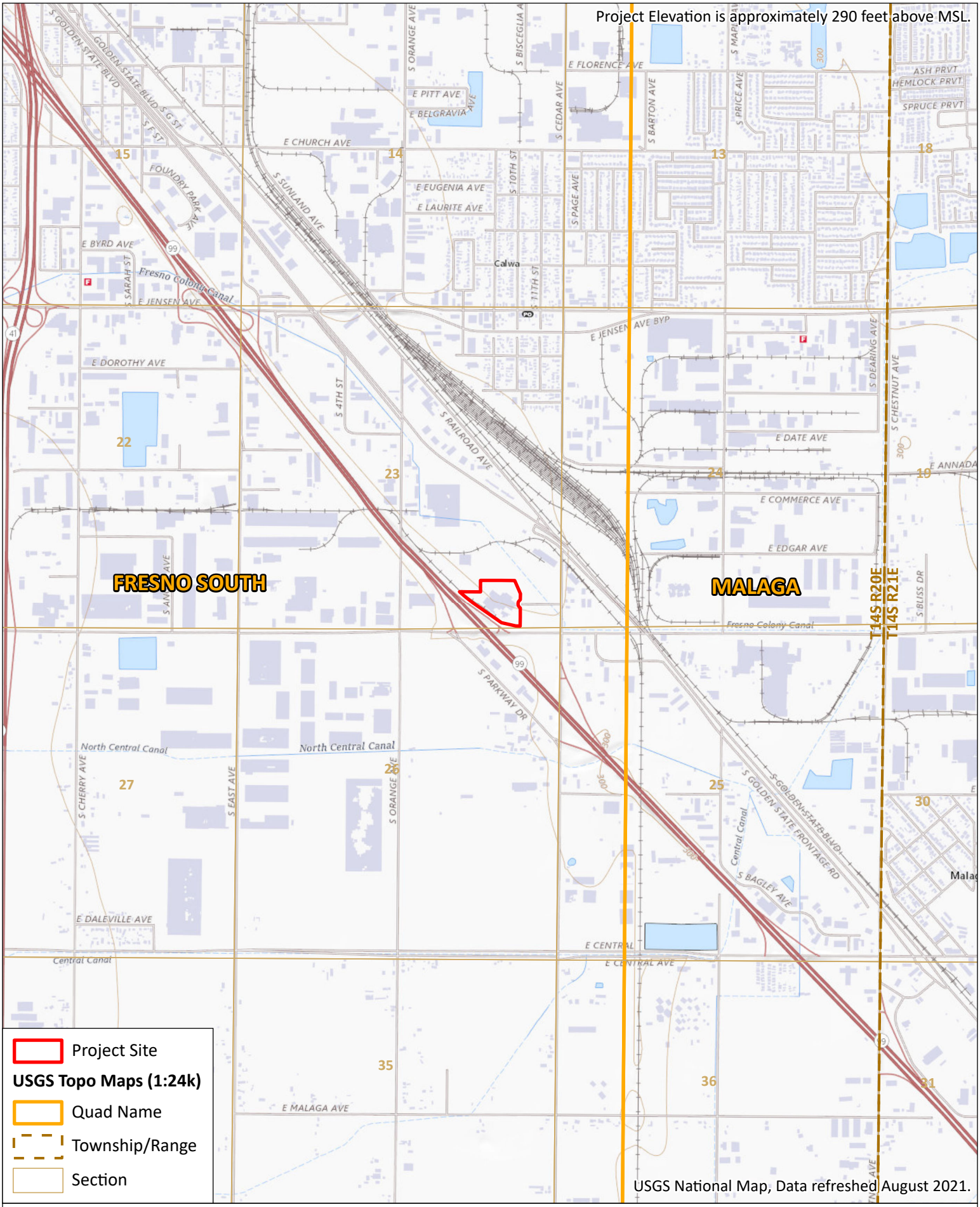
Telephone: (559) 636-1166 Fax: (559) 636-1177 Email: jlancaster@ppeng.com

Purpose of Access: Cultural Records Search

Reference (project name or number, title of study, and street address if applicable): Central California Food Bank Building Expansion Project

County: Fresno Township/Range/Section or UTMs: T14S/R20E/S23

USGS 7.5' Quad: Fresno South



Central California Food Bank

Building Expansion

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

5/5/2022 G:\Central California Food Bank-4048\404822001-Building Expansion at 4010 E Amendola Dr\400 GIS\Map\BuildingExp_CEQA\BuildingExp_CEQA.aprx

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

July 5, 2022

Jackie Lancaster
Provost & Pritchard

Via Email to: jlancaster@ppeng.com

Re: Central California Food Bank Building Expansion Project, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.Vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Fresno County
7/5/2022

Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians
Elizabeth Kipp, Chairperson
P.O. Box 337
Auberry, CA, 93602
Phone: (559) 374 - 0066
Fax: (559) 374-0055
lkipp@bsrnation.com
Western Mono

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Jared Aldern,
P. O. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA, 93667
Phone: (559) 855 - 5043
Fax: (559) 855-4445
csrepa@netptc.net
Mono

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians
Carol Bill, Chairperson
P.O. Box 209
Tollhouse, CA, 93667
Phone: (559) 855 - 5043
Fax: (559) 855-4445
coldsprgstribe@netptc.net
Mono

Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government
Robert Ledger, Chairperson
2191 West Pico Ave.
Fresno, CA, 93705
Phone: (559) 540 - 6346
ledgerrobert@ymail.com
Foothill Yokut
Mono

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe
Stan Alec,
3515 East Fedora Avenue
Fresno, CA, 93726
Phone: (559) 647 - 3227
Foothill Yokut

North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
Elaine Fink, Chairperson
P.O .Box 929
North Fork, CA, 93643
Phone: (559) 877 - 2461
Fax: (559) 877-2467
efink@nfr-nsn.gov
Mono

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net
Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Timothy Perez,
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788
huskanam@gmail.com
Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokut

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
Heather Airey, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 2226
Oakhurst, CA, 93644
Phone: (559) 795 - 5986
hairey@chukchansi-nsn.gov
Foothill Yokut

Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
Claudia Gonzales, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 2226
Oakhurst, CA, 93644
Phone: (559) 412 - 5590
cgonzales@chukchansitribe.net
Foothill Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria
Brenda Lavell, Chairperson
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA, 93626
Phone: (559) 822 - 2587
Fax: (559) 822-2693
rpennell@tmr.org
Yokut

Table Mountain Rancheria
Bob Pennell, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 410
Friant, CA, 93626
Phone: (559) 325 - 0351
Fax: (559) 325-0394
rpennell@tmr.org
Yokut

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Central California Food Bank Building Expansion Project, Fresno County.

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
David Alvarez, Chairperson
2415 E. Houston Avenue — Foothill Yokut
Fresno, CA, 93720
Phone: (559) 217 - 0396
Fax: (559) 292-5057
davealvarez@sbcglobal.net

Tule River Indian Tribe
Kerri Vera, Environmental Department
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 781 - 4271
Fax: (559) 781-4610
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct. — Foothill Yokut
Salinas, CA, 93906 — Mono
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com

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Kerri Vera, Environmental Department
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
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kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Central California Food Bank Building Expansion Project

County: Fresno County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Fresno South

Township: 14S **Range:** 20E **Section(s):** 23

Company/Firm/Agency: Provost & Pritchard

Street Address: 400 E. Main Street, Suite 300

City: Visalia **Zip:** 93291

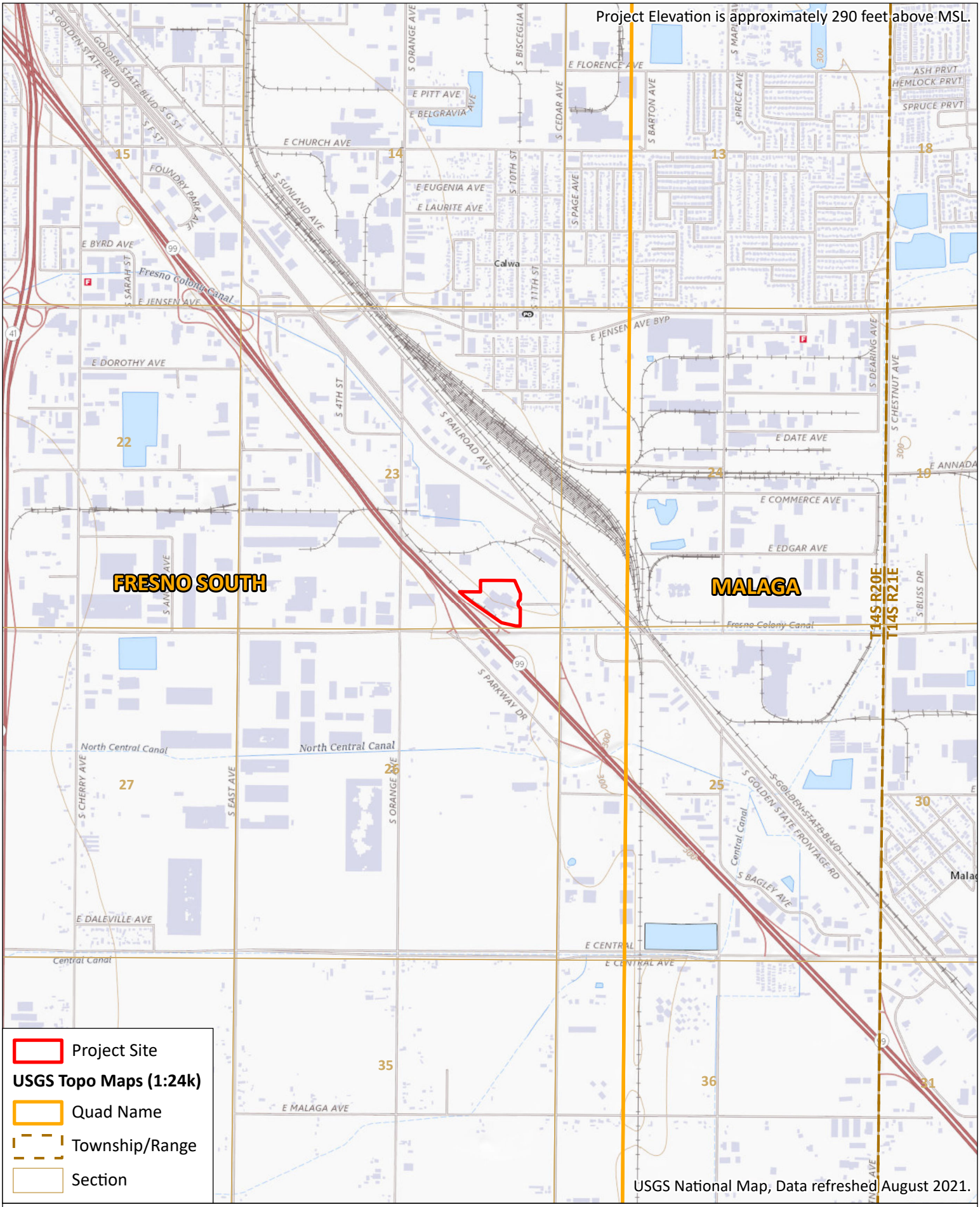
Phone: (559) 636-1166

Fax: (559) 636-1177

Email: jlancaster@ppeng.com

Project Description:

CCFB is proposing a 19,761 square foot building expansion (14,450 square foot building footprint) of an existing canopy adjacent to their main warehouse to create a functional and welcoming space to execute volunteer projects necessary to operate programs that reach food insecure families in Central California. Currently, all volunteer activities and functions occur within the confines of the existing warehouse creating limitations on the volunteer size and activities executed on a near daily basis. The enclosure and expansion of the adjacent canopy will allow CCFB to expand volunteer activities to keep pace with program expansion and add a separate/enclosed USDA protein repack room within the Volunteer Center.

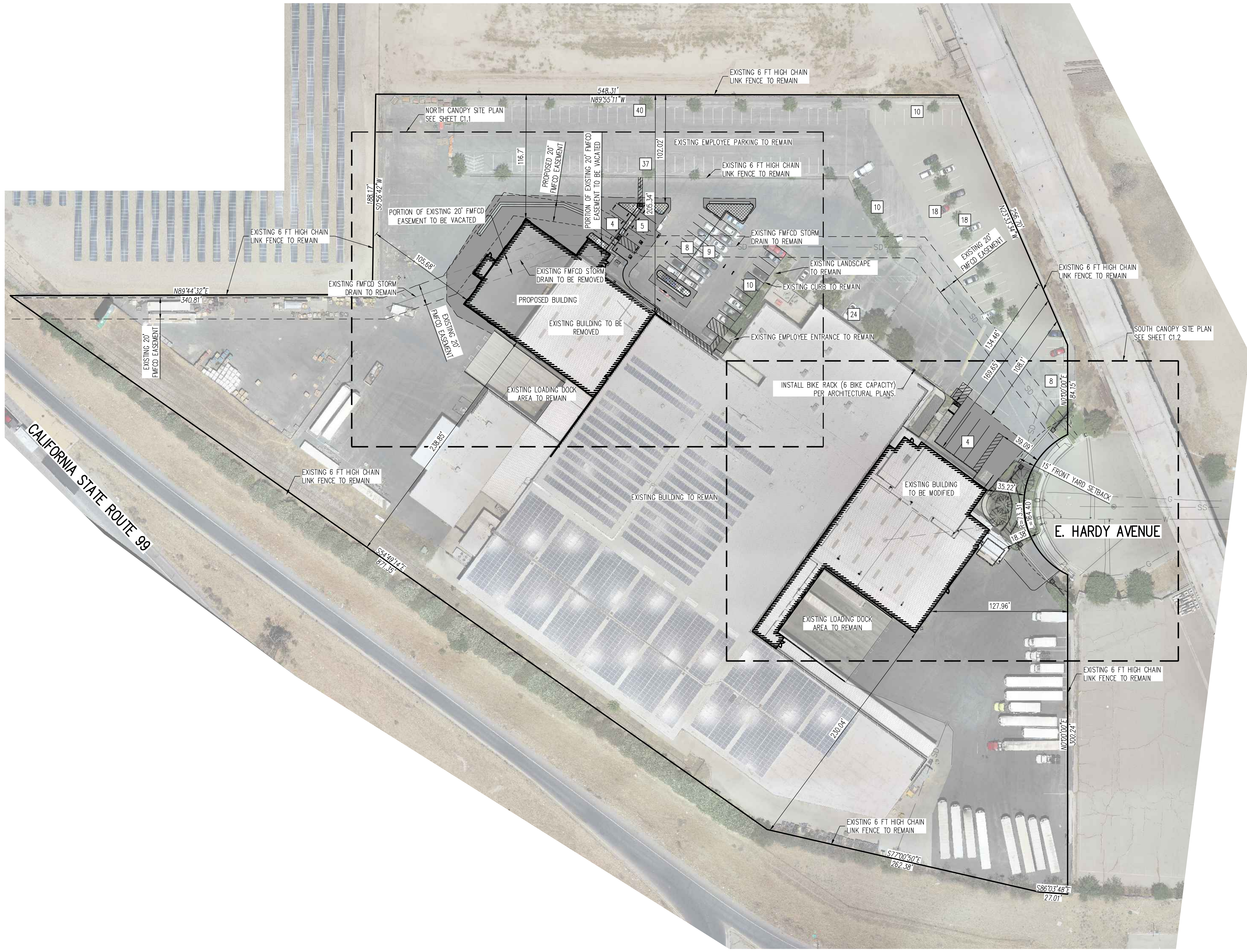


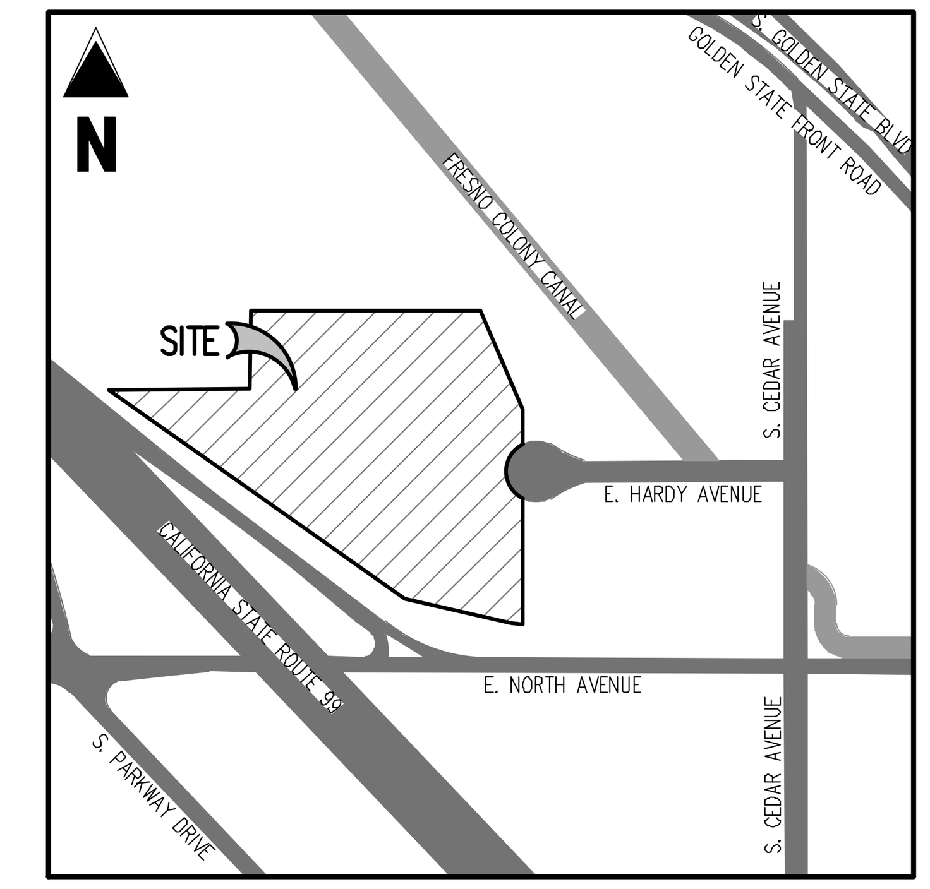
Central California Food Bank

Building Expansion

PROVOST& PRITCHARD

5/5/2022 G:\Central California Food Bank-4048\404822001-Building Expansion at 4010 E Amendola Dr\400 GIS\Map\BuildingExp_CEQA\BuildingExp_CEQA.aprx





VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SITE LEGEND

- EXISTING EASEMENT
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- EXISTING STORM SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PATH OF TRAVEL
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER
- PARKING COUNT
- DIRECTION ARROW
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET
- PROPOSED ADA PARKING SYMBOL
- PROPOSED CURB STOP
- PROPOSED WHEEL STOP
- PROPOSED BIKE RACK
- PROPOSED BENCH
- PROPOSED TREE BOX
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-21
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE, TREES, AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.

OWNER

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA FOOD BANK
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FERSNO, CA 93725

DEVELOPER/APPLICANT

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION, INC.
5799 E. CLINTON AVENUE
FRESNO, CA 93727
TEL: (559) 348-0421
ATTN: DOUG REITZ

CIVIL ENGINEER

GALLOWAY & COMPANY, INC.
9477 N. FORT WASHINGTON, SUITE 105
FRESNO, CA 93730
TEL:(559) 721-5030
ATTN: TERRA MORTENSEN

ARCHITECT

GALLOWAY & COMPANY, INC.
6162 S. WILLOW DRIVE, SUITE 320
GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO 80111
TEL:(303) 770-8884
ATTN: BLAKE OLSON

PROJECT INFORMATION

ZONING
EXISTING: IH - HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSED: IH - HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

LAND USE
EXISTING: EMPLOYMENT-HEAVY INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSED: EMPLOYMENT-HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

COMMUNITY PLAN:
ROOSEVELT

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER:
487-140-72

ADDRESS:
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE

SITE DATA TABLE

ITEM	AREA (SF)	% OF SITE
PROJECT SITE AREA (GROSS)	471,342	100%
PROJECT SITE AREA (NET)	40,075	8.8%
EXISTING BUILDING AREA (GENERAL)	86,307	18.9%
EXISTING BUILDING AREA (OFFICE)	8,789	1.9%
PROPOSED BUILDING AREA (GENERAL)	15,573	3.4%
PROPOSED BUILDING AREA (OFFICE)	5,311	1.2%
PROPOSED PAVED AREA	13,674	2.2%
PROPOSED SIDEWALKS	1,535	0.2%
PROPOSED LANDSCAPING	987	0.2%
PARKING DATA		
PARKING RATIO:	1 STALL PER 1,500 SQ. FT (GENERAL) + 1 STALL PER 300 SQ. FT. OF OFFICE	
	REQUIRED SPACES	PROVIDED SPACES
STANDARD SPACES	120	202
COMPACT SPACES	0	1
ACCESSIBLE SPACES	2	2
TOTAL SPACES	122	205
BICYCLE PARKING	11	12

NOTES:

1. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED AND/OR OFF-GRADE CONCRETE STREET IMPROVEMENTS, AS DETERMINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER, PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
3. 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 1-800-642-2444
4. THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A STREET WORK PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL REQUIRED STREET IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
5. LANDSCAPING MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A HOLD ON OCCUPANCY SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT LANDSCAPING HAS BEEN APPROVED AND VERIFIED FOR PROPER INSTALLATION BY THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION.
6. ALL ACCESSIBLE STALLS SHALL BE MARKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF SPACES AND A WARNING THAT VEHICLES IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 10-1017 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE TOWED AWAY. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AND TOW-AWAY WARNING SHALL BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY ON SEVEN-FOOT POLES.
7. ALL ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO FACILITY ACCESS RAMPS OR IN STRATEGIC AREAS WHERE THE HANDICAPPED SHALL NOT HAVE TO WHEEL OR WALK BEHIND PARKED VEHICLES WHILE TRAVELING TO OR FROM ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS AND RAMPS.
8. SIGNS, OTHER THAN DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION AS PART OF THIS SPECIAL PERMIT.
9. IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR ANIMAL FOSSIL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED DURING PROJECT SURVEYING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, OR CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL STOP IMMEDIATELY.
10. IF THERE ARE SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS, THE FRESNO COUNTY CORONER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. IF THE REMAINS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IS POSSIBLY NATIVE AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (PHONE: (916) 653-4082) SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED, AND THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY/SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY INFORMATION CENTER (PHONE: (805) 644-2289) SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED ARCHAEOLOGISTS. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT, THE SITE SHALL BE FORMALLY RECORDED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE CITY AS TO ANY FURTHER SITE INVESTIGATION OR SITE AVOIDANCE/PRESERVATION.
11. IF ANIMAL FOSSILS ARE UNCOVERED, THE MUSEUM OF PALEONTOLOGY, U.C. BERKELEY SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED PALEONTOLOGISTS. AN ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY A PALEONTOLOGIST AND, IF THE PALEONTOLOGIST DETERMINES THE MATERIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT, IT SHALL BE PRESERVED. (INCLUDE THIS NOTE ON THE SITE PLAN.)
12. OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MATERIALS, INCLUDING ISO CONTAINERS, IS PROHIBITED. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN A COMPLETELY ENCLOSED BUILDING, UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
13. TWO (2) WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 811.
14. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
15. ALL EXISTING SIDEWALKS IN EXCESS OF 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE MUST BE BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE BY PUBLIC WORKS.
16. DEEDS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EASEMENTS TO THE CITY FOR REQUIRED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. THEY SHALL BE PREPARED BY THE OWNER/DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER. EXECUTED COPIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY WITH VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
17. VACATIONS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE VIABILITY AND TO ESTABLISH CONDITION, IF ANY. IF APPROVED, RECORDATION PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
18. APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE SHARED VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS BETWEEN ADJACENT PROPERTIES FOR CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND EFFICIENT CIRCULATION. A JOINT ACCESS COVENANT SHALL BE REQUIRED.
19. FRESNO METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (FMFCD) FEES

    a) A FMFCD DEVELOPMENT FEE IS REQUIRED FOR REVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING APPLICATIONS FOR PLAN AMENDMENTS, REZONES, SPECIAL PERMITS, SUBDIVISIONS, AND GRADING PLANS. THIS FEE IS BASED ON PROJECT ACREAGE AND MUST BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD IN ORDER FOR THAT AGENCY TO REVIEW PROJECTS AND PROVIDE A NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE FMFCD AT (559) 456-3292.

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BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P300, P307, P572 AND P725.

ALL DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN US SURVEY FOOT UNITS.

THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99993275 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS -0°27'10.26", OTH CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "1". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED USING GEOID MODELING, ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) DEFINED LOCALLY BY CALIFORNIA SPATIAL REFERENCE CENTER (CSRC) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY IS TIED TO STATIONS P300, P572 AND P725.

COMBINED FACTORS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE ELEVATION FACTOR TIMES THE CCS83 SCALE FACTOR. ELEVATION FACTORS WERE COMPUTED USING A VALUE OF 20,906,000 FEET AS THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF THE EARTH AND THE GEOID MODEL AT THE STATION. THE GEOID HEIGHT WAS INTERPOLATED FROM THE NGS GEOID128 GEOID MODEL.

CONVERSION TO CITY OF FRESNO DATUM:

	CITY DATUM	NAVD'88	DIFFERENCE
BM 960	290.17'	292.085'	-1.915'

SHIFT FROM NAVD'88 TO CITY DATUM IS -1.915'

CAUTION - NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIESTO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Galloway
9477 N. Fort Washington, Suite 105
Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

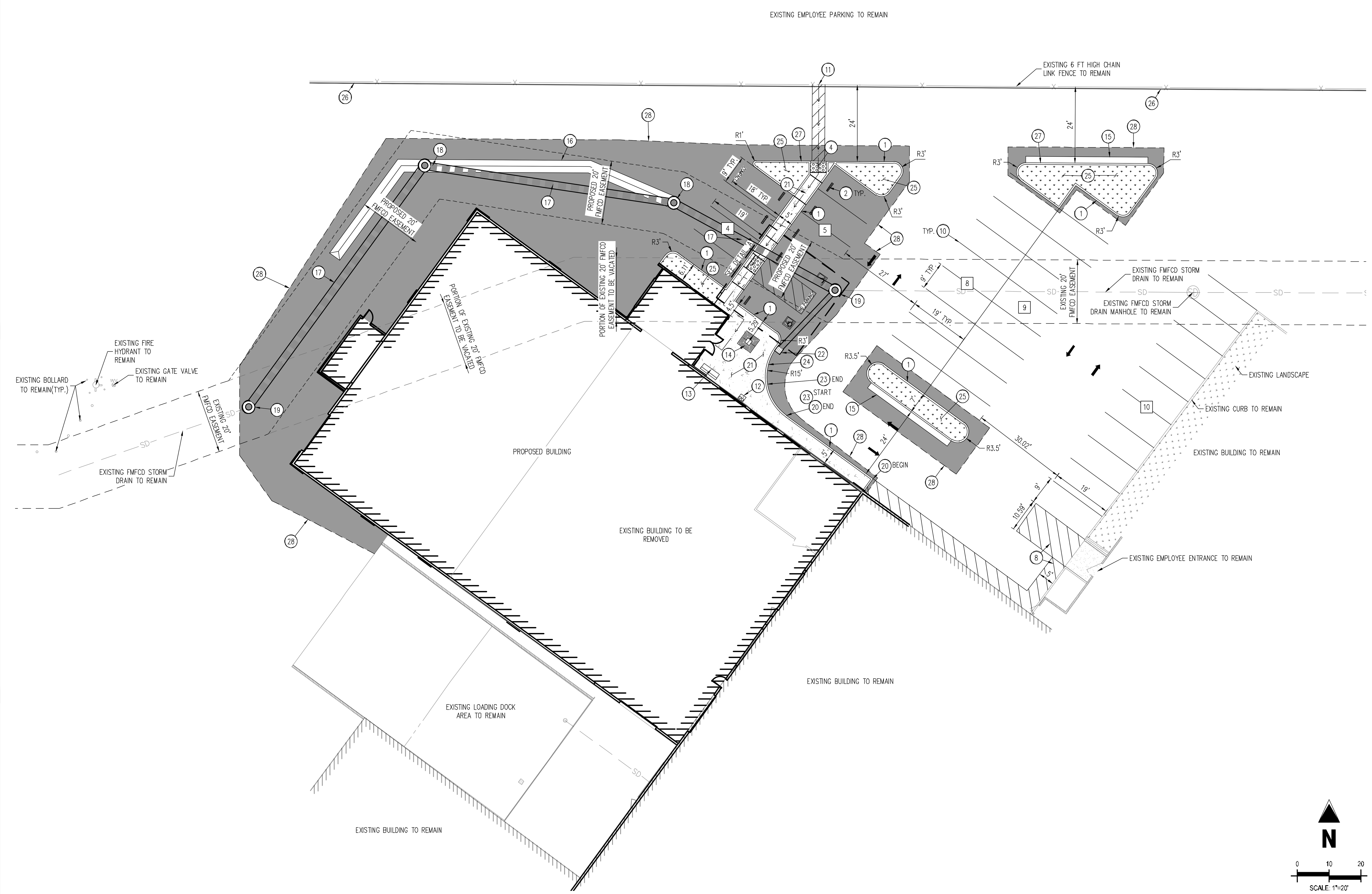
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

#	Date	Issue / Description	Init.

Project No:	MWC0000003
Drawn By:	MNS
Checked By:	JOR
Date:	09/29/2022

OVERALL SITE PLAN

C1.0

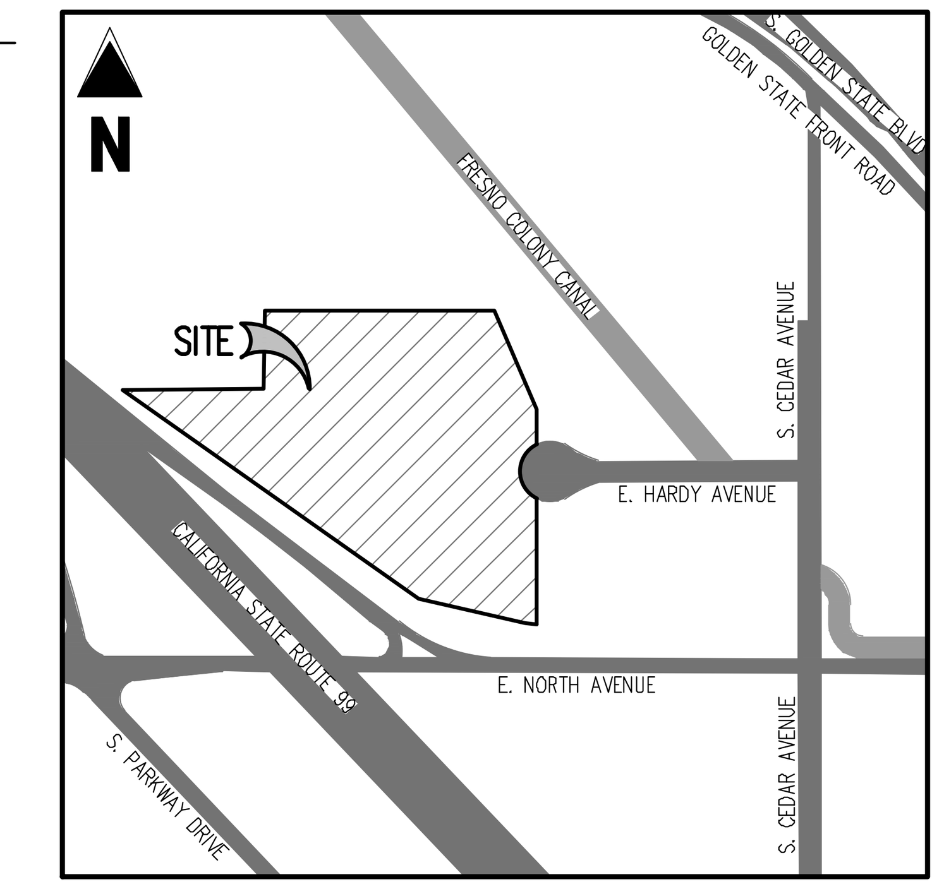


SITE LEGEND

- EXISTING EASEMENT
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- EXISTING STORM SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PATH OF TRAVEL
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER
- PARKING COUNT
- DIRECTION ARROW
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET
- PROPOSED ADA PARKING SYMBOL
- PROPOSED CURB STOP
- PROPOSED WHEEL STOP
- PROPOSED BIKE RACK
- PROPOSED BENCH
- PROPOSED TREE BOX
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-21
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE, TREES, AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.

SITE SCHEDULE

1. CONSTRUCT 6" HIGH CURB PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
2. INSTALL 6" HIGH WHEEL STOP.
3. PAINT INTERNATIONAL OF ACCESSIBILITY PAVEMENT MARKING. 3'X3' MINIMUM, CENTERED ON STALL AND ALIGNED WITH THE END PER 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SEC. 11B-502.6.4.
4. INSTALL DETECTABLE WARNING DEVICES PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-32 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
5. CONSTRUCT ACCESSIBLE RAMP PER DETAIL 'B' BELOW.
6. PAINT 4" WIDE BORDER PAINTED BLUE.
7. PAINT "NO PARKING" PAVEMENT MARKING IN WHITE PAINT. MIN 12" HIGH LETTERING.
8. PAINT 4" WIDE HATCHED LINES IN PAINT COLOR CONTRASTING SURFACE. PREFERABLY BLUE OR WHITE PAINT. MAXIMUM 3' SPACING (CENTER TO CENTER).
9. INSTALL ACCESSIBLE STALL SIGNAGE. ACCESSIBLE PARKING ONLY/MINIMUM FINE COMBINATION SIGN (R99C (CA)) OR SIMILAR (SEE SHEET C1.3).
10. PAINT 4" WIDE WHITE PARKING STRIPE (TYPICAL). EXISTING STRIPING TO BE REMOVED.
11. INSTALL PEDESTRIAN GATE.
12. INSTALL BIKE RACK (6 BIKE CAPACITY) PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
13. INSTALL BENCH PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS..
14. INSTALL INSTALL 5'X5' TREE BOX PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
15. CONSTRUCT CURB AND GUTTER PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
16. CONSTRUCT 4' V-GUTTER PER DETAIL 'C' BELOW.
17. INSTALL STORM DRAIN PIPE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
18. INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE WITH SLOTTED GRATE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
19. INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE PER SEPARATE PLANS.
20. CONSTRUCT 0" HIGH TO 6" TRANSITION PER DETAIL 'D' BELOW.
21. CONSTRUCT 4" THICK SIDEWALK PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-5 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
22. INSTALL STORM DRAIN INLET PER SEPARATE PLANS.
23. CONSTRUCT 6" HIGH TO 8" TRANSITION PER DETAIL 'E' BELOW.
24. CONSTRUCT 8" HIGH CURB PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
25. INSTALL LANDSCAPING, TREES AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.
26. PAINT 6-INCH RED STRIPE AND STENCILING "FIRE LANE" IN 3-INCH HIGH WHITE LETTERS EVERY 50 FT.
27. PAINT CURB RED (TOP & SIDE) AND STENCILING "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" IN 3-INCH HIGH WHITE LETTERS EVERY 50 FT.
28. SAWCUT LIMITS



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED AND/OR OFF-GRADE CONCRETE STREET IMPROVEMENTS, AS DETERMINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER, PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
3. 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 1-800-642-2444
4. THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A STREET WORK PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL REQUIRED STREET IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
5. LANDSCAPING MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A HOLD ON OCCUPANCY SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT LANDSCAPING HAS BEEN APPROVED AND VERIFIED FOR PROPER INSTALLATION BY THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION.
6. ALL ACCESSIBLE STALLS SHALL BE MARKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF SPACES AND A WARNING THAT VEHICLES IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 10-1017 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE TOWED AWAY. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AND TOW-AWAY WARNING SHALL BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY ON SEVEN-FOOT POLES.
7. ALL ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO FACILITY ACCESS RAMPS OR IN STRATEGIC AREAS WHERE THE HANDICAPPED SHALL NOT HAVE TO WHEEL OR WALK BEHIND PARKED VEHICLES WHILE TRAVELING TO OR FROM ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS AND RAMPS.
8. SIGNS, OTHER THAN DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION AS PART OF THIS SPECIAL PERMIT.
9. IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR ANIMAL FOSSIL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED DURING PROJECT SURVEYING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, OR CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL STOP IMMEDIATELY.
10. IF THERE ARE SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS, THE FRESNO COUNTY CORONER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. IF THE REMAINS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IS POSSIBLY NATIVE AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (PHONE: (916) 653-4082) SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED, AND THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY/SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY INFORMATION CENTER (PHONE: (805) 644-2289) SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED ARCHAEOLOGISTS. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT, THE SITE SHALL BE FORMALLY RECORDED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE CITY AS TO ANY FURTHER SITE INVESTIGATION OR SITE AVOIDANCE/PRESERVATION.
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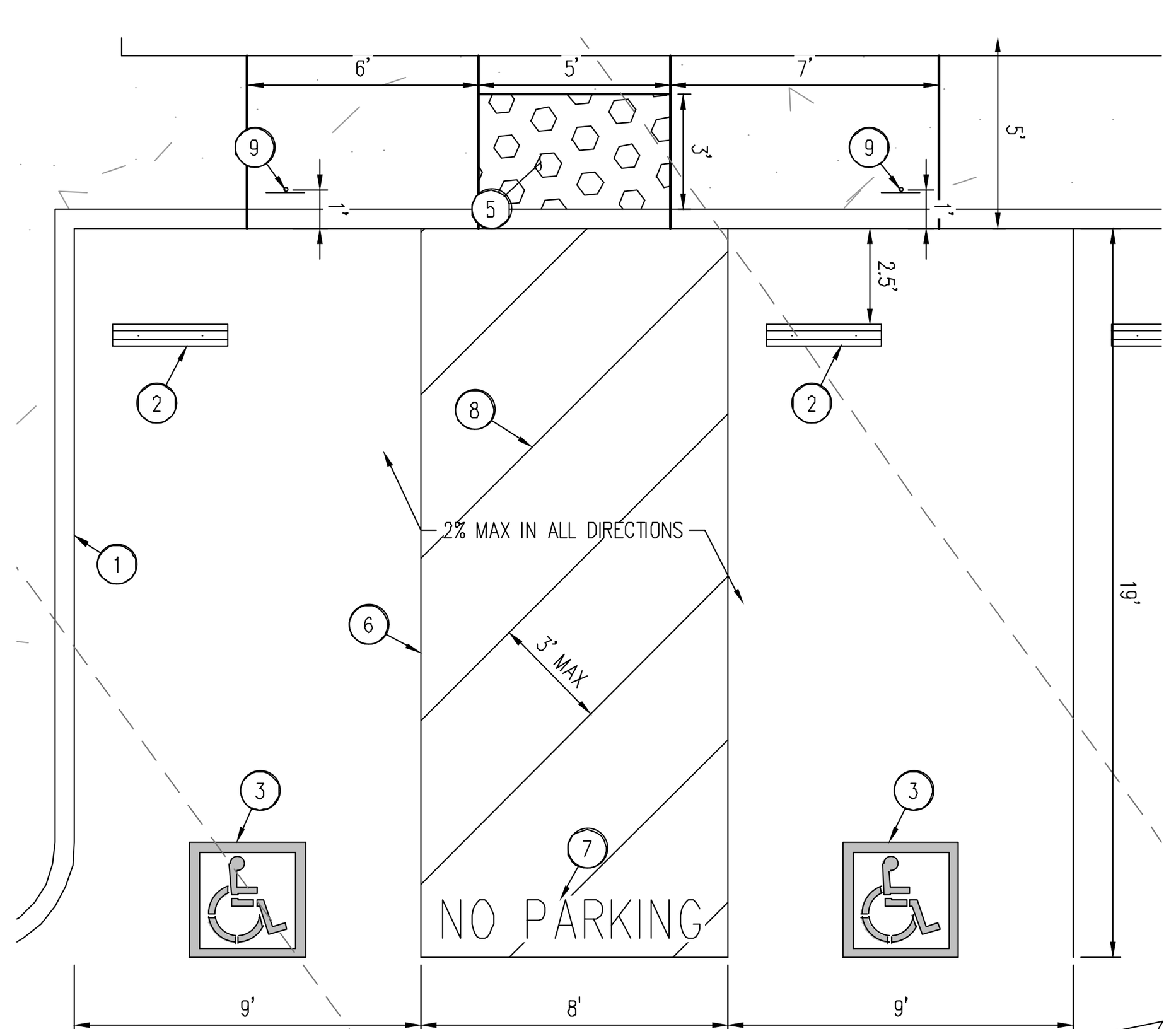
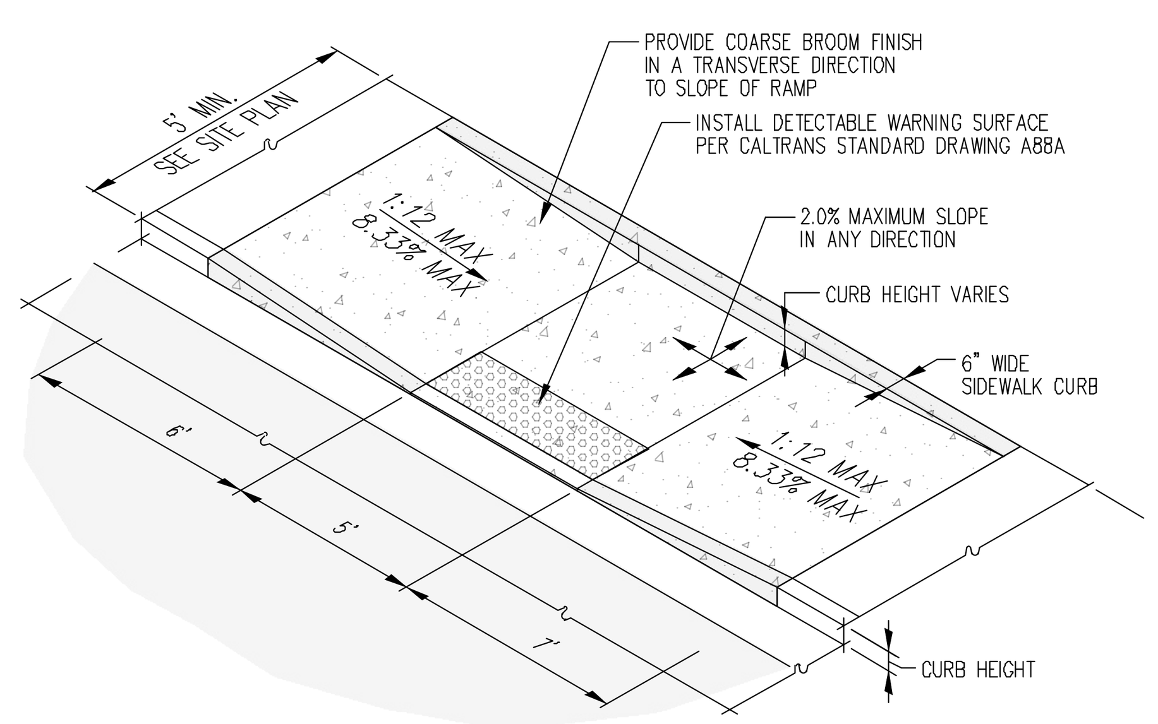
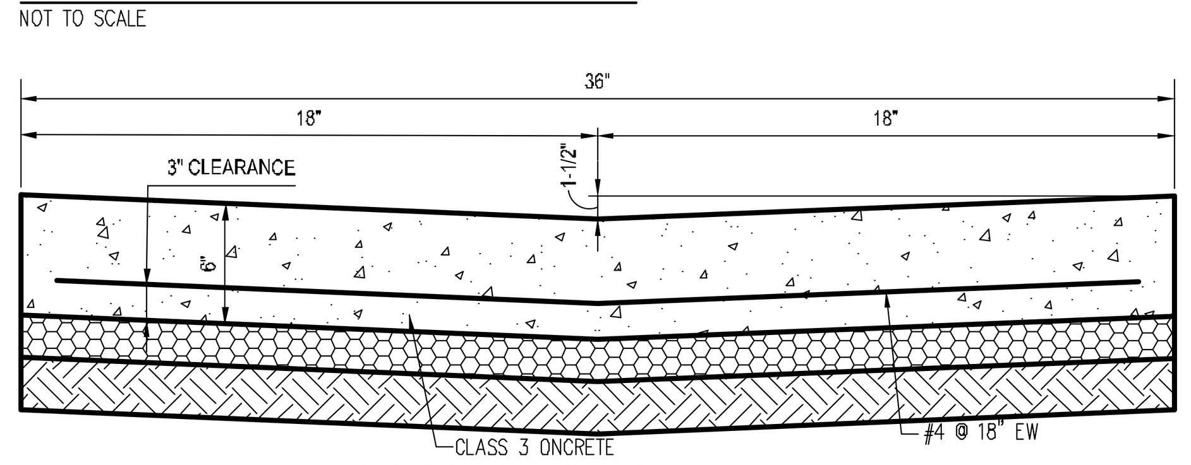


DETAIL A – ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS
SCALE: 1" = 5'

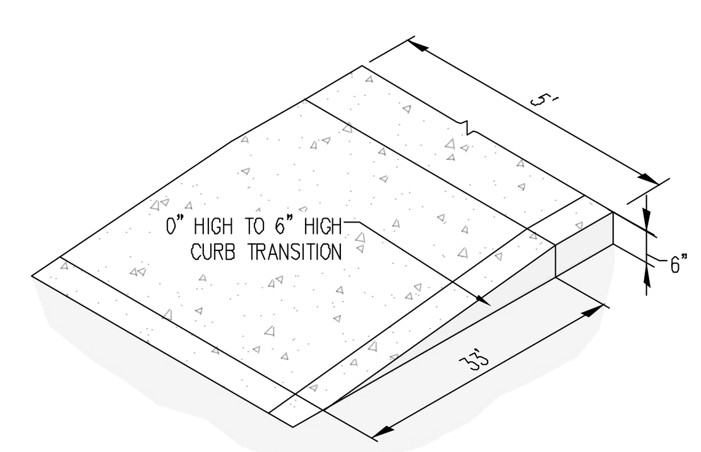


DETAIL B – ADA DEPRESSED RAMP DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

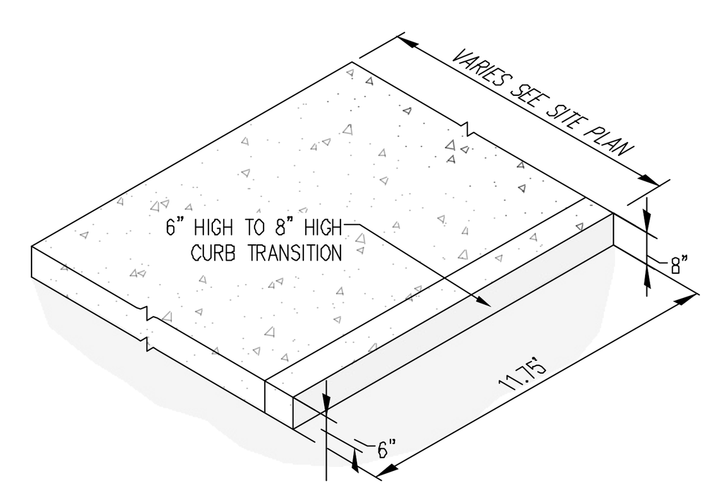


NOTE: WHERE ADA ACCESSIBLE PATH CROSSES GUTTER PAN, SLOPE IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL SHALL BE 4% MINIMUM AND 5% MAXIMUM.

DETAIL C – MODIFIED VEE GUTTER
NOT TO SCALE



DETAIL D – 0" TO 6" CURB TRANSITION
NOT TO SCALE



DETAIL E – 6" TO 8" CURB TRANSITION
NOT TO SCALE

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P300, P307, P572 AND P725.

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THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99993275 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS -0°27'10.26", OTH CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "1". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED USING GEOID MODELING, ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) DEFINED LOCALLY BY CALIFORNIA SPATIAL REFERENCE CENTER (CSRC) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY IS TIED TO STATIONS P300, P572 AND P725.

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CONVERSION TO CITY OF FRESNO DATUM:

	CITY DATUM	NAVD'88	DIFFERENCE
BM 960	290.17'	292.085'	-1.915'

SHIFT FROM NAVD'88 TO CITY DATUM IS -1.915'

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Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

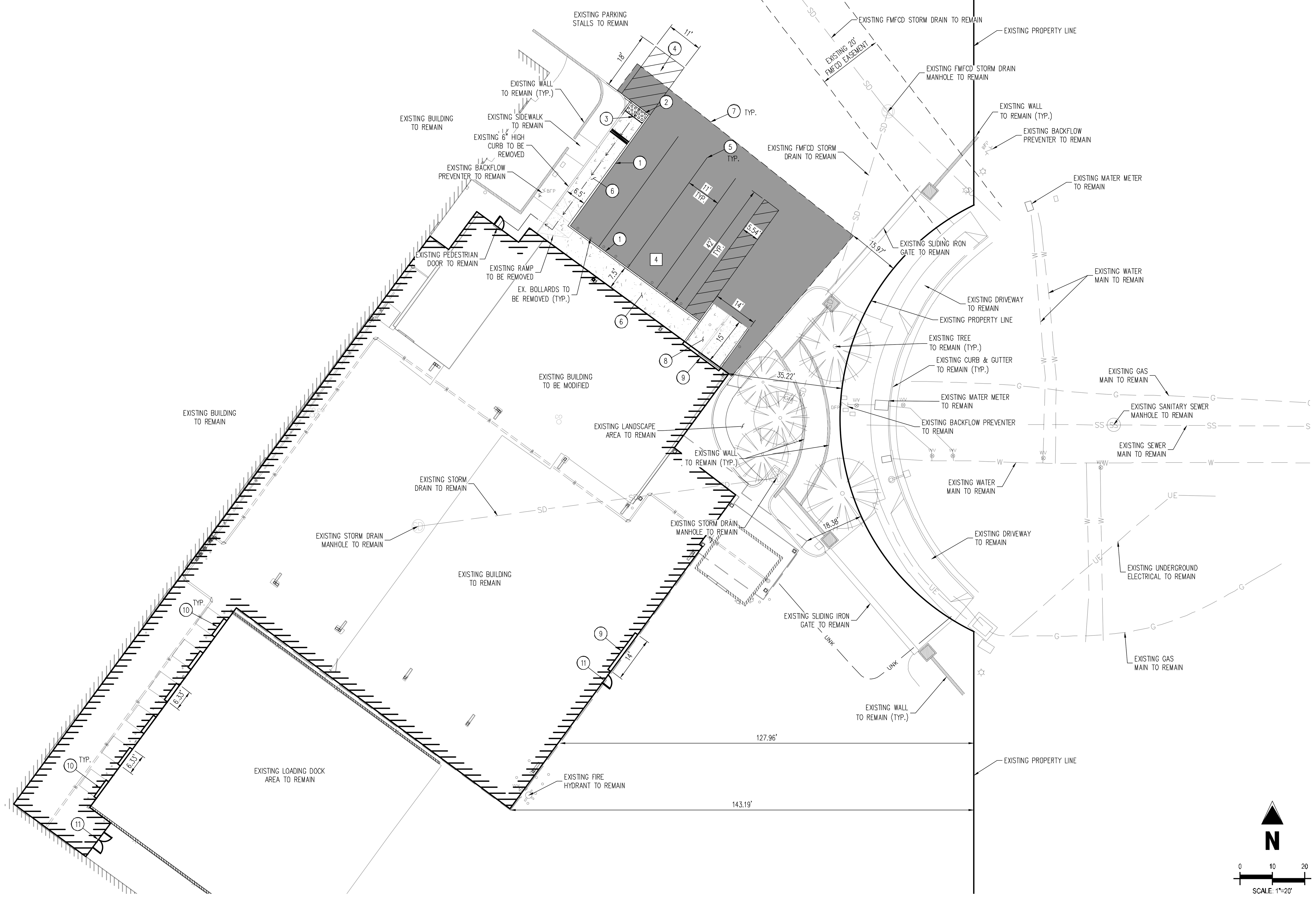
4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

#	Date	Issue / Description	Init.
-			

Project No:	MWC0000003
Drawn By:	MNS
Checked By:	JOR
Date:	09/29/2022

NORTH CANOPY SITE PLAN

C1.1

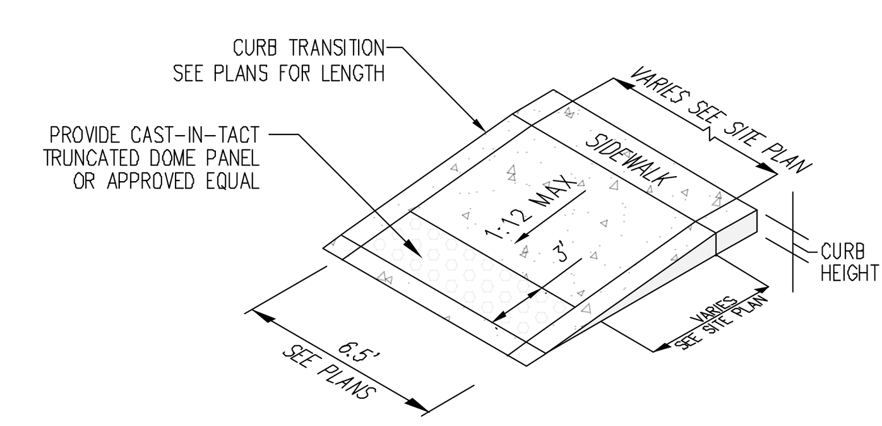


SITE LEGEND

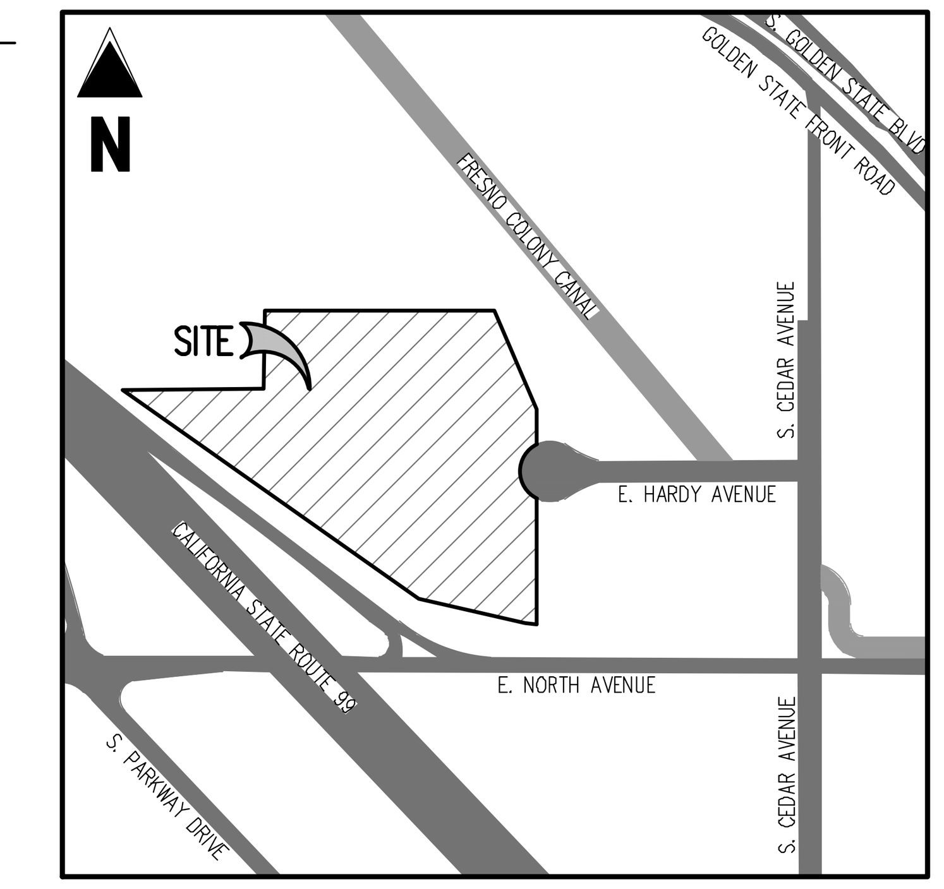
- EXISTING EASEMENT
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- EXISTING STORM SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PATH OF TRAVEL
- EXISTING CHAINLINK FENCE
- EXISTING BLOCK WALL
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER
- PARKING COUNT
- DIRECTION ARROW
- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- EXISTING WATER VALVE
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN INLET
- PROPOSED ADA PARKING SYMBOL
- PROPOSED CURB STOP
- PROPOSED WHEEL STOP
- PROPOSED BIKE RACK
- PROPOSED BENCH
- PROPOSED TREE BOX
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-21
- PROPOSED LANDSCAPE, TREES, AND SHRUBS PER CITY OF FRESNO STANDARDS.

SITE SCHEDULE

1. CONSTRUCT 6" HIGH CURB PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-9 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
2. INSTALL DETECTABLE WARNING DEVICES PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-32 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
3. CONSTRUCT ACCESSIBLE RAMP PER DETAIL 'A' BELOW.
4. PAINT 4" WIDE HATCHED LINES IN PAINT COLOR CONTRASTING SURFACE. PREFERABLY BLUE OR WHITE PAINT. MAXIMUM 3' SPACING (CENTER TO CENTER).
5. PAINT 4" WIDE WHITE PARKING STRIPE (TYPICAL). EXISTING STRIPING TO BE REMOVED.
6. CONSTRUCT 4" THICK SIDEWALK PER CITY OF FRESNO STD. DWG. P-5 (SEE SHEET C1.3).
7. PROPOSED SAWCUT LIMITS.
8. CONSTRUCT 14' WIDE RAMP PER GRADING PLAN.
9. PROPOSED 14' ROLL UP DOOR PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
10. PROPOSED 6'-4" ROLL UP DOOR PER ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.
11. PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN DOOR.



DETAIL A – ADA DEPRESSED RAMP DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
2. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED AND/OR OFF-GRADE CONCRETE STREET IMPROVEMENTS, AS DETERMINED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER, PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
3. 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 1-800-642-2444
4. THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY REQUIRES A STREET WORK PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ALL REQUIRED STREET IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE COMPLETED AND ACCEPTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY.
5. LANDSCAPING MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. A HOLD ON OCCUPANCY SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT LANDSCAPING HAS BEEN APPROVED AND VERIFIED FOR PROPER INSTALLATION BY THE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION.
6. ALL ACCESSIBLE STALLS SHALL BE MARKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF SPACES AND A WARNING THAT VEHICLES IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 10-1017 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE SHALL BE TOWED AWAY. THE INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL AND TOW-AWAY WARNING SHALL BE POSTED CONSPICUOUSLY ON SEVEN-FOOT POLES.
7. ALL ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS SHALL BE PLACED ADJACENT TO FACILITY ACCESS RAMPS OR IN STRATEGIC AREAS WHERE THE HANDICAPPED SHALL NOT HAVE TO WHEEL OR WALK BEHIND PARKED VEHICLES WHILE TRAVELING TO OR FROM ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS AND RAMPS.
8. SIGNS, OTHER THAN DIRECTIONAL SIGNS, IF APPLICABLE, ARE NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION AS PART OF THIS SPECIAL PERMIT.
9. IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR ANIMAL FOSSIL MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED DURING PROJECT SURVEYING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, OR CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL STOP IMMEDIATELY.
10. IF THERE ARE SUSPECTED HUMAN REMAINS, THE FRESNO COUNTY CORONER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. IF THE REMAINS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IS POSSIBLY NATIVE AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (PHONE: (916) 653-4082) SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED, AND THE CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY/SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY INFORMATION CENTER (PHONE: (805) 644-2289) SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED ARCHAEOLOGISTS. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE PROJECT, THE SITE SHALL BE FORMALLY RECORDED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE CITY AS TO ANY FURTHER SITE INVESTIGATION OR SITE AVOIDANCE/PRESERVATION.
11. IF ANIMAL FOSSILS ARE UNCOVERED, THE MUSEUM OF PALEONTOLOGY, U.C. BERKELEY SHALL BE CONTACTED TO OBTAIN A REFERRAL LIST OF RECOGNIZED PALEONTOLOGISTS. AN ASSESSMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY A PALEONTOLOGIST AND, IF THE PALEONTOLOGIST DETERMINES THE MATERIAL TO BE SIGNIFICANT, IT SHALL BE PRESERVED. (INCLUDE THIS NOTE ON THE SITE PLAN.)
12. OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MATERIALS, INCLUDING ISO CONTAINERS, IS PROHIBITED. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN A COMPLETELY ENCLOSED BUILDING, UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT.
13. TWO (2) WORKING DAYS BEFORE COMMENCING EXCAVATION OPERATIONS WITHIN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND/OR UTILITY EASEMENTS, ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES SHALL HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY UNDERGROUND SERVICES ALERT (USA). CALL 811.
14. ANY SURVEY MONUMENTS WITHIN THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PRESERVED OR RESET BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
15. ALL EXISTING SIDEWALKS IN EXCESS OF 2% MAXIMUM CROSS SLOPE MUST BE BROUGHT INTO COMPLIANCE PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE BY PUBLIC WORKS.
16. DEEDS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE EASEMENTS TO THE CITY FOR REQUIRED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. THEY SHALL BE PREPARED BY THE OWNER/DEVELOPER'S ENGINEER. EXECUTED COPIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY WITH VERIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
17. VACATIONS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE VIABILITY AND TO ESTABLISH CONDITION, IF ANY. IF APPROVED, RECORDATION PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
18. APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE SHARED VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS BETWEEN ADJACENT PROPERTIES FOR CONVENIENCE, SAFETY, AND EFFICIENT CIRCULATION. A JOINT ACCESS COVENANT SHALL BE REQUIRED.
19. FRESNO METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (FMFCD) FEES

    a) A FMFCD DEVELOPMENT FEE IS REQUIRED FOR REVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING APPLICATIONS FOR PLAN AMENDMENTS, REZONES, SPECIAL PERMITS, SUBDIVISIONS, AND GRADING PLANS. THIS FEE IS BASED ON PROJECT ACREAGE AND MUST BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD IN ORDER FOR THAT AGENCY TO REVIEW PROJECTS AND PROVIDE A NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS. FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE FMFCD AT (559) 456-3292.

    b) FMFCD DRAINAGE FEES ARE DUE, IF REQUIRED, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS AND ARE PAYABLE AT THE RATE IN PLACE AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. UNPAID DRAINAGE FEE OBLIGATIONS THAT WERE UNPAID FOR A PRIOR PROJECT AT THE SITE OF A NEW PROJECT MUST BE SATISFIED BY THE DEVELOPER OF THE NEW PROJECT. DRAINAGE FEES MAY BE PAID AT THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO, OR AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE. THEY MAY ALSO BE PAID DIRECTLY TO FMFCD, AND PROOF OF PAYMENT PROVIDED TO THE CITY, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMITS.

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE REFERENCED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5 DEFINED LOCALLY BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY TIED TO STATIONS P300, P307, P572 AND P725.

ALL DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE REFERENCED TO CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM ZONE 4 GRID NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2017.5, AND ARE EXPRESSED IN US SURVEY FOOT UNITS.

THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR IS 0.99993275 AND THE SITE MAPPING ANGLE IS -0°27'10.26", OTH CALCULATED AT SET CONTROL POINT "1". TO OBTAIN GROUND LEVEL DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00006725, WHICH IS THE INVERSE OF THE SITE COMBINATION FACTOR. TO OBTAIN TRUE NORTH AZIMUTHS, ADD THE MAPPING ANGLE TO THE GRID AZIMUTHS.

BASIS OF ELEVATIONS

ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED USING GEOID MODELING, ARE EXPRESSED IN U.S. SURVEY FEET AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) DEFINED LOCALLY BY CALIFORNIA SPATIAL REFERENCE CENTER (CSRC) CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATIONS (CORS). THIS SURVEY IS TIED TO STATIONS P300, P572 AND P725.

COMBINED FACTORS ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE ELEVATION FACTOR TIMES THE CCS83 SCALE FACTOR. ELEVATION FACTORS WERE COMPUTED USING A VALUE OF 20,906,000 FEET AS THE RADIUS OF CURVATURE OF THE EARTH AND THE GEOID MODEL AT THE STATION. THE GEOID HEIGHT WAS INTERPOLATED FROM THE NGS GEOID128 GEOID MODEL.

CONVERSION TO CITY OF FRESNO DATUM:

	CITY DATUM	NAVD'88	DIFFERENCE
BM 960	290.17'	292.085'	-1.915'

SHIFT FROM NAVD'88 TO CITY DATUM IS -1.915'

CAUTION – NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

1. ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON MAPS PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANY AND FIELD SURFACE EVIDENCE AT THE TIME OF SURVEY AND IS TO BE CONSIDERED AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIESTO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. WHERE A PROPOSED UTILITY CROSSES AN EXISTING UTILITY, IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF SUCH EXISTING UTILITY, EITHER THROUGH POTHOLING OR ALTERNATIVE METHOD. REPORT INFORMATION TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Galloway
9477 N. Fort Washington, Suite 105
Fresno, CA 93730
559.721.5030
GallowayUS.com

MARK WILSON CONSTRUCTION
CENTRAL CA FOOD BANK

4010 E. AMENDOLA DRIVE
FRESNO, CA

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Project No:	MWC0000003
Drawn By:	MNS
Checked By:	JOR
Date:	09/29/2022

SOUTH CANOPY SITE PLAN

C1.2