



REPORT TO COUNCIL

City of Sacramento

915 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814-2604
[www. CityofSacramento.org](http://www.CityofSacramento.org)

CONSENT
 October 9, 2007

Honorable Mayor and
 Members of the City Council

Title: Park Name, Environmental Documents and Master Plan for Shasta
 Community Park

Location/Council District: Shasta Avenue at Bruceville Road / Council District 8

Recommendation: Adopt a **Resolution:** 1) approving the name "Shasta Community Park;" 2) adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Plan for Shasta Community Park; and 3) approving the Shasta Community Park Master Plan.

Contact: J.P. Tindell, Park Planning and Development Manager, 808-1955

Presenters: Not applicable

Department: Parks and Recreation

Division: Park Planning & Development Services

Organization No: 4727

Description/Analysis

Issue: Shasta Community Park is a 19.6-acre community park located on Shasta Avenue at Bruceville Road in South Sacramento. Long-term designs of public facilities are reviewed and approved by City Council. A summary of the Shasta Community Park project history is included as Attachment 1 (page 4) and an area map as Attachment 2 (page 6).

Policy Considerations: Providing parks and recreation facilities is consistent with the City's strategic plan to enhance livability in Sacramento's neighborhoods by expanding park, recreation, and trail facilities throughout the City.

Sufficient opportunities to provide input to this master plan were provided to the community (Policy 2.0 and 13.37 of the *2005-2010 Parks and Recreation Master Plan*). This is part of the Park Development Process for park planning as stated in the *2005-2010 Parks and Recreation Master Plan*.

Committee/Commission Action: The Shasta Community Park name and master plan (Attachment 3, page 7) were reviewed and supported by the Parks and Recreation Commission (PRC) on February 28, 2007. The PRC requested that the jogging trail encompass the entire park, and that the skatepark be labeled separately from the picnic area. The Master Plan was modified accordingly.

Environmental Considerations: The Environmental Services Manager has determined the project, as proposed, will not have a significant impact to the environment; therefore, a Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared. In compliance with Section 15070 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, the applicant has incorporated mandatory mitigation measures into the project plans to avoid identified impacts or to mitigate such impacts to a point where clearly no significant impacts will occur. These mitigation measures address Biological Resources and Cultural Resources. The mitigation measures are listed in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan (Exhibit A). The draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (Attachment 4, page 8) was circulated for a 30-day public review and comment period from August 1, 2007, through August 30, 2007. No comment letters were received during the public review and comment period.

Rationale for Recommendation: The design of master plans is part of the Park Planning process as referenced in the approved *2005-2010 Parks and Recreation Master Plan*.

Financial Considerations: There are no financial considerations for approval of environmental documents or a park master plan. Staff will return to Council to approve a construction contract.

The Neighborhood Park Maintenance Community Facilities District (CFD) was established to reduce reliance on the general fund for neighborhood park maintenance and to preserve the level of maintenance in the parks system. The CFD pays for a portion of the maintenance costs for neighborhood parks. The amount of funding in the CFD depends upon the year the homes in that neighborhood were built and annexed to the CFD; maintenance of parks built before 2002 and all community parks, regional parks, open space, trails and buffer areas are not covered by the CFD. The funding of park maintenance not provided for by the CFD must be supported from other sources.

Development of parks creates an ongoing cost for park maintenance and utilities based on the size of the park. Maintenance staffing for this park development has not been provided for in the Department's approved FY07/08 Operating Budget. Budget augmentations have also not been made to cover water and utility costs associated with development of this park. Total unfunded operating and maintenance impact is \$6,200/acre per year, totaling approximately \$121,520/year. Department staff will be working with Finance to address this funding gap.

Emerging Small Business Development (ESBD): No goods or services are being purchased as a result of this report.

Respectfully Submitted by:


for JAMES L. COMBS
Director, Parks and Recreation

Recommendation Approved:


for RAY KERRIDGE
City Manager

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Attachment 1**Background Information**

Shasta Community Park is a 19.6-acre community park located on Shasta Avenue at Bruceville Road in South Sacramento. Cosumnes River College is on the west side of the park across Bruceville Road; the park has proposed single-family homes on the north and east and proposed apartments to the south.

City staff worked with the Sacramento Public Library, Group 4 (the library's consultant), and Callander Associates (the landscape architecture consultant) to develop the Shasta Community Park Master Plan. The Valley Hi/North Laguna Library will be located on three acres of the community park site. There were three joint public meetings held on September 8, October 13, and October 27, 2006. Through this planning process, the Shasta Community Park Conceptual Plan was developed to determine the location of the library, community center, and park amenities. The Department held a final meeting on February 5, 2007, when the final park master plan was presented to the public for review and comments.

The Shasta Community Park Master Plan includes the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library (20,000 square feet) with an associated drop-off area, a community center (20,000 square feet), and joint-use 156-space parking lot. The park will also include an additional 29-space parking lot for park users, a lighted regulation soccer field, a lighted baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skatepark, tetherball, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walkways, a jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds (based on storybook themes), a large group picnic area with two shade structures, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor reading area, an outdoor area with garden and grass berms which will be able to be used for weddings, pathway lighting, and public artwork.

Development of the park will require that full street frontage improvements (i.e., sidewalk, curb, gutter, street lights, street drainage and one street lane) be constructed on Cotton Lane, Shasta Avenue, and the future road located on the east side of the park. The park staff is currently working with Tim Lewis Communities to jointly plan and develop Cotton Lane in 2008 when the library and phase 1 of the park will also be constructed.

The library, its associated drop off-area, and 78-spaces of the parking lot will begin construction in spring 2008 and will be completed in spring 2009. Phase 1 of the park will include 10 acres of park landscape development and 78 parking spaces. Phase 1 will also include a regulation soccer field, a baseball/softball field, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walking and jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds, a large group picnic area with shade structure, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor reading area, pathway lighting and public artwork. Phase 1 of the park is expected to begin construction in spring 2008 and to be complete at the same time as the library in spring 2009.

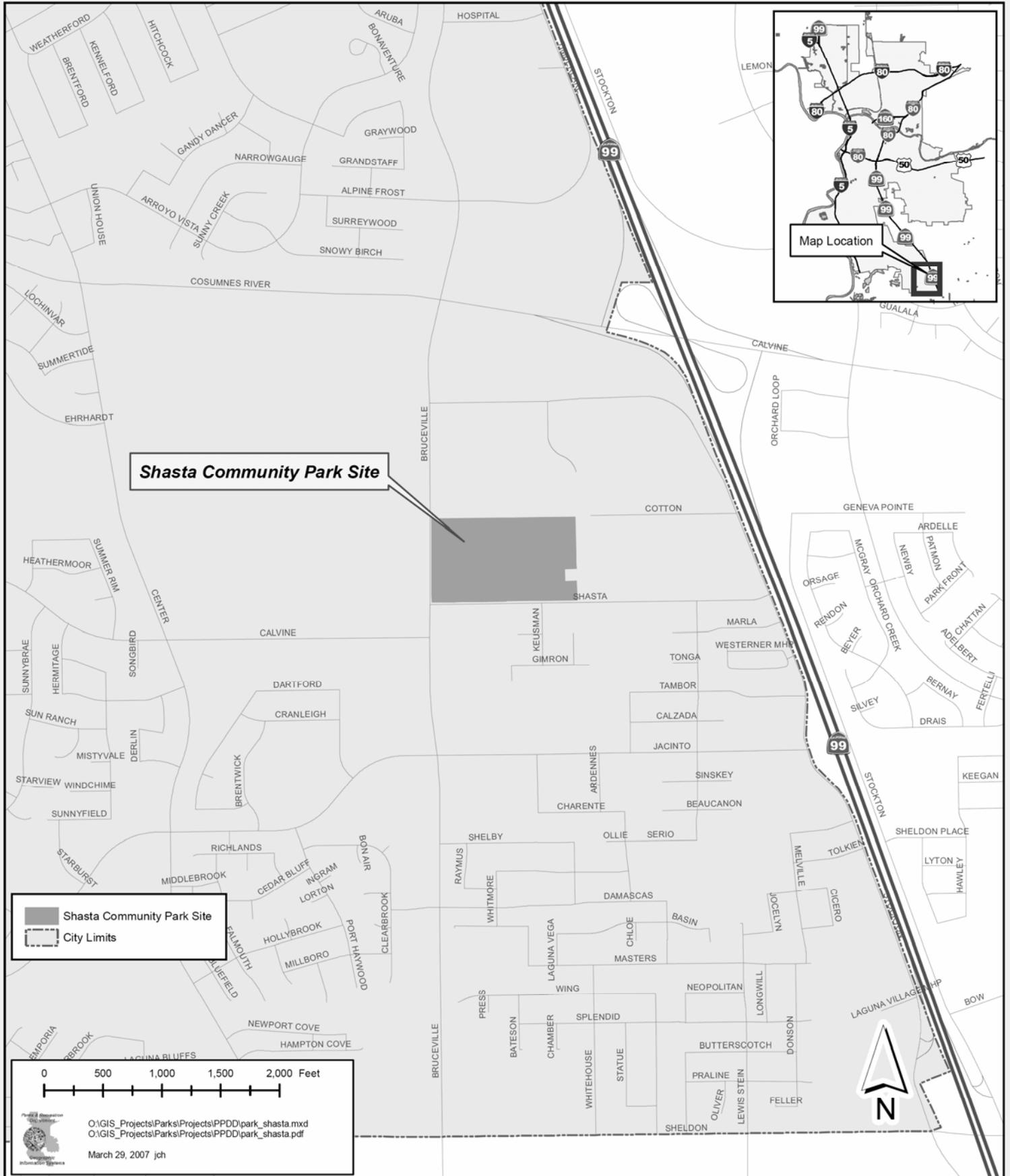
Phase 2 is expected to include a 29-space parking lot specifically for the park, lighting for the soccer field and baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skate park, a tetherball, continuation of the walking and jogging trail, additional shade structures, outdoor wedding area with garden and grass berms, additional pathway lighting and Shasta Avenue street improvements. The community center is expected to be constructed in Phase 3, but no funding or schedule has been identified.

The Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed the Shasta Community Park Master Plan and park name on February 28, 2007. They had the following two comments: to make sure that the jogging trail is continuous around the entire park and that the skatepark is labeled separately from the group picnic area. The Master Plan was modified accordingly.

In order to continue with the development process, the City Council approved an appropriation of \$200,000 of Park Development Impact Fees and authorization for the City Manager to execute a Professional Services Agreement with Callander Associates Landscape Architecture, Inc. for the Shasta Community Park for an amount not to exceed \$202,570 on May 29, 2007. With that agreement, Callander Associates was allowed to continue with preparation of the construction documents. It was determined that they were the most qualified to prepare the construction documents for Shasta Community Park due to their previous experience, which includes the preparation of the Initial Site Utilization Plan for the Valley Hi-North Laguna Library and the Shasta Community Park site for the City of Sacramento General Services Department. Callander Associates also prepared the master plan for Shasta Community Park and is coordinating with the various City Departments and the adjacent developer, Tim Lewis Communities, to plan the Cotton Lane Street improvements along the north side of Shasta Community Park.



City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation Shasta Community Park Site



Master Plan



Key

- 1 Large Picnic, Barbeques, Shade Shelters, Mister/Water Play
- 2 Adventure Play
- 3 Tot Lot
- 4 Horseshoe
- 5 Tetherball
- 6 Baseball Plaza
- 7 Volleyball
- 8 Lighted Tennis Courts
- 9 Basketball Courts with Adjustable Rims
- 10 Skate Park with Plaza/Picnic Area
- 11 Rose Garden Wedding Area with Arbor and Berm Grass Seating
- 12 Landscape Berm, Sound Buffer
- 13 Decorative Sound Wall
- 14 Outdoor Reading Space
- 15 Exercise Station (1 of 3)
- 16 Restrooms
- 17 Field Lights
- 18 Bioswale in Parking Lot
- 19 Native Planting
- 20 Public Art



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEPARTMENT

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

NORTH PERMIT CENTER
2101 ARENA BLVD., SECOND
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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The City of Sacramento, California, a municipal corporation, does hereby prepare, declare, and publish this Negative Declaration for the following described project:

Shasta Community Park (LV42) – The proposed project site is located approximately 1,400 feet west of SR-99 along Bruceville Road between Shasta Avenue and the future extension of Cotton Lane. The project is located in the South Sacramento Community Plan area and in the Jacinto Creek Planning Area and consists of entitlements to construct a public park, a library, and a community center on 20.0± acres in the Limited Commercial Review (C-1-R) and Rural Estates (RE-½) Zones.

The City of Sacramento, Development Services Department, has reviewed the proposed project and on the basis of the whole record before it, has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project, with mitigation measures as identified in the attached Initial Study, will have a significant effect on the environment. This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the lead agency's independent judgment and analysis. An Environmental Impact Report is not required pursuant to the Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Sections 21000, et seq., Public Resources Code of the State of California).

This Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to Title 14, Section 15070 of the California Code of Regulations; the Sacramento Local Environmental Regulations (Resolution 91-892) adopted by the City of Sacramento; and the Sacramento City Code.

A copy of this document and all supporting documentation may be reviewed or obtained at the City of Sacramento, Development Services Department, Planning Division, 2101 Arena Blvd., Sacramento, California 95834.



Environmental Services Manager, City of Sacramento,
California, a municipal corporation

By: _____

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
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**SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
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This Initial Study has been prepared by the Development Services Department, Environmental Planning Services, 2101 Arena Boulevard, Second Floor, Sacramento, pursuant to Title 14, Section 15070 of the California Code of Regulations; the Sacramento Local Environmental Regulations (Resolution 91-892) adopted by the City of Sacramento, and the Sacramento City Code.

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is organized into the following sections:

SECTION I. - BACKGROUND: Provides summary background information about the project name, location, sponsor, when the Initial Study was completed, and a project introduction.

SECTION II. - PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Includes a detailed description of the proposed project.

SECTION III. - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION: Contains the Environmental Checklist form together with a discussion of the checklist questions. The Checklist Form is used to determine the following for the proposed project: 1) "Potentially Significant Impacts" that may not be mitigated with the inclusion of mitigation measures, 2) "Potentially Significant Impacts Unless Mitigated" which could be mitigated with incorporation of mitigation measures, and 3) "Less-than-significant Impacts" which would be less-than-significant and do not require the implementation of mitigation measures.

SECTION IV. - ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: Identifies which environmental factors were determined to have either a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Impacts Unless Mitigated," as indicated in the Environmental Checklist.

SECTION V. - DETERMINATION: Identifies the determination of whether impacts associated with development of the Proposed Project are significant, and what, if any, additional environmental documentation may be required.

ATTACHMENTS:

A – Project Vicinity Map

B – Site Plan

C – Air Quality Modeling Results (URBEMIS)

D – Mitigation Monitoring Plan

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
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SECTION I. BACKGROUNDFile Number, Project Name:

LV42, Shasta Community Park

Project Location:

The subject property consists of 20± gross acres located approximately 1,400 feet west of SR-99 along Bruceville Road between Shasta Avenue and the future extension of Cotton Lane in the South Sacramento Community Plan Area and the Jacinto Creek Planning Area of the City of Sacramento (APNs: 117-0201-001, -002, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -016, -017, and -020).

Contact Information:Project Manager

Dennis Day, Senior Landscape Architect
City of Sacramento, Department of Parks and Recreation
915 I Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 808-7633

Environmental Planner

Micah Fuller, Associate Planner
City of Sacramento, Development Services Department
2101 Arena Blvd, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95834
(916) 808-2222

Introduction

The following Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Sections 15000 *et seq.*). The City of Sacramento is the lead agency for the preparation of this Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Shasta Community Park project (proposed project).

The City of Sacramento, as lead agency, has determined that the appropriate environmental document for the proposed project is a Mitigated Negative Declaration. This environmental document examines project effects which are identified as potentially significant effects on the environment or which may be substantially reduced or avoided by the adoption of revisions or conditions to the design of project specific features. It is believed at this time that the project will not result in potentially significant impacts. Therefore, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is the proposed environmental document for this project.

The City is soliciting views of interested persons and agencies on the content of the environmental information presented in this document. Due to the time limits mandated by state law, your response

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must be sent at the earliest possible date, but no later than the close of the 30-day review period on August 30, 2007.

Please send written responses to:

Micah Fuller, Associate Planner
Development Services Department
Environmental Planning Services
2101 Arena Boulevard, Ste. 200
Sacramento, CA 95834
Fax (916) 566-3968
mfuller@cityofsacramento.org

SECTION II. - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located in the City of Sacramento, approximately 1,400 feet west of SR-99 along Bruceville Road between Shasta Avenue and the future extension of Cotton Lane (please refer to Attachment A, Project Vicinity Map). The site resides in the Jacinto Creek Planning Area (JCPA) and is identified as Sacramento County Assessor Parcel Numbers 117-0201-001, -002, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -016, -017, and -020.

Project Background

City staff worked with the Sacramento Public Library, Group 4 (the library's consultant), and Callander Associates (the landscape architecture consultant) to plan for the Shasta Community Park. There were three joint public meetings held on September 8, October 13, and October 27, 2006. Through this planning process, the Shasta Community Park Conceptual Plan was developed to determine the location of the library, community center, and park amenities. Parks held a final meeting on February 5, 2007, when the final park master plan was presented to the public.

Project Description

The proposed project would be constructed on 20.0± acres. The site is relatively level and consists entirely of disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered ornamental trees located in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the site. The northern portion of the project site consists of vacant land while the southern portion contains single-family units that have been abandoned. The abandoned residences will be used as training buildings for the City Fire Department and removed by the department prior to project development. Accordingly, demolition activities associated with the removal of these units would not be part of the proposed project. Existing non-heritage trees would be removed to accommodate development of the proposed project.

The Shasta Community Park Master Plan includes the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library (20,000 square feet) with associated drop-off area, a community center (20,000 square feet), and joint-use 156-space parking lot. The park will also include an additional 29-space parking lot for park users, a lighted regulation soccer field, a lighted baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skate park, tetherball, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walkways, a jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds based on storybook themes, a large group picnic area with two shade structures, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor wedding area with garden and grass berms, an outdoor reading area, pathway lighting, and public artwork (please refer to Attachment B, Site Plan). Lighted elements of the park would not be in operation past 10:30 pm. Development of the park will require that full street frontage improvements (i.e., sidewalk, curb, gutter, street lights, street drainage and one street lane) be constructed on Cotton Lane, Shasta Avenue, and the future road located on the east side of the park. The park staff is currently working with Tim Lewis Communities to jointly plan and develop Cotton Lane in 2008.

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SECTION III. - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
<p>1. LAND USE</p> <p><i>Would the proposal:</i></p> <p>A) Result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned use of an area?</p>			X
<p>B) Affect agricultural resources or operation (e.g., impacts to soils or farmlands, or impact from incompatible land uses?)</p>			X

Environmental Setting

The General Plan of the City of Sacramento has assigned a land use designation of Public/Quasi-Public-Miscellaneous to the western half of the project site and Parks-Recreation-Open Space to the eastern half of the project site. The project site is located within the Jacinto Creek Planning Area (JCPA) and the South Sacramento Community Plan (SSCP) Area. The SSCP has designated the western half of the site as General Public Facilities and the eastern half of the site as Parks/open Space. The Zoning Code designates a zoning of Limited Commercial Review (C-1-R) for the western half of the project site and Rural Estates (RE-1/2) for the eastern half of the project site (Section 17.20.010).

The northern portion of the project site consists of vacant land while the southern portion contains rural single-family units that have been abandoned. Demolition activities associated with the removal of these units would not be part of the proposed project. There is an active City of Sacramento telecommunications facility on the eastern portion of the property immediately north of one of the abandoned residences. The facility is not proposed for removal. Single-family residential developments are located to the north, south, and east of the project site.

Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this analysis, an impact is considered significant if the project would substantially alter an approved land use plan that would result in a physical change to the environment. Impacts to the physical environment resulting from the proposed project are discussed in subsequent sections of this document.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Question A

The site is bordered by disturbed annual grassland to the north, single-family residential areas and annual grassland to the east, new single-family residences and annual grassland to the south, and Bruceville Road and Cosumnes River College to the west. The project is generally consistent with

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the long-term land use planning for the project site and vicinity as found in the City of Sacramento General Plan, South Sacramento Community Plan, and zoning code. The project site would be planned to facilitate access to surrounding streets and sidewalks, and would be functionally integrated with existing and future development. Accordingly, the project would not divide an existing community, would not conflict with applicable City or community goals or policies, and would be in keeping with the character of current development. As such, impacts associated with these issues would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

In order to be considered as Prime Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance, the site must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the preceding four years, and the soil must meet designated physical and chemical criteria. According to the United States Department of Agriculture definition, Unique Farmland is land other than Prime Farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops. The project site has historically been residential with irrigated pastureland, but there are no records indicating that the land has been used for irrigated farming within the preceding four years. Since the project site does not qualify as Prime Farmland of Statewide Importance or Unique Farmland, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Land Use impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
2. POPULATION AND HOUSING			
<i>Would the proposal:</i>			
A) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly or indirectly (e.g., through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?			X
B) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?			X

Environmental Setting

The project area is located within the South Sacramento Community Plan area, which covers a large area west and east of Highway 99 from Fruitridge Road to Sheldon Road. While vacant land exists in the area, the majority of the area is characterized by new suburban development. According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 data¹, the project site zip code area (95758) has about 47,063 residents, 15,850 total housing units, and an average household size of 2.98 people.

Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this analysis, an impact is considered significant if the project would induce substantial growth that is inconsistent with the approved land use plan for the area or displace existing affordable housing.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Question A

The proposed project does not include expansion or extension of growth not assumed and analyzed in the general plan, JCPA, or SSCP. Parks are not generally considered growth inducing, rather growth accommodating. Accordingly, the project is anticipated to have a *less-than-significant impact* on population and housing.

Question B

The majority of the project site is vacant, but there are existing abandoned rural residences located along the southern portion of the site. Removal of these abandoned units would not be part of the proposed project and the project would not displace affordable housing; therefore, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau website, <http://factfinder.census.gov>, Accessed December 28, 2006.

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Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Population and Housing impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
3. <u>SEISMICITY, SOILS, AND GEOLOGY</u>			
<i>Would the proposal result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:</i>			
A) Seismic hazards?			X
B) Erosion, changes in topography or unstable soil conditions?			X
C) Subsidence of land (groundwater pumping or dewatering)?			X
D) Unique geologic or physical features?			X

Environmental Setting

Topography

The City of Sacramento is located in the flat surface of the Great Valley geomorphic province of California. The Great Valley is an alluvial plain approximately 50 miles wide and 400 miles long in the central portion of California. Its northern part is the Sacramento Valley drained by the Sacramento River, and its southern part is the San Joaquin Valley drained by the San Joaquin River.

Geology

The geology of the Great Valley is typified by thick sequences of alluvial sediments derived primarily from erosion of the mountains of the Sierra Nevada Range to the east, and to a lesser extent, erosion of the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range to the north. These sediments were transported downstream and subsequently laid down as a river channel and floodplain deposits and alluvial fans.

Seismicity

The Sacramento General Plan Update (SGPU) Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) identifies the City of Sacramento as being subject to potential damage from earthquake ground shaking at a maximum intensity of VII of the Modified Mercalli scale (1987 SGPU DEIR, T-16). No active or potentially active faults are known to cross within close proximity to the project site.

Soils

The April 1993 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) *Soil Survey of Sacramento County, California* indicates the near-surface soils on the subject property are Unit 217 "San-Joaquin-Galt complex, leveled, 0 to 1 percent slopes." Typically, the San Joaquin soils have a surface layer that is strong brown silt where the Galt soil is covered with a pale brown silt loam.

Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this analysis, an impact is considered significant if it allows a project to be built

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that will either introduce geologic or seismic hazards by allowing the construction of the project on such a site without protection against those hazards.

Answers to Checklist Questions**Question A**

Because no active or potentially active faults are known in the project area, the proposed project would not be subject to the rupture of a known earthquake fault. However, the SGPU determined that an earthquake of Intensity VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale is a potential event due to the seismicity of the region. Such an event would cause alarm and moderate structural damage could be expected. People and property on the site could be subject to seismic hazards, such as groundshaking, liquefaction, and settlement, which could result in damage or failure of components of the proposed project. This seismic activity could disrupt utility service due to damage or destruction of infrastructure, resulting in unsanitary conditions, possible fires, or explosion from damaged natural gas lines.

The City is located in Zone 3 of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) Seismic Risk Map; therefore, the City requires that all new structures be designed and constructed consistent with the UBC's Zone 3 requirements. In addition, compliance with the California Uniform Building Code (CUBC) (Title 24) would minimize the potential for adverse effects on people and property due to seismic activity by requiring the use of earthquake protection standards in construction. Prior to construction, the project applicant must demonstrate to the City that the site, infrastructure, and building designs for the proposed project comply with all required regulations and standards pertaining to seismic hazards, including the inclusion of the recommendations from any geotechnical study.

Implementation of applicable regulations, codes, and standard engineering practices would mitigate potential constraints on development of the proposed project site. Impacts due to seismic activity would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

Potential issues with bearing capacity and soil expansion could exist on the project site. If needed, engineered fills composed of on-site soils would be capable of supporting development, provided prudent geotechnical engineering recommendations are followed during construction. Compliance with regulatory building requirements would ensure adherence to appropriate construction standards; therefore, the impact is considered *less than significant*.

Question C

According to the SGPU DEIR, no significant subsidence of land has occurred within the City of Sacramento (T-13). State regulations and standards related to geotechnical considerations are reflected in the Sacramento City Code. Construction and design would be required to comply with the latest City-adopted code at the time of construction, including the Uniform Building Code. The code would require construction and design of buildings to meet standards that would reduce risks associated with subsidence or liquefaction. In addition, the proposed project does not include below-grade features that would require extensive excavation; therefore, construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to require groundwater pumping or dewatering. However, in the event that dewatering activities are required, a short-term change could occur in the quantity of groundwater and/or direction of rate of flow, as well as the quality of the groundwater. Any dewatering activities

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associated with the proposed project must comply with requirements established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) to ensure that such activities would not result in substantial changes in groundwater flow or quality. Compliance with CVRWQCB requirements would ensure a *less than significant*.

Question D

No unique geologic features exist in close proximity to the project. Accordingly, impacts associated with unique geologic or physical features would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Seismicity, Soils, and Geology impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
4. <u>WATER</u> <i>Would the proposal result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:</i>			
A) Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?			X
B) Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?			X
C) Discharge into surface waters or other alteration of surface water quality (e.g., temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity)?			X
D) Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements?			X
E) Change in the quantity of groundwaters, either through direct additions or withdrawal, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations or through substantial loss of groundwater recharge capability?			X
F) Altered direction or rate of flow of groundwater?			X
G) Impacts to groundwater quality?			X

Environmental Setting*Surface/Groundwater*

The aquifer system underlying the City is part of the larger Central Valley groundwater basin. The Sacramento, American, and Cosumnes Rivers are the main surface water tributaries that drain much of Sacramento and recharge the aquifer system. Jacinto Creek is over 0.5 miles from the project site. There is no surface water on or adjacent to the project site.

Water Quality

The City's municipal water is received from the American and Sacramento Rivers. The water quality of the American River is considered very good. The Sacramento River water is generally considered to be of good quality, although higher sediment loads and extensive irrigated agriculture upstream of Sacramento tends to degrade the water quality. During the spring and fall, irrigation tailwaters are discharged into drainage canals that flow to the river. In the winter, runoff flows over these same areas. In both instances, flows are highly turbid and introduce large amounts of herbicides and pesticides into the drainage canals, particularly rice field herbicides in May and June. The aesthetic quality of the river is changed from relatively clear to turbid from irrigation discharges.

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Water quality of the drainage tributaries is also affected by other pollutants, such as runoff from urban storm drains and illegal dumping at creeks and drainageways (SGPU DEIR, W-11). To maintain high quality, and reduce sedimentation and erosion into the tributaries, the SGPU DEIR includes a number of precautionary construction measures. These measures include: minimizing surface disturbance as much as possible; placing mulch and reseeding/revegetating disturbed areas; enforcing strict on-site soil handling rules; collection and removal of pollutants such as petroleum products from the job site; maintaining riparian vegetation to the maximum extent feasible; using appropriate sanitation to avoid bacterial and nutrient contamination; and preparation of a spill prevention plan in the event of an accidental materials spill (SGPU DEIR, W-16, 17).

Flooding

Prior to the early 1900's, flooding occurred regularly in the Sacramento Valley (SGPU DEIR, W-3). Natural levees had developed along the creeks and rivers, but winter storms regularly caused overtopping of the banks, and resultant spreading of floodwaters across broad areas of the valley. Sacramento now has an extensive system of man-made levees and floodways that protect most of the City from flooding. According to the February 18, 2005 Federal Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the proposed project is located in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) unshaded Flood Zone X. This zone is used to designate areas determined to be outside of the 500-year floodplain.²

Regulatory Setting

The City of Sacramento has obtained a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Water Act (CWA). The NPDES permit system was established in the CWA to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the U.S. Each NPDES permit contains limits on allowable concentrations and mass emissions of pollutants contained in discharges. Sections 401 and 402 of the CWA contain general requirements regarding NPDES permits.

The CWA was amended in 1987 to require NPDES permits for non-point sources (i.e., stormwater) pollutants in discharges. Stormwater sources are diffuse and originate over a wide area rather than from a definable point. The goal of NPDES stormwater regulations is to improve the quality of stormwater discharged to receiving waters to the "maximum extent practicable" through the use of structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs are approved by the Department of Utilities before beginning construction (the BMP document is available from the Department of Utilities, Engineering Services Division, 1395 35th Avenue, Sacramento, CA).

The City of Sacramento has a Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance (Title 15). This ordinance requires the applicant to prepare the following: erosion and sediment control plans for construction and post construction; preliminary and final grading plans; and plans to control urban runoff pollution during construction.

Standards of Significance

Surface/Ground Water. An impact is considered significant if the proposed project would substantially degrade water quality and/or violate any water quality objectives set by the State Water Resources Control Board.

² FEMA, *Federal Insurance Rate Map: City of Sacramento, California*, Panel 15 of 30, February 18, 2005.

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Flooding. Substantially increase exposure of people and/or property to the risk of injury and damage in the event of a 100-year flood.

Answers to Checklist Questions**Question A**

The proposed project site is level and would be developed with both landscaped areas and impervious surfaces. Development of impervious surfaces would increase runoff and absorption rates near those surfaces; however, features such as bioswales would be integrated into project design to help manage runoff. Since the proposed project would be required to connect to the City's storm drain system to the satisfaction of the Department of Utilities, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

The proposed project is located in Zone X. FEMA does not have building regulations for development in areas designated Zone X and would not require mandatory flood insurance for structures in Zone X. Because the project site would be located in a low-risk flood zone, impacts associated with water related hazards would be considered *less than significant*.

Questions C and D

Runoff from the project site could affect water quality. Fuel, oil, grease, solvents, concrete wash, and other chemicals and wastes used in construction activities have the potential of creating toxic problems if allowed to enter waterways. Construction activities would include trenching for utilities, grading, construction of the buildings, and paving of the streets, sidewalks, and driveways. These activities could potentially cause the release of sediments or materials into waterways. The degree of construction related impacts to water quality is partially determined by the duration of the various construction activities, timing of construction, and rainfall distribution. The proposed project would be required to comply with the City of Sacramento Code, Ordinance 15.88.250, Erosion and Sediment Control, effectively minimizing any potential runoff.

The proposed project is greater than one acre and would have to comply with the NPDES and obtain a General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. The NPDES permit requires the applicant to file a Notice of Intent and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to construction. Post-construction stormwater quality control measures would be incorporated into the development to minimize the increase of urban runoff pollution caused by development of the area. In addition, the developer/builder would be required to employ BMPs before, during, and after construction. Compliance with BMP provisions would ensure that development and use of the site would result in a less-than-significant impact to surface waters and surface water quality. The project would also be required to comply with RWQCB permit requirements to ensure that groundwater is not impacted. Compliance with regulatory requirements would reduce these impacts to a *less-than-significant* level.

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Questions E-G

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment completed by Wallace-Kuhl and Associates, Inc. indicated that groundwater in the site vicinity has historically ranged from approximately 41 to 91 feet below ground level.³ Since the groundwater levels are well below anticipated construction excavation depths, it is unlikely groundwater would be encountered during construction. However, groundwater levels can be temporarily affected by nearby agricultural groundwater pumping, time of year, and stage fluctuations of nearby creeks, drainage canals, and the Sacramento River. If groundwater is encountered and must be withdrawn, the developer would be required to follow the Regional Water Quality Control Board's standards and requirements, which include testing the groundwater for contamination. Testing the groundwater ensures that contaminated groundwater is not discharged to surface water.

Development of the project would not intercept an aquifer and would not result in substantial loss of groundwater recharge capability. While development would include impermeable surfaces, the project site would also include pervious surfaces. Due to the estimated depth of groundwater, absence of an aquifer, and relatively small loss of groundwater recharge capability, issues associated with these impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Water resources impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

³ Wallace-Kuhl and Associates, Inc., *Environmental Site Assessment: Shasta Community Park*, June 26, 2007, WKA No. 7667.01, p. 9.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
5. AIR QUALITY			
<i>Would the proposal:</i>			
A) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X
B) Exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutants?			X
C) Alter air movement, moisture, or temperature, or cause any change in climate?			X
D) Create objectionable odors?			X

Environmental Setting

The project area lies within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The climate of the SVAB is Mediterranean in character, with mild, rainy winter weather from November through March and warm to hot, dry weather from May through September. The SVAB is subject to eight unique wind patterns. The predominant annual and summer wind pattern is the full sea breeze, commonly referred to as Delta breezes. Wind direction in the SVAB is influenced by the predominant wind flow pattern associated with the season.

The mountains surrounding the Sacramento Valley (Valley) create a barrier to airflow, which can trap air pollutants in the Valley when meteorological conditions are right. The highest frequency of air stagnation occurs in the autumn and early winter when large high-pressure cells lie over the Valley. The lack of surface wind during these periods and the reduced vertical flow caused by less surface heating reduces the influx of outside air and allows air pollutants to become concentrated in a stable volume of air. The surface concentrations of pollutants are highest when these conditions are combined with smoke from agricultural burning or when temperature inversions trap cool air, fog, and pollutants near the ground.

The ozone season (May through October) in the Sacramento Valley is characterized by stagnant air or light winds with the delta sea breeze arriving in the afternoon out of the southwest. Usually the evening breeze transports the airborne pollutants to the north out of the Valley. During about half of the days from July to September, however, a phenomenon called the "Schultz Eddy" prevents this from occurring. Instead of allowing for the prevailing wind patterns to move north carrying the pollutants out of the Valley, the Schultz Eddy causes the wind pattern to circle back south. Essentially, this phenomenon causes the air pollutants to be blown south toward the Sacramento area. This phenomenon's effect exacerbates the pollution levels in the area and increases the likelihood of violating federal or state standards.

Table Air-1 summarizes emission sources that influence air quality in the Sacramento region. These

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sources are divided into stationary, area-wide, mobile, and natural sources.

Source Category	ROG	CO	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
STATIONARY SOURCES						
Fuel Combustion	0.58	3.02	3.16	0.05	0.93	0.91
Waste Disposal	0.24	0.14	0.04	-	0.01	0.01
Cleaning and Surface Coatings	5.39	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Production and Marketing	4.21	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Processes	0.90	0.52	0.29	0.03	1.22	0.60
Total Stationary Sources	11.31	3.68	3.49	0.08	2.16	1.52
AREA-WIDE SOURCES						
Solvent Evaporation	13.17	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Miscellaneous Processes	4.18	41.00	3.18	0.16	38.71	11.91
Total Area-Wide Sources	17.36	41.00	3.18	0.16	38.72	11.92
MOBILE SOURCES						
On-Road Vehicles	27.39	255.62	51.79	0.48	1.76	1.21
Other Mobile	10.76	89.16	24.85	0.54	1.75	1.55
Total Mobile Sources	38.15	344.78	76.64	1.02	3.51	2.76
NATURAL SOURCES						
Total Natural Sources	10.18	0.18	0.01	-	0.02	0.02
GRAND TOTAL	77.00	389.64	83.31	1.27	44.41	16.22

Source: California Air Resources Board. www.arb.ca.gov/app/emsmv/emssumcat_query Accessed 6/16/06.

Both federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) have been established, with the California AAQS (CAAQS) being more stringent than federal AAQS. While federal and State standards are set to protect public health, adverse health effects still result from air pollution. Table Air-2 summarizes attainment status for Sacramento County with regards to the CAAQS.

Pollutant	Primary Standard	Status
Ozone (O₃) –		
1 hour	0.09 ppm	Serious Nonattainment
8 hour	0.07 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO) –		
1 hour	20 ppm	Attainment
8 hour	9 ppm	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) –		
1 hour	0.25 ppm	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) –		
24 Hour	0.04 ppm	Attainment
1 Hour	0.25 ppm	Attainment
Inhalable Particulate (PM₁₀)		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³	Nontainment
24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	
Inhalable Particulate (PM_{2.5})		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Nonattainment

Source: SMAQMD website – www.airquality.org/aqdata/attainmentstat.shtml Accessed June 1, 2006.
ppm = parts per million
µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

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Regulatory Setting

The project site is in Sacramento County, under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). The SMAQMD is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and State laws. All projects are subject to SMAQMD rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction. Specific rules that may apply include, but are not limited to:

Rule 201 – General Permit Requirements: Requires any project that includes the use of certain equipment capable of releasing emission to the atmosphere as part of project operation to obtain a permit from the SMAQMD prior to operation of the equipment. The applicant, developer, or operator of a project that includes an emergency generator, boiler, or heater should contact the SMAQMD to determine if a permit is required. Portable construction equipment with an internal combustion engine over 50 horsepower are required to have a SMAQMD permit or a CARB portable equipment registration.

Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust: Requires a person to take every reasonable precaution not to cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from being airborne beyond the property line from which the emission originates, from construction, handling or storage activity, or any wrecking, excavation, grading, clearing of land or solid waste disposal operation.

Rule 442 – Architectural Coatings: Sets VOC limits for coatings that are applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances. The rule also specifies storage and cleanup requirements for these coatings.

Rule 460 – Adhesives and Sealants: Limits VOC from the application of products used for bonding two surfaces. Also regulates the storage and disposal of solvents associated with such applications.

Rule 401 – Ringelmann Chart: Prohibits individuals from discharging into the atmosphere from any single source of emissions whatsoever any air contaminant whose opacity exceeds certain specified limits.

Standards of Significance

Ozone and Particulate Matter. A short-term increase from construction activities of the ozone precursor nitrogen oxides (NO_x) above 85 pounds per day would result in a significant impact. A long-term increase from operational activities for either ozone precursors nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or reactive organic gases (ROG) above 65 lbs per day would result in a significant impact. For PM₁₀, a project would have a significant impact if it would emit pollutants at a level equal to or greater than five percent of the CAAQS if there were an existing or projected violation; however, if a project is below the ROG and NO_x thresholds, it can be assumed that the project is below the PM₁₀ threshold as well.

Carbon Monoxide. The pollutant of concern for sensitive receptors is carbon monoxide (CO). Motor vehicle emissions are the dominant source of CO in Sacramento County (SMAQMD, 1994). For purposes of environmental analysis, sensitive receptor locations generally include parks, sidewalks, transit stops, hospitals, rest homes, schools, playgrounds, and residences. Carbon monoxide concentrations are considered significant if they exceed the 1-hour state ambient air quality standard of 20.0 parts per million (ppm) or the 8-hour state ambient standard of 9.0 ppm.

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Answers to Checklist Questions

Question A

Since ozone has significant adverse health and environmental effects, it is important to consider ozone precursors ROG and NO_x when addressing project development impacts. The SMAQMD has not developed a threshold of significance for ROG associated with construction activities because the main source of ROG during construction, architectural coatings, can be effectively regulated by SMAQMD Rule 442, Architectural Coatings. Although some district measures address NO_x emissions from heavy-duty diesel construction equipment, the SMAQMD has also implemented a construction threshold for NO_x of 85 pounds per day. Following SMAQMD's recommended methodology and assumptions, construction and operational emissions were modeled for the proposed project. The results are displayed in Table Air-3 (modeling output is included in Attachment C, Air Quality Modeling Results (URBEMIS)).

TABLE AIR-3						
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS (PEAK POUNDS PER DAY)						
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀ Total	
					Exhaust	Dust
Construction Phase						
Total Construction	9.19	59.90	67.70	0.00	2.32	50.00
Exceeds SMAQMD Threshold?	-	NO	-	-	-	-
Operational Phase						
Mobile Emissions	11.29	17.85	135.35	0.07	11.69	
Area Source Emissions	0.29	0.19	0.16	0.00	0.00	
Total Operational Emissions	11.58	18.04	135.51	0.07	11.69	
Exceeds SMAQMD Threshold?	NO	NO	-	-	-	
Source: URBEMIS 2002 version 8.7						

Particulate matter (PM) is inclusive of both PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, with PM_{2.5} generally referred to as fine particulate matter and PM₁₀ referred to as coarse particulate matter. Since PM_{2.5} is a subset of PM₁₀, discussions regarding PM₁₀ often implicitly include both particulate sizes. In fact, the URBEMIS 2002 model reports particulate matter only as PM₁₀. While PM₁₀ would be generated during construction of the proposed project, PM_{2.5} would compose a percentage of PM₁₀ emissions. Particulate emissions during construction would come from excavation, grading, other earth-moving activities, construction equipment exhaust, and from vehicle exhaust produced by workers driving to and from the project site. As shown in the table above, mass emission levels of particulate matter could reach a maximum of 52.32 pounds per day during construction (the majority of emissions being fugitive dust).

As shown in the table above, operation of the proposed project would generate approximately 11.69 pounds per day of PM₁₀ (this includes PM_{2.5}). Natural gas combustion, tire wear particulates, brake wear particulates, road particulate matter, and vehicle exhaust would all constitute a portion of the reported PM₁₀. In addition, operational activities associated with various uses in the proposed project would generate ozone precursors ROG and NO_x. The majority of precursor emissions would be generated by vehicle trips associated with people visiting the proposed project and landscaping maintenance. Smaller sources of precursors would be generated by fuel-burning equipment (such as that used for heating and cooling of buildings) and by various architectural coatings (such as paints). As identified in the table above, emissions of ROG and NO_x would be below the SMAQMD threshold of significance for operational emissions. Accordingly, issues associated with violations of AAQS

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would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

The proposed project is located in an increasingly urban environment; therefore, future visitors would be exposed to pollution common to urban areas. The main sources of pollution near the project site are Bruceville Road and Highway 99. While project visitors would be exposed to pollution from nearby on-road sources, the project would not permanently introduce new sensitive receptors, such as residences, into the area. Since a park is not considered a sensitive use and sensitive receptors would not be permanently introduced into the area, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question C

The area around the proposed project site is relatively flat, with the changes in topography caused primarily by water features. The existing built environment consists of abandoned single-family rural residences. Significant changes in air movement can result from the construction of tall or large-mass structures. Construction of buildings that result in the shading of adjoining buildings or parcels for a significant part of the day can result in temperature changes in the project vicinity. Temperature and moisture changes can also result from the construction of structures that emit large quantities of air that is significantly different in temperature and/or humidity than the surrounding environment. The project would not develop structures tall enough to significantly affect air movement and temperature surrounding the proposed project site. Accordingly, impacts to air movement, moisture, temperature, and climate change would be considered *less than significant*.

Question D

Construction equipment, materials, and activities could emit odors perceptible to residents near the project. While construction odors are not generally considered offensive, any construction-related odors would be localized to the immediate vicinity and would be temporary. Activities associated with the operation of the proposed project would entail odors generally attributed to parks. Odors emanating from parks are not generally considered offensive. Accordingly, odor impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Air quality impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
6. <u>TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION</u>			
<i>Would the proposal result in:</i>			
A) Increased vehicle trips or traffic congestion?			X
B) Hazards to safety from design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X
C) Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses?			X
D) Insufficient parking capacity on-site or off-site?			X
E) Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists?			X
F) Conflicts with adopted policies supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?			X
G) Rail, waterborne or air traffic impacts?			X

Environmental Setting*Roads*

The project site is located approximately 1,400 ft west of SR99 along Bruceville Road between the future extension of Cotton Lane to the north and Shasta Avenue to the south. Cotton Lane is a dead end local road serving existing rural residences. Shasta Avenue is a two-lane collector between SR99 and Bruceville Road serving existing and new residential developments.

Public Transportation

The Sacramento Regional Transit District (RT) operates 97 bus routes and 36.87 miles of light rail covering a 418 square-mile service area. Buses and light rail run 365 days a year using 76 light rail vehicles, 254 buses powered by compressed natural gas (CNG), and 17 shuttle vans. Buses operate daily from 5 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 to 75 minutes, depending on the route. Light rail trains begin operation at 4:30 a.m. with service every 15 minutes during the day and every 30 minutes in the evening. The Blue Line trains run until 1 a.m. and the Gold Line to Folsom runs until 7 p.m. Bus route 56 serves Bruceville Road near the proposed project site and provides a direct connection to the Meadowview light rail line. Light rail service south of Meadowview Station is planned under phase 2 of the light rail extension between Meadowview and Cosumnes River College.

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Bikeways

On-street bike lanes exist along Bruceville Road and an off-street bikeway exists along Jacinto Creek through the Laguna Vega South Subdivision and Laguna Creek.

Parking

Parking is currently allowed on the shoulders of Shasta Avenue; however, off-street parking is provided at all existing residences.

Standards of Significance

The following have been established for assessing the impacts of proposed projects on transportation facilities.

Roadways:

- (1). An impact is considered significant for roadways when the project causes the facility to degrade from LOS C or better to LOS D or worse.
- (2). For facilities that are already worse than LOS C without the project, an impact is also considered significant if the project increases the v/c ratio by 0.02 or more on a roadway.

Signalized and unsignalized Intersections:

- (1). An impact to the intersections is considered significant if the Project causes the LOS of the intersections to degrade from LOS C or better to LOS D or worse.
- (2). For intersections that are already operating at LOS D, E, or F without the Project, an impact is significant if the implementation of the Project increases the average delay by 5 seconds or more at an intersection.

Transit Facilities:

An impact is considered significant if the implementation of the project will cause one or more of the following:

- (1). The project-generated ridership, when added to the existing or future ridership, exceeds existing and/or planned system capacity. Capacity is defined as the total number of passengers the system of buses and light rail vehicles can carry during the peak hours of operation.
- (2). Adversely affect the transit system operations or facilities in a way that discourages ridership (e.g., removes shelter, reduces park and ride).

Bicycle Facilities:

An impact is considered significant if the implementation of the project will cause one or more of the following:

- (1). eliminate or adversely affect an existing bikeway facility in a way that discourages the bikeway use;
- (2). interfere with the implementation of a proposed bikeway;

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- (3). result in unsafe conditions for bicyclists, including unsafe bicycle/pedestrian or bicycle/motor vehicle conflicts.

Pedestrian Facilities: An impact is considered significant if the project will adversely affect the existing pedestrian facility or will result in unsafe conditions for pedestrians, including unsafe pedestrian/bicycle or pedestrian/motor vehicle conflicts.

Parking Facilities A significant impact to parking would occur if the anticipated parking demand of the Project exceeds the available or planned parking supply for typical day conditions. However, the impact would not be significant if the Project is consistent with the parking requirements stipulated in the City Code.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Question A

The proposed land use is consistent with the existing land use designation in the General Plan, SSCP, and JCPA. Traffic impacts resulting from the development of the proposed project were analyzed in the SGPU and JCPA DEIRs. Mitigation measures were adopted to reduce traffic impacts resulting from buildout of the JCPA and adjacent development. While the proposed project would generate additional vehicle trips on the network, the volume generated would not be anticipated to cause traffic congestion. The planned improvements in the project area would further minimize any potential impact the proposed project would have on nearby transit infrastructure.

Construction of the proposed project would generate short-term increases in vehicle trips from construction workers, vehicles, and materials deliveries. The primary impacts from construction truck traffic would include temporary and intermittent reduction of roadway capacities due to slower movements and larger turning radii of trucks, as well as traffic-related effects such as noise and vibration. Construction activities would be temporary, intermittent, and have a minimal impact on surrounding traffic flows; accordingly, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

The internal circulation has been designed to meet City standards, thereby reducing possible road hazards. Public improvements within and adjacent to the project site would be designed in accordance with the City of Sacramento standards and subject to review and approval by the Development Engineering division. Hazards to safety are not identifiable in current plans and would not be anticipated to occur at time of development; therefore, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question C

Existing and proposed road infrastructure provides adequate emergency access to the project site. The proposed project would include two vehicular access points and would be designed to provide emergency ingress and egress for the site. The project site would be designed to appropriate

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standards with approval from the City of Sacramento's Department of Transportation and Fire Department. Impacts to emergency access would be considered *less than significant*.

Question D

The proposed project would provide 185 on-site, off-street parking spaces in two separate parking lots. Since the proposed parking would meet minimum City requirements, impacts to parking capacity would be considered *less than significant*.

Question E

The proposed project would be designed with internal access and travel routes for pedestrians and bicyclists. The proposed project would facilitate pedestrian and bicycling uses and would not construct barriers to such travel methods. The impact is considered *less than significant*.

Questions F and G

Regional Transit Route 56, with a direct connection to Meadowview light rail station, is within ½ mile of the proposed project. Development of the project has the potential to contribute to existing and future ridership on the RT network and support alternative transportation, but is not expected to exceed the planned system capacity. The development would not conflict with alternative transportation policies. As such, impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Transportation impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
7. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
<i>Would the proposal result in impacts to:</i>			
A) Endangered, threatened or rare species or their habitats (including, but not limited to plants, fish, insects, animals and birds)?		X	
B) Locally designated species (e.g., heritage or City street trees)?			X
C) Wetland habitat (e.g., marsh, riparian and vernal pool)?			X

Environmental Setting

On June 4, 2007, Foothill Associates conducted a preliminary analysis of the Shasta Community Park site. The purpose of this analysis was to determine whether any special-status plant or wildlife species or sensitive habitats, such as wetlands, were located on the parcels. It was noted that the site consisted entirely of disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered ornamental trees located in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the site. Ornamental trees on the site included white birch trees (*Betula* sp.), mulberry (*Morus alba*), fruit trees (*Prunus* sp.), and eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.). It was observed that the site had been repeatedly tilled and leveled; consequently, any significant topography that could support significant ponding of water had been removed. Based on these observations, it was reported that there were no waters of the U.S. or other wetland features on the site that would be expected to be subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction.

Special Status Species Evaluation

The special status species evaluation considers those species identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as Species of Concern by USFWS or Species of Special Concern by CDFG. Species considered to be "special animals" or "fully protected" by the CDFG or rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) were also included in the evaluation.

Regulatory Setting

The following city, State, and federal statutes pertain to the proposed project:

- National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321 et seq.)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531-1543)
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251-1376)

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- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401 et seq.)
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC 661-666)
- Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (May 24, 1977)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711)
- California Environmental Quality Act (PRC 21000 et seq.)
- California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code 2050 et seq.)
- Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900-1913)
- City of Sacramento Heritage Tree Ordinance (SCC Section 12.64.10-12.64.70)
- City of Sacramento Street Tree Ordinance (SCC Section 12.56.10-12.56.170)

Standards of Significance

For purposes of this environmental document, an impact would be significant if any of the following conditions or potential thereof, would result with implementation of the proposed project:

- Creation of a potential health hazard, or use, production or disposal of materials that would pose a hazard to plant or animal populations in the area affected;
- Substantial degradation of the quality of the environment, reduction of the habitat, reduction of population below self-sustaining levels of threatened or endangered species of plant or animal;
- Affect other species of special concern to agencies or natural resource organizations (such as regulatory waters and wetlands); or
- Violate the Heritage Tree Ordinance (City Code #12.64).

Answers to Checklist Questions**Question A***Plants*

No special status plant species were observed at the site during the field survey.

Birds

The site is generally composed of disturbed annual grassland. Biological constraints on the 20-acre site include potential Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) foraging habitat. Swainson's hawk is a tree-nesting species known to nest in the area. Active Swainson's nesting activity has been documented within approximately two to three miles of the study area during the 2002 breeding season. A search of the CNDDB database identified nesting activity approximately 3,300 feet from the project site. Trees on the site are most likely not large enough to support nesting raptors and there is no historical evidence, such as old nests, that would suggest that raptors have previously nested on the site.⁴

The CDFG has provided guidance for mitigation of impacts associated with the conversion of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat in the *Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk (Buteo Swainsoni) in the Central Valley*. Based on this guidance document, because the project site contains over 5 acres of open grassland and because the nearest Swainson's hawk nest is located within 10 miles of the site, the project site is considered potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk. The City of Sacramento requires mitigation for impacts to Swainson's hawk foraging habitat within ten miles of an active nest. According to the project parcel

⁴ Letter from Foothill Associates biologist dated June 11, 2007.

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map, the project site is divided into the following:

Open Grassland

APN 117-0201-001 = 2.37 acres

APN 117-0201-002 = 4.54 acres

APN 117-0201-016 = 4.08 acres

APN 117-0201-017 = 2.80 acres

Total: 13.79 acres

Residential Property

APN 117-0201-006 = 0.97 acres

APN 117-0201-009 = 0.46 acres

APN 117-0201-008 = 0.52 acres

APN 117-0201-007 = 0.46 acres

APN 117-0201-021 = 0.05 acres

APN 117-0201-020 = 1.63 acres

Total: 3.106 acres

Citizen's Utility Property

APN 117-0201-018 = 0.23 acres

Right-of-Way for Bruceville Road

APNs 117-0201-010 and 117-0201-011 = 2.874 acres

Open grassland accounts for 13.79 acres of the project site; therefore, the loss of this Swainson's hawk foraging habitat is considered a *potentially significant impact* unless mitigated.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Bio-1

The applicant/developer/contractor shall submit to the City of Sacramento, Department of Development Services and Site Conditions Unit, verification from the California Department of Fish and Game that the applicant has satisfied DFG requirements for mitigation of loss of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat, currently estimated at 13.79 acres. The project applicant shall purchase compensatory Swainson's hawk foraging habitat at a ratio acceptable to DFG from an approved mitigation bank or develop other arrangements acceptable to the DFG prior to building/grading permits being issued.

Question B

The project site was surveyed by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist on June 4, 2007. A total of 20 trees, comprised of 5 eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus globulus*), 2 hackberry trees (*Celtis occidentalis*), 2 fruit trees (*Prunus* sp.), 3 white birch trees (*Betula* sp.), 2 mulberry trees (*Morus alba*), 1 walnut (*Juglans californica*), 1 willow (*Salix* sp.), 1 white fir (*Aibes concolor*), 1 carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), 1 fig tree (*Ficus carica*), and 1 ornamental pine (*Pinus* sp.) occur within the site. A few ornamental trees, primarily London plane trees, eucalyptus trees, and coastal redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), are also located within the fence line of a City facility and were not included in the survey. The majority of the inventoried trees are located in the

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southwestern corner of the site or associated with an abandoned residence on the eastern boundary of the site. Most of the trees are exotic, ornamental species that were planted in association with existing or recently removed structures. In general, the majority of trees that occur on the site are in poor health (12 of 20 total trees). Many of the ornamental trees are almost dead due to water stress since they are no longer being irrigated. Four of the trees were rated as fair or better for both health and structure. Fifteen of the trees on the site were rated as worse than fair for either health, structure, or both. Based on the size of the trees and the fact that they are ornamental planted species, the inventoried trees on the site are not subject to the City of Sacramento Heritage Tree Ordinance.⁵ Since the removal of "Heritage Trees" is not proposed, impacts to locally designated species would be considered *less than significant*.

Question C

According to a June 11, 2007 letter from a Foothill Associates biologist, "[t]he site does not contain any wetland features. The site has been repeatedly tilled and leveled and this process has removed any significant topography that would support significant ponding of water. Based on these observations, there are no waters of the U.S. or other wetland features on the site that would be expected to be subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction." Due to the findings of the report, impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

Findings

Biological resources impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant* with implementation of mitigation measure Bio-1.

⁵ Foothill Associates. *Arborist Report: Shasta Community Park*. June 11, 2007.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
8. ENERGY			
<i>Would the proposal result in impacts to:</i>			
A) Power or natural gas?			X
B) Use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner?			X
C) Substantial increase in demand of existing sources of energy or require the development of new sources of energy?			X

Environmental Setting*Gas*

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) is the natural gas utility for the City of Sacramento. PG&E gas transmission pipelines are concentrated north of the City of Sacramento. Distribution pipelines are located throughout the City, usually underground along City and County public utility easements (PUEs).

Electricity

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) supplies the electricity to the City of Sacramento. Major transmission lines are located in the northeastern portion of the City of Sacramento.

Standards of Significance

Gas Service. A significant environmental impact would result if a project would require PG&E to secure a new gas source beyond their current supplies.

Electrical Services. A significant environmental impact would occur if a project resulted in the need for a new electrical source (e.g., hydroelectric and geothermal plants).

Answers to Checklist Questions**Questions A-C**

The project would consume fossil fuels during construction and operation. All construction equipment should be maintained and tuned at intervals recommended by the manufacturer to ensure manufacturer-specified estimates of fuel consumption. The library and community center would be built to current standards of energy efficiency (Title 24). Development is planned in consultation with energy providers to ensure that sufficient capacity exists or is planned for. Accordingly, impacts to energy resources would be considered *less than significant*.

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Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Energy resources impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
9. HAZARDS			
<i>Would the proposal involve:</i>			
A) A risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to: oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation)?			X
B) Possible interference with an emergency evacuation plan?			X
C) The creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard?			X
D) Exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards?			X
E) Increased fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees?			X

Environmental Setting

The majority of the site is vacant with abandoned rural single-family residences located along the southern project boundary. No odoriferous soils or stressed vegetation were observed on the surface of the property and no evidence of hazardous materials contamination was found on the project site. Goals and policies have been developed by the County of Sacramento concerning the management of hazardous substances to protect human health and the environment (Sacramento County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 1988; 1986 to 2006 General Plan for Sacramento, 1987). These goals and policies are in conformance with the Cal/OSHA, Cal EPA, and Office of Emergency Services requirements. The City of Sacramento is governed by the County's responsibility for enforcing these state regulations.

Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this document, an impact is considered significant if the proposed project would:

- expose people (e.g., residents, pedestrians, construction workers) to existing contaminated soil during construction activities;
- expose people (e.g., residents, pedestrians, construction workers) to asbestos-containing materials; or
- expose people (e.g., residents, pedestrians, construction workers) to existing contaminated groundwater during dewatering activities.

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Answers to Checklist Questions**Question A**

The release of hazardous substances is a possibility during construction (e.g., the use of diesel fuel) and operational activities associated with the library, community center, and park (e.g., the use of pesticides, oils, and chemicals); however, proper handling and storage (in compliance with the law) of any hazardous materials would be required and expected. It is not anticipated that the site would be used for the storage of any hazardous or toxic substances. The site is not listed on the most current (November 21, 2006) County of Sacramento Toxic Site Cleanup Report, which lists sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred. In addition, the Phase 1 report prepared for the project site did not find any hazardous material impairments on or adjacent to the site.⁶ Hazardous emissions could result from demolition of the abandoned residences since it is likely that the structures contain asbestos and/or lead paint (due to the age of the structures); however demolition activities are not proposed as part of the project. All demolition activities in the City are required to apply for permits which include requirements for the testing and removal, if any, of asbestos-containing building materials and lead-based paint based on federal and State regulations. Since the proposed project would not include the demolition of existing structures, and any hazards associated with the removal of the structure would be mitigated through existing laws and regulations, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question B

The proposed site plan would be reviewed for adequacy by the Fire Department. Recommendations by the department would be incorporated into site design. Construction traffic from the development of the proposed project would not be anticipated to block roads or interfere with emergency plans due to the implementation of a traffic control plan during construction. In addition, project operational traffic would not interfere with any emergency routes or evacuation plans. The impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question C

The project would entail construction of 100 residential dwellings and would not be intended to store hazardous materials. Accordingly, the project would not result in the creation or exposure of any health hazard or potential health hazard. The impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question D

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was prepared for the property by Wallace-Kuhl and Associates. The purpose of the assessment is to examine the site for potential hazardous materials and conditions, including petroleum products or containers, underground storage tanks, pools of noxious liquids, potential polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) containing equipment, pits, ponds or lagoons, stained soil and/or pavement, wastewater discharges or wells. The report stated that "site reconnaissance, review of agency records, and interviews with regulatory officials did not reveal current evidence of hazardous materials contamination on or adjacent to the site."⁷ In

⁶ Wallace-Kuhl and Associates, Inc., *Environmental Site Assessment: Shasta Community Park*, June 26, 2007, WKA No. 7667.01, p. 17.

⁷ *Ibid.*

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addition, the reports included the following recommendations: that any septic system and associated leach fields and/or dry wells be properly abandoned in accordance with local ordinances and the recommendations of a qualified geotechnical engineer; that the onsite structures be surveyed for asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint by a qualified contractor prior to demolition (demolition of onsite structures is not part of the proposed project); and, that soil samples from around the main house be analyzed for organochlorine and total lead. As discussed in Question A, lead and asbestos issues would be addressed through existing laws and regulations. Removal of any septic system or well would require permits, essentially ensuring that appropriate measures would be implemented. Since the Phase 1 recommendations would be enforced through existing laws and regulations, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question E

The majority of the site consists of disturbed grassland. Absent development, the fire hazard would increase due to continued vegetative growth on the vacant parcel. Development of the project site would reduce the growth of onsite fire-prone vegetation, thereby reducing the fire hazard. In addition, fire extinguishers would be required onsite during all construction activities. Since development would serve to decrease the fire hazard, impacts associated with fire hazards would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Findings

Hazards impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
<p>10. <u>NOISE</u></p> <p><i>Would the proposal result in:</i></p> <p>A) Increases in existing noise levels? Short-term Long Term</p>			<p>X X</p>
<p>B) Exposure of people to severe noise levels? Short-term Long Term</p>			<p>X X</p>

Environmental Setting

Fundamentals of Environmental Sound and Noise

Sound can be described in terms of amplitude (loudness) and frequency (pitch). The standard unit of sound amplitude measurement is the decibel (dB). Environmental sound is often measured using the A-weighted decibel scale (dBA). Typically, noise, or unwanted sound, in any environment consists of a base of steady "background" noise made up of many distant and often indistinguishable noise sources. Superimposed on this background noise is the sound from individual local sources. These sources can vary from an occasional aircraft or train passing by to virtually continuous noise from traffic on a major highway.

The DNL (L_{dn}) descriptor is used to represent average environmental sound levels over a 24-hour period. While this descriptor is generally well representative of average environmental noise over a 24-hour period, such an average inherently deemphasize single-event noise (e.g., train passbys and aircraft flyovers). It is important to note how DNL values average noise exposure and deemphasize single-event noise. This concept is essential to the understanding of environmental noise in that noise analyses are based on these averages which do not adequately consider single-event noise. While DNL values are important in noise analyses, it is the task of identifying adverse community reaction that demands the most attention. Temperature and noise have a lot in common with regards to adverse community reaction in that both are dependent on initial conditions. It is evident from our daily experiences that an increase of 5 degrees would generally be tolerable at an ambient temperature of 80 degrees; however, the same could not be said of a 5 degree increase at an ambient temperature of 105 degrees. In fact, the latter scenario would likely result in heat-related fatalities. Similar to temperature, noise impacts are inherently dependent on existing ambient exposure.

Perceptibility

It is a common misconception that it takes a change of about 1 dB to be heard as a difference. While the concept of perceptibility is often erroneously applied to average community noise exposure levels (such as traffic noise over 24 hours), the term is more appropriate for describing single-event noise (such as an airplane flyover or freight train passby). A difference of as little as 1/3 dB change at a frequency of 1000 hertz (Hz) can be perceived.

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Existing Noise Environment

The noise environment near the proposed project is dominated by traffic sources. Background noise levels are influenced by Bruceville Road to the west (adjacent to the project site), SR 99 to the east (approximately 1,400 ft), Shasta Avenue to the south (adjacent to the project site), existing surrounding residential uses, and aircraft overflights. Traffic is expected to remain the dominant noise source at the project site through the year 2025 (Sacramento GPU build-out year). Transportation related noise sources are governed by the noise section of the City of Sacramento General Plan Health and Safety Element, which establishes criteria for determining compatibility of land uses.

Standards of Significance

Thresholds of significance are those established by the Title 24 standards and by the City's General Plan Noise Element and the City Noise Ordinance. Noise and vibration impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed project would be considered significant if they cause any of the following results:

- Exterior noise levels at the proposed project which are above the upper value of the normally acceptable category for various land uses (SGPU DEIR AA-27) caused by noise level increases due to the project;
- Residential interior noise levels of 45 dBA L_{dn} or greater caused by noise level increases due to the project;
- Construction noise levels not in compliance with the City of Sacramento Noise Ordinance;
- Occupied existing and project residential and commercial areas are exposed to vibration peak particle velocities greater than 0.5 inches per second due to project construction;
- Project residential and commercial areas are exposed to vibration peak particle velocities greater than 0.5 inches per second due to highway traffic and rail operations; and
- Historic buildings and archaeological sites are exposed to vibration peak particle velocities greater than 0.25 inches per second due to project construction, highway traffic, and rail operations.

Answers to Checklist Questions**Questions A and B**

Temporary increases in noise levels would occur during construction of the proposed project. Construction activities would require heavy equipment for grading, paving, and construction of the structures. Typical construction noise levels generally range from 85 dBA to 96 dBA (measured at 25 ft), depending on the equipment used. Construction noise would be audible to nearby residents and commercial facilities; however, construction noise is exempt from the City of Sacramento Noise Ordinance (Sacramento City Code [SCC] 8.68.060), provided that construction is limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sundays. A notation must be placed on construction plans indicating that the operation of construction equipment shall be restricted to the hours set by the SCC. Section 8.68.060 also

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requires that internal combustion engines in use on the project site be equipped with original manufacturers' silencers or their after market equivalents (equipment must be in good working order). As long as construction activities adhere to applicable laws, construction noise would be considered exempt.

Operation of the proposed project would include noise sources common in urban environments and parks, namely air conditioning units (the Sacramento Municipal Code governs noise from residential pumps, fans, and air conditioners in Section 8.68.110), landscape maintenance, and outdoor recreational activities. The community park would be a source of significant activity; however, Section 8.68.080 states that activities conducted on parks and public playgrounds are exempt, provided that such parks and public playgrounds are owned and operated by a public entity. The Shasta Community Park would be owned and operated by the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department.

In February 2007, Bollard Acoustical Consultants prepared an Environmental Noise Assessment for the Bruceville Subdivision project that is proposed for the adjacent parcels to the north of the Shasta Community Park site (the parcels located across the future extension of Cotton Lane). Figure Noise-1 summarizes their assumptions and findings.

Summary of Future (2027) Traffic Noise Modeling Bruceville Road at the Project Site Undeveloped Bruceville Subdivision – Sacramento, California	
Traffic Volume (ADT)	21,300
Day/Night Traffic Distribution	83%/17%
Medium Truck/Heavy Truck Distribution	2%/0.5%
Assumed Vehicle Speed (MPH)	45
Distance to Closest Receiver (feet) ¹	100
Calculated Noise Exposure – L _{dn} (dB) ²	68
<small>¹Represents the distance from the center of Bruceville Road to the closest proposed building facades/backyards. ²Two-story receivers closest to the project roadway may experience traffic noise exposure that is approximately 2 dB higher than shown (68 dB L_{dn}) due to reduced ground attenuation.</small>	
Sources: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. and SACOG	

Figure Noise-1: Summary of Future (2027) Traffic Noise Modeling

According to Figure Noise-1, the adjacent parcel to the north would be exposed to noise levels no greater than 68 dB L_{dn}. Due to the close proximity of the Bruceville project (on the other side of the future extension of Cotton Lane), modeling results are assumed to be valid for the Shasta Community Park project. The assumed maximum noise exposure for the park, 68 dB L_{dn}, would be below the General Plan threshold of normally unacceptable noise exposure (< 70 dB L_{dn}).⁸

In addition to the exterior threshold, the General Plan requires that libraries attain an interior noise exposure not to exceed 45 db L_{eq} during the noisiest hour (approximately 43 dB L_{dn}). Typical modern

⁸ City of Sacramento, 1988 General Plan, Figure 3, p. 8-27.

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residential construction achieves between 25 to 30 dB noise attenuation; therefore, minimal attenuation would result in interior noise levels below 43 dB L_{dn}.

Since it is expected that modeled noise exposure would be below applicable thresholds, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Findings

Noise impacts associated with the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
11. PUBLIC SERVICES			
<i>Would the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered government services in any of the following areas:</i>			
A) Fire protection?			X
B) Police protection?			X
C) Schools?			X
D) Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?			X
E) Other governmental services?			X

Environmental Setting

Fire

The City of Sacramento provides fire protection services within the project area and it is likely that the project would be served by Fire Station 7. The Fire Department operates approximately 21 stations. Fire stations are located so as to provide a maximum effective service radius of two miles (SGPU DEIR, M-1). This service radius virtually assures blanket coverage of the City.

Police

The City of Sacramento provides police protection service within the project area. The project site would be within the 5A Meadowview beat and served by the Joseph E. Rooney Police Facility located at 5303 Franklin Boulevard.

Standards of Significance

For the purposes of this report, an impact would be considered significant if the project resulted in the need for new or altered services related to fire protection, police protection, school facilities, roadway maintenance, or other governmental services.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Questions A and B

The project site would be served by the City of Sacramento Fire Department and the City of Sacramento Police Department. Service standards would not be adversely impacted due to development of the proposed project since both departments are integrated in the planning process for future city growth. The City's Fire and Police Departments review applications and applicants are required to incorporate department comments into the design of the project. For example, it is required that the project provide the following: correct turning radii for fire access; fire hydrants; a reciprocal ingress and egress agreement for emergency vehicles; appropriate fire protection apparatus access roads and water supplies prior to and during the time of construction;

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a water flow test to ensure the project is capable of supplying the required fire flow protection; compliance with the Fire Department's Fence and Gate Policy; marked fire lanes; and clear and ready access to building openings in case of emergency. With the adherence to such safety requirements, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question C

The State of California has traditionally been responsible for the funding of local public schools. To assist in providing facilities to serve students generated by new development projects, the State passed Assembly Bill 2926 (AB 2926) in 1986. This bill allowed school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space. Development impact fees were also referenced in the 1987 Leroy Greene Lease-Purchase Act, which required school districts to contribute a matching share of project costs for construction, modernization, or reconstruction.

Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) and Proposition 1A (both of which passed in 1998) provided a comprehensive school facilities financing and reform program by, among other methods, authorizing a \$9.2 billion school facilities bond issue, school construction cost containment provisions, and an eight-year suspension of the Mira, Hart, and Murrieta court cases. Specifically, the bond funds are to provide \$2.9 billion for new construction and \$2.1 billion for reconstruction/modernization needs. The provisions of SB 50 prohibit local agencies from denying either legislative or adjudicative land use approvals on the basis that school facilities are inadequate and reinstate the school facility fee cap for legislative actions (e.g., general plan amendments, specific plan adoption, zoning plan amendments).

The proposed project would not be subject to SB 50 and would not be required to pay fees to the Elk Grove Unified School since SB 50 does not pertain to the development of public parks. Accordingly, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Questions D and E

During construction, surface roads within the project area may be impacted either directly through construction activities or through alteration of existing traffic patterns. This may cause an impact in regards to access by public utility personnel to adjacent facilities and residences, but the impact would be temporary and relatively small due to the size of the project. Operational activities associated with the proposed project are not anticipated to cause an adverse impact to government services since the proposed project is located in a developing urban area with urban services that have been planned for under long-range planning efforts. Both the SSCP and JCPA DEIR analyzed current and anticipated service levels in the project area. It is expected that there would be adequate provision of public services and facilities; consequently, the impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Findings

Public Services impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
12. UTILITIES <i>Would the proposal result in the need for new systems or supplies, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:</i>			
A) Communication systems?			X
B) Local or regional water supplies?			X
C) Local or regional water treatment or distribution facilities?			X
D) Sewer or septic tanks?			X
E) Storm water drainage?			X
F) Solid waste disposal?			X

Environmental Setting

Water

According to the 2006 City of Sacramento Urban Water Management Plan, “[u]nder all conservation scenarios, the City has sufficient water supplies, using both surface water and groundwater, to meet projected water demands during a normal year.”⁹ The City’s Utilities Department has reviewed the site plan and determined that the proposed project shall tie into the existing 12-inch water main in Shasta Avenue. In addition, the Utilities Department has indicated that after the water distribution facilities have been installed, inspected, and certified, the City takes over operation and maintenance of the system.

Stormwater Drainage and Wastewater

The site is located in Watershed 1 of the JCPA. Within Watershed 1, 8.7 acres drains north into the future main in Kastanis Way and 11.3 acres drains north into the future drainage main in Bruceville Rd. Sanitary sewer service is available to all of South Sacramento. The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides sewage treatment for the cities of Folsom and Sacramento and County Sanitation District 1 (CSD-1), which serves the unincorporated urban portions of the County and portions of Sacramento. The SRCSD is responsible for the operation of all regional interceptors and wastewater treatment plants, while local collection districts operate the systems that transport less than 10 million gallons of waste flow daily.

Solid Waste

The project is required to meet the City’s Recycling and Solid Waste Disposal Regulations (Chapter 17.72 of the Zoning Ordinance). The purpose of the ordinance is to regulate the location, size, and design of features of recycling and trash enclosures in order to provide adequate, convenient space for the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable and solid waste material for existing and new development; increase recycling of used materials; and reduce litter. City solid waste collection services transport waste to the Sacramento Recycling and Transfer Station,

⁹ City of Sacramento, *Urban Water Management Plan*, November 2006, p. 7-4.

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located at 8191 Fruitridge Road, where it is ultimately transported to Lockwood Landfill in Nevada. The Lockwood Landfill has an approximate 40-year capacity.

Standards of Significance

For purposes of this environmental document, an impact is considered significant if the proposed project would:

- Result in a detriment to microwave, radar, or radio transmissions;
- Create an increase in water demand of more than 10 million gallons per day;
- Substantially degrade water quality;
- Generate more than 500 tons of solid waste per year; or
- Generate stormwater that would exceed the capacity of the stormwater system.

Answers to Checklist Questions**Question A**

The proposed project would not remove or impact the existing onsite telecommunications facility. The project would not adversely affect microwave, radar, or radio transmissions as the proposed buildings would be less than thirty feet tall. The existing communication system is anticipated to adequately provide service to the existing and proposed development. The impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Questions B-E

The proposed project would be required to connect to the City's water distribution, storm water drainage, and wastewater systems. Since the project is located in the CSD-1 area, the project would be required to satisfy all CSD-1 requirements. The project would also be required to tie into the existing 12-inch water main in Shasta Avenue. There is an existing 24-inch water main in Bruceville Road; however, no connection is allowed to the Bruceville main. In addition, drainage service tie in for the park site may require a drainage main extension in Bruceville Road since drainage connections to the existing main in Shasta Avenue are not permitted. The drainage main extension is only required if the onsite drainage service line is located beyond the future drainage main just north of the project site. If needed, the extension would include the drainage main extension in Bruceville with a manhole at the service location. The onsite drainage service line would be required to connect to the drainage manhole in Bruceville Road. The size of the drainage line to be extended is currently undetermined.

Water distribution and treatment facilities are planned region-wide through the City of Sacramento *Urban Water Management Plan*. A new plan was prepared for and adopted by the City in November 2006. The document analyzes historic, current, and future planned water use and treatment. The plan incorporates estimates of water usage and availability resulting from anticipated development through the year 2030. New facilities, infrastructure, and improvements are planned for in advance of development. Because utility services are planned for through long-range planning efforts and because the project is required to comply with applicable state and local laws that would minimize any potential impact, the project's impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Question F

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The proposed project is not large enough in size to generate more than 500 tons of solid waste a year. In addition, the proposed project would be required to comply with the City's Recycling and Solid Waste Disposal Regulations that would provide a recycling plan for construction and operational waste. Impacts relating to solid waste would be *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Findings

Utilities impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

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Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
13. AESTHETICS, LIGHT AND GLARE			
<i>Would the proposal:</i>			
A) Affect a scenic vista or adopted view corridor?			X
B) Have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect?			X
C) Create light or glare?			X

Environmental Setting

Sensitive viewer groups in the project area would include existing and future residences surrounding the project site. The visual and aesthetic environment surrounding the proposed project corridor is characterized by streets, residential uses, and several vacant lots. With the exception of existing street lighting along Shasta Avenue and lighting associated with the existing on-site structures, there is no lighting currently located on the project site.

Standards of Significance

Glare. Glare is considered to be significant if it would be cast in such a way as to cause public hazard or annoyance for a sustained period of time.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Questions A-D

The proposed project would construct a public park with lighted sports fields and buildings on mostly vacant land. Conversion of the vacant land to public use would alter the visual characteristics of the project site; however, such alteration would be in keeping with the character of applicable land use planning designations and similar park development in the City. The project vicinity is located in a suburban area that offers no scenic vistas that would be obstructed by the proposed development.

The Shasta Community Park Master Plan includes the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library (20,000 square feet) with associated drop-off area, a community center (20,000 square feet), and joint-use 156-space parking lot. The park would also include an additional 29-space parking lot for park users, a lighted regulation soccer field, a lighted baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skate park, tetherball, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walkways, a jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds based on storybook themes, a large group picnic area with two shade structures, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor wedding area with garden and grass berms, an outdoor reading area, pathway lighting, and public artwork. The project would include exterior lighting for the purpose of providing safe access, ingress and egress, and security throughout the project site. Since the

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

project site is mostly vacant, the proposed project would increase the amount of lighting in the area. Lighting is subject to Uniform Building Code and Sacramento City Code requirements, ensuring that all lighting would be downward facing and directed away from residential neighbors. The soccer field and baseball field light footprint would be the two fields themselves and 20 ft surrounding the perimeter of each field. The entire surface of the tennis courts would be lighted. The field lighting poles would be approximately 80 to 90 ft tall and would direct lighting onto the sports field in order to minimize overspill and glare on adjacent homes. The light 200 ft from the edge of the fields is expected to be 1 foot candle. The tennis court lights are expected to be 25 ft high. The field lights would be on a timer and would shut off before 10:30 pm. The tennis court lights would be manually operated and would shut off at 10 pm. Creation of glare and light spillage would be minimized through judicious use of lighting, selection of appropriate lighting fixtures, and proper placement and orientation of light fixtures.

Development of the proposed project would be governed by and reviewed for compliance with existing rules and regulations, thereby effectively minimizing potential impacts. The impact would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Findings

Aesthetics, light, and glare impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
14. CULTURAL RESOURCES			
<i>Would the proposal:</i>			
A) Disturb paleontological resources?		X	
B) Disturb archaeological resources?		X	
C) Affect historical resources?			X
D) Have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?			X
E) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?			X

Environmental Setting

The project site is not in a Primary Impact Area as defined by the Sacramento General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report (SGPU, DEIR, pg. V-5).

Standards of Significance

Cultural resource impacts may be considered significant if the proposed project would result in one or more of the following:

1. Cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 or
2. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Questions A-E

While the project site is not located in a Primary Impact Area for cultural or historical resources, construction of the project may unearth previously unidentified cultural or historical resources. The City has committed to limiting potential impacts by incorporating specific mitigation measures. Without mitigation, the impact would be considered *potentially significant*.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the following mitigation measures during construction would ensure that the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

CR-1

a) In the event that any prehistoric subsurface archeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, animal bone, obsidian and/or mortars are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work within 50 meters of the resources shall be halted, and the City shall consult with a qualified archeologist to assess the significance of the find. Archeological test excavations shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist to aid in determining the nature and integrity of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archeologist, representatives of the City and the qualified archeologist shall coordinate to determine the appropriate course of action. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis and professional museum curation. In addition, a report shall be prepared by the qualified archeologist according to current professional standards.

b) If a Native American site is discovered, the evaluation process shall include consultation with the appropriate Native American representatives.

If Native American archeological, ethnographic, or spiritual resources are involved, all identification and treatment shall be conducted by qualified archeologists, who are certified by the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) and/or meet the federal standards as stated in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 61), and Native American representatives, who are approved by the local Native American community as scholars of the cultural traditions.

In the event that no such Native American is available, persons who represent tribal governments and/or organizations in the locale in which resources could be affected shall be consulted. If historic archeological sites are involved, all identified treatment is to be carried out by qualified historical archeologists, who shall meet either Register of Professional Archeologists (RPA), or 36 CFR 61 requirements.

CR-2

If a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who shall notify the person most likely believed to be a descendant. The most likely descendant shall work with the contractor to develop a program for re-internment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work is to take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have taken place.

Findings

Cultural resources impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant* with implementation of mitigation measures CR-1 and CR-2.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
15. RECREATION			
<i>Would the proposal:</i>			
A) Increase the demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities?			X
B) Affect existing recreational opportunities?			X

Environmental Setting

The South Sacramento Community Plan area is served by a variety of recreational resources. Recreational resources include rivers, lakes, and parks maintained by the City of Sacramento and County of Sacramento. Parks near the project site include the North Laguna Creek Park and the North Laguna Creek Wildlife Area.

Answers to Checklist Questions

Questions A and B

The proposed project would develop a public park, library, and community center. The addition of these facilities would serve to increase recreational opportunities in the project area. Development of this project would not adversely impact recreational facilities or opportunities. Accordingly, impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Findings

Recreation impacts associated with the development of the proposed project would be considered *less than significant*.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Issues:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated	Less-than-significant Impact
16. 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 the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?			X
C. 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
D. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? Disturb paleontological resources?		X	

Mandatory Findings of Significance Discussion

Question A

With implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the project would not significantly 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, impact rare or endangered wildlife species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Questions B and C

The project will contribute to cumulative impacts; however, since the land use is consistent with current planning in the south Sacramento urbanized portion of the community, impacts have been generally reviewed and accepted by the City of Sacramento.

Question D

With implementation of all applicable and appropriate mitigation measures, the project would not disturb paleontological resources or have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

SECTION IV. - ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below potentially would be affected by this project.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geological Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics, Light and Glare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Circulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy and Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None Identified | |

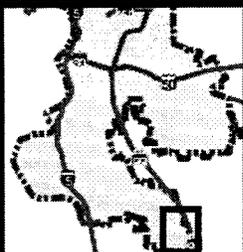
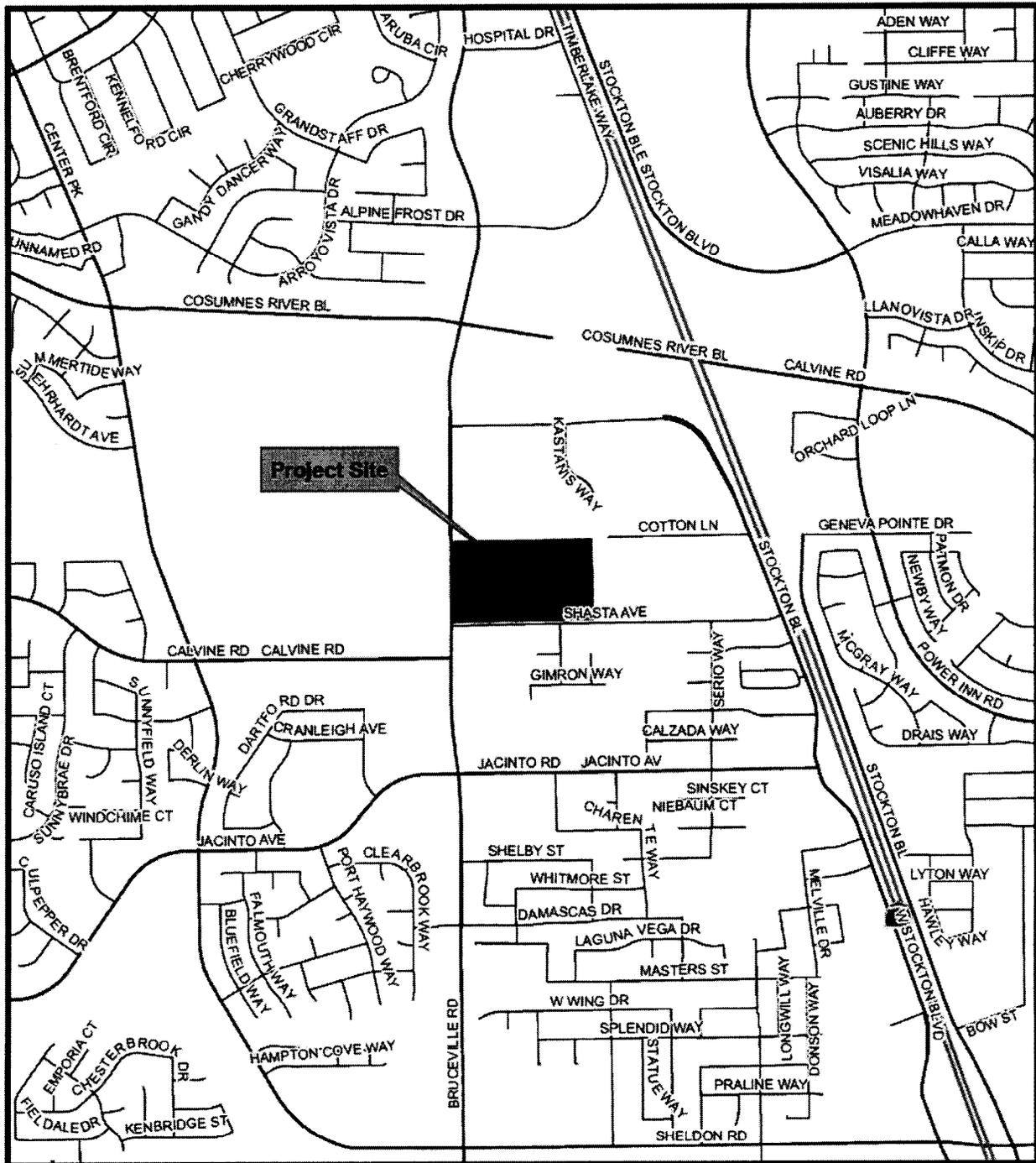
SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

SECTION V. - DETERMINATION

On the basis of the initial evaluation:

- The City finds that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- The City finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the project-specific mitigation measures described in Section III have been added to the project. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- The City finds that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Attachment A – Project Vicinity Map



Vicinity Map
LV42
Shasta Community Park



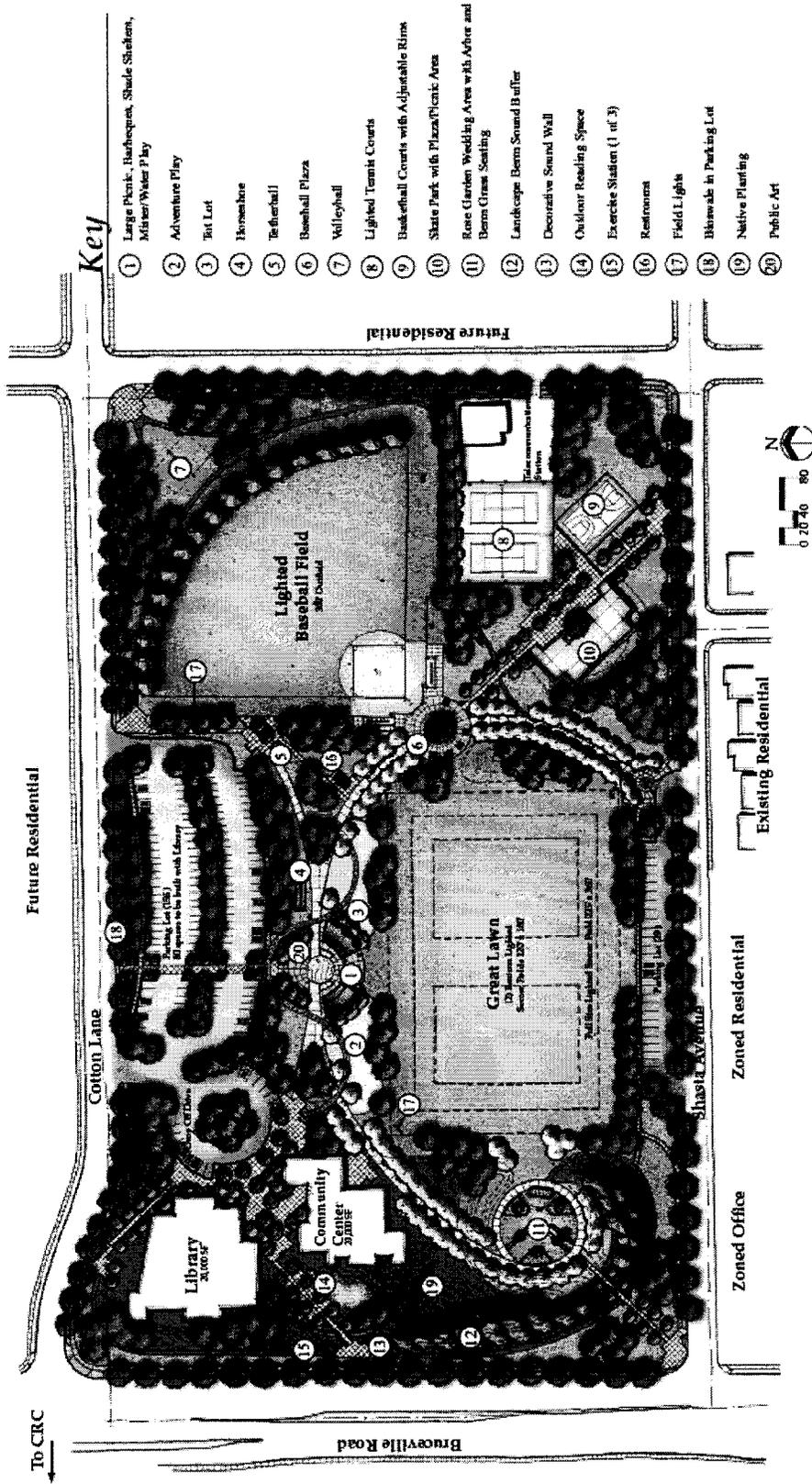
0 1,750 Feet

Source: City of Sacramento

August 2007

Attachment B – Site Plan

Master Plan



SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK
 City of Sacramento
 Park Planning/Design Development Division
 February 5, 2007

Callander Associates
 Landscape Architecture
 Park and Recreation Design
 2001 Sutter / Sacramento, CA 95834

Attachment C – Air Quality Modeling Results (URBEMIS)

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URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 8.7.0

File Name: G:\LV42 Shasta Community Park\Const + Operation.urb
Project Name: Shasta Community Park
Project Location: Lower Sacramento Valley Air Basin
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

SUMMARY REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Summer)

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
*** 2008 ***							
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	9.19	59.90	67.70	0.00	52.32	2.32	50.00

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.61	0.20	2.23	0.00	0.01

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	9.35	11.92	114.15	0.07	11.69

SUM OF AREA AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	9.95	12.13	116.38	0.07	11.70

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URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 8.7.0

File Name: G:\LV42 Shasta Community Park\Const + Operation.urb
Project Name: Shasta Community Park
Project Location: Lower Sacramento Valley Air Basin
On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

SUMMARY REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Winter)

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
*** 2008 ***							
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	9.19	59.90	67.70	0.00	52.32	2.32	50.00

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.29	0.19	0.16	0.00	0.00

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	11.29	17.85	135.35	0.07	11.69

SUM OF AREA AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day,unmitigated)	11.58	18.04	135.51	0.07	11.69

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URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 8.7.0

File Name: G:\LV42 Shasta Community Park\Const + Operation.urb
 Project Name: Shasta Community Park
 Project Location: Lower Sacramento Valley Air Basin
 On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

DETAIL REPORT
(Pounds/Day - Summer)

Construction Start Month and Year: January, 2008
 Construction Duration: 12
 Total Land Use Area to be Developed: 20 acres
 Maximum Acreage Disturbed Per Day: 5 acres
 Single Family Units: 0 Multi-Family Units: 0
 Retail/Office/Institutional/Industrial Square Footage: 20000

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES UNMITIGATED (lbs/day)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 TOTAL	PM10 EXHAUST	PM10 DUST
*** 2008***							
Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions							
Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Off-Road Diesel	3.45	23.06	27.57	-	0.87	0.87	0.00
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Worker Trips	0.06	0.11	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	3.51	23.17	28.81	0.00	50.87	0.87	50.00
Phase 3 - Building Construction							
Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel	6.23	45.21	47.76	-	1.93	1.93	0.00
Bldg Const Worker Trips	0.04	0.02	0.47	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Arch Coatings Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arch Coatings Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asphalt Off-Gas	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel	2.24	12.97	19.01	-	0.36	0.36	0.00
Asphalt On-Road Diesel	0.09	1.69	0.32	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
Asphalt Worker Trips	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum lbs/day	9.19	59.90	67.70	0.00	2.33	2.32	0.01
Max lbs/day all phases	9.19	59.90	67.70	0.00	52.32	2.32	50.00

Phase 1 - Demolition Assumptions: Phase Turned OFF

Phase 2 - Site Grading Assumptions
 Start Month/Year for Phase 2: Jan '08
 Phase 2 Duration: 1.3 months
 On-Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0
 Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
1	Crawler Tractors	143	0.575	8.0

1	Rubber Tired Loaders	165	0.465	8.0
1	Tractor/Loaders/Backhoes	79	0.465	8.0

Phase 3 - Building Construction Assumptions

Start Month/Year for Phase 3: Feb '08

Phase 3 Duration: 10.7 months

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Building: Feb '08

SubPhase Building Duration: 10.7 months

Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
3	Other Equipment	190	0.620	8.0

SubPhase Architectural Coatings Turned OFF

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Asphalt: Dec '08

SubPhase Asphalt Duration: 0.5 months

Acres to be Paved: 2.5

Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor	Hours/Day
1	Pavers	132	0.590	8.0
1	Rollers	114	0.430	8.0

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AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.01	0.19	0.16	0	0.00
Hearth - No summer emissions					
Landscaping	0.31	0.01	2.07	0.00	0.01
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
Architectural Coatings	0.28	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.61	0.20	2.23	0.00	0.01

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UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Library	5.88	7.80	74.76	0.04	7.65
Community Center	3.06	3.90	37.19	0.02	3.81
City park	0.41	0.23	2.20	0.00	0.23
TOTAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	9.35	11.92	114.15	0.07	11.69

Does not include correction for passby trips.

Does not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

OPERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2008 Temperature (F): 85 Season: Summer

EMFAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

Unit Type	Acreege	Trip Rate	No. Units	Total Trips
Library		54.00 trips/1000 sq. ft.	20.00	1,080.00
Community Center		27.49 trips/1000	20.00	549.80
City park		1.59 trips/acres	20.00	31.80
Sum of Total Trips				1,661.60
Total Vehicle Miles Traveled				7,696.93

Vehicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

Vehicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst	Diesel
Light Auto	55.00	1.60	98.00	0.40
Light Truck < 3,750 lbs	15.00	2.70	95.30	2.00
Light Truck 3,751- 5,750	16.20	1.20	97.50	1.30
Med Truck 5,751- 8,500	7.20	1.40	95.80	2.80
Lite-Heavy 8,501-10,000	1.10	0.00	81.80	18.20
Lite-Heavy 10,001-14,000	0.40	0.00	50.00	50.00
Med-Heavy 14,001-33,000	1.00	0.00	20.00	80.00
Heavy-Heavy 33,001-60,000	0.90	0.00	11.10	88.90
Line Haul > 60,000 lbs	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Urban Bus	0.20	0.00	50.00	50.00
Motorcycle	1.70	76.50	23.50	0.00
School Bus	0.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Motor Home	1.20	8.30	83.30	8.40

Travel Conditions

	Residential			Commercial		
	Home-Work	Home-Shop	Home-Other	Commute	Non-Work	Customer
Urban Trip Length (miles)	9.7	3.8	4.6	7.8	4.5	4.5
Rural Trip Length (miles)	16.8	7.1	7.9	14.7	6.6	6.6
Trip Speeds (mph)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
% of Trips - Residential	27.3	21.2	51.5			
% of Trips - Commercial (by land use)						
Library				5.0	2.5	92.5
Community Center				2.0	1.0	97.0
City park				5.0	2.5	92.5

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Changes made to the default values for Land Use Trip Percentages

Changes made to the default values for Construction

Changes made to the default values for Area

The landscape year changed from 2005 to 2008.

Changes made to the default values for Operations

The operational emission year changed from 2005 to 2008.

Attachment D – Mitigation Monitoring Plan

MITIGATION AGREEMENT

PROJECT NAME / FILE NUMBER: Shasta Community Park (LV42)

OWNER/DEVELOPER: City of Sacramento
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Department of General Services
 915 I Street, 5th Floor
 Sacramento, CA 95814

I, _____ (owner, authorized representative), agree to amend the project application (LV42) to incorporate the attached mitigation measures as identified in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project. I understand that by agreeing to these mitigation measures, all identified potentially significant environmental impacts should be reduced to below a level of significance, thereby enabling the Environmental Coordinator to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration of environmental impact for the above referenced project.

I also understand that the City of Sacramento will adopt a Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) for this project. This MMP will be prepared by the Development Services Department, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 21081.6 and pursuant to Article III of the City's Local Administrative Procedures for the Preparation of Environmental Documents.

I acknowledge that this project (LV42) would be subject to this MMP at the time the plan is adopted. This MMP will establish responsibilities for the monitoring of my project by various City Departments and by other public agencies under the terms of the agreed upon mitigation measures. I understand that the mitigation measures adopted for my project may require the expenditure of owner/developer funds where necessary to comply with the provisions of said mitigation measures.

C. Gary Hayden
 Signature, Department of Parks and Recreation

Supervising L.A.
 Title

7/31/07
 Date

[Signature]
 Signature, Department of General Services

FACILITIES MANAGER
 Title

8.2.07
 Date

MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN
FOR
SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT:
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PREPARED BY:
CITY OF SACRAMENTO
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SERVICES

DATE:
August 1, 2007

ADOPTED BY:
CITY OF SACRAMENTO

DATE:

ATTEST:

SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42) MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

This Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) has been required by and prepared for the City of Sacramento Development Services Department, Environmental Planning Services, 2101 Arena Blvd., Room 200, Sacramento, CA 95834, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 21081.6.

SECTION 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name / File Number: Shasta Community Park (LV42)
Owner/Developer/Applicant: City of Sacramento, Department of Parks and Recreation
Address: 915 I Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Project Location / Legal Description of Property (if recorded):

The subject property consists of 20.0± gross acres located approximately 1,400 feet west of SR-99 along Bruceville Road between Shasta Avenue and the future extension of Cotton Lane in the South Sacramento Community Plan Area and the Jacinto Creek Planning Area of the City of Sacramento (APNs: 117-0201-001, -002, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -016, -017, and -020).

Project Components:

The Shasta Community Park Master Plan includes the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library (20,000 square feet) with associated drop-off area, a community center (20,000 square feet), and joint-use 156-space parking lot. The park will also include an additional 29-space parking lot for park users, a lighted regulation soccer field, a lighted baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skate park, tetherball, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walkways, a jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds based on storybook themes, a large group picnic area with two shade structures, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor wedding area with garden and grass berms, an outdoor reading area, pathway lighting, and public artwork. Development of the park will require that full street frontage improvements (i.e., sidewalk, curb, gutter, street lights, street drainage and one street lane) be constructed on Cotton Lane, Shasta Avenue, and the future road located on the east side of the park.

SECTION 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

The MMP includes mitigation for Biological Resources and Cultural Resources. The intent of the Plan is to prescribe and enforce a means for properly and successfully implementing the mitigation measures as identified within the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. Unless otherwise noted, the cost of implementing the mitigation measures as prescribed by this Plan shall be funded by the owner/developer/applicant identified above. This MMP is designed to aid the City of Sacramento in its implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures adopted for the proposed project.

The mitigation measures have been taken from the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and are assigned the same number they have in the document. The MMP describes the actions that must take place to implement each mitigation measure, the timing of those actions, and the entities responsible for implementing and monitoring the actions. The developer will be responsible for fully understanding and effectively implementing the mitigation measures contained within the MMP. The City of Sacramento will be responsible for ensuring compliance.

VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE			
Mitigation Measure	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
<p>Biological:</p> <p><u>Bio-1</u> The applicant/developer/contractor shall submit to the City of Sacramento, Department of Development Services and Site Conditions Unit, verification from the California Department of Fish and Game that the applicant has satisfied DFG requirements for mitigation of loss of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat. The project applicant shall purchase compensatory Swainson's hawk foraging habitat at a ratio acceptable to DFG from an approved mitigation bank or develop other arrangements acceptable to the DFG prior to building/grading permits being issued.</p>	<p>Applicant / Developer / Owner</p>	<p>City of Sacramento Site Conditions Unit and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).</p>	<p>Compliance Standards Applicant / Developer / Owner shall provide the City Development Services Department and Site Conditions Unit with written CDFG verification of consultation, agreement, and implementation as appropriate.</p> <p>Timing Prior to issuance of any grading or building permit.</p>
<p>Cultural Resources:</p> <p><u>CR-1</u> a) In the event that any prehistoric subsurface archeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil ("midden"), that could conceal cultural deposits, animal bone, obsidian and/or mortars are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all work within 50 meters of the resources shall be halted, and the City shall consult with a qualified archeologist to assess the significance of the find. Archeological test excavations shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist to aid in determining the nature and integrity of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archeologist, representatives of the City and the qualified archeologist shall coordinate to determine the appropriate course of action. All significant cultural materials recovered shall be subject to scientific analysis and professional museum curation. In addition, a report shall be prepared by the qualified archeologist according to current professional standards.</p> <p>b) If a Native American site is discovered, the evaluation process shall</p>	<p>Applicant/ Developer</p>	<p>City Site Conditions Unit, qualified archaeologist, appropriate Native American representatives</p>	<p>Measures shall be implemented in field during grading and construction activities.</p> <p>Mitigation measures shall be included in construction specifications</p> <p>Appropriate consultation as applicable</p>

		VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE				
		Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Compliance Standards	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure	<p>include consultation with the appropriate Native American representatives.</p> <p>If Native American archeological, ethnographic, or spiritual resources are involved, all identification and treatment shall be conducted by qualified archeologists, who are certified by the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) and/or meet the federal standards as stated in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 61), and Native American representatives, who are approved by the local Native American community as scholars of the cultural traditions.</p> <p>In the event that no such Native American is available, persons who represent tribal governments and/or organizations in the locale in which resources could be affected shall be consulted. If historic archeological sites are involved, all identified treatment is to be carried out by qualified historical archeologists, who shall meet either Register of Professional Archeologists (RPA), or 36 CFR 61 requirements.</p> <p>CR-2 If a human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during construction, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who shall notify the person most likely believed to be a descendant. The most likely descendant shall work with the contractor to develop a program for re-internment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work is to take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have taken place.</p>	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Compliance Standards	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)

RESOLUTION NO. 2007-

Adopted by the Sacramento City Council

October 9, 2007

**APPROVING THE NAME, ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS, AND MASTER PLAN
FOR SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK**

BACKGROUND

- A. "Shasta Community Park" is an undeveloped 19.6-acre community park located on Shasta Avenue at Bruceville Road. The park includes three acres for the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library.
- B. The Shasta Community Park name and master plan were reviewed and supported by the Parks and Recreation Commission on February 28, 2007.
- C. On May 29, 2007, The City Council authorized the City Manager to execute a Consultant and Professional Services Agreement between the City of Sacramento and Callander Associates in the amount of \$202,570 for the preparation of the construction documents for Shasta Community Park and appropriated \$200,000 of Park Development Impact Fees.
- D. The City of Sacramento's Environmental Planning Services conducted or caused to be conducted an initial study on the Shasta Community Park Project ("Project") to determine if the Project may have a significant effect on the environment.
- E. The initial study identified potentially significant effects of the Project. Revisions to the Project made by or agreed to by the Project applicant before the proposed mitigated negative declaration and initial study were released for public review were determined by City's Environmental Planning Services to avoid or reduce the potentially significant effects to a less than significant level, and, therefore, there was no substantial evidence that the Project as revised and conditioned would have a significant effect on the environment. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Project was then completed, noticed, and circulated in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the Sacramento Local Environmental Procedures as follows:
 - 1. On August 1, 2007 a Notice of Intent to Adopt the MND (NOI) dated August 1, 2007 was circulated for public comments for 30 days. The NOI was sent to those public agencies that have jurisdiction by law with

respect to the proposed project and to other interested parties and agencies, including property owners within 500 feet of the boundaries of the proposed project. The comments of such persons and agencies were sought.

2. On August 1, 2007 the project site was posted with the NOI, the NOI was published in the Daily Recorder, a newspaper of general circulation, and the NOI was posted in the office of the Sacramento County Clerk.
- F. The City Council has reviewed and considered the information contained in the MND, including the initial study, the revisions and conditions incorporated into the Project, and the comments received during the public review process and the hearing on the Project. The City Council has determined that the MND constitutes an adequate, accurate, objective, and complete review of the environmental effects of the proposed project.
- G. The City Council has final approval authority over the Project.
- H. Pursuant to Guidelines section 15091(e), the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the City Council has based its decision are located in and may be obtained from, the Office of the City Clerk at 915 I Street, Sacramento, California. The City Clerk is the custodian of records for all matters before the City Council.
- I. Long-term designs of public facilities are reviewed and approved by City Council.

BASED ON THE FACTS SET FORTH IN THE BACKGROUND, THE CITY COUNCIL RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. The name of the park is approved as "Shasta Community Park."
- Section 2. Based on its review of the MND and on the basis of the whole record, the City Council finds that the MND reflects the City Council's independent judgment and analysis and that there is no substantial evidence that the Project will have a significant effect on the environment.
- Section 3. With respect to the final approval authority of the City Council, the City Council adopts the MND for the Project.
- Section 4. Pursuant to CEQA section 21081.6 and CEQA Guidelines section 15074, and in support of its approval of the Project, the City Council adopts a Mitigation Monitoring Plan to require all reasonably feasible mitigation

measures be implemented by means of Project conditions, agreements, or other measures, as set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

Section 5. Upon approval of the Project, the City's Environmental Planning Services shall file or cause to be filed a Notice of Determination with the Sacramento County Clerk and, if the project requires a discretionary approval from any state agency, with the State Office of Planning and Research, pursuant to section 21152(a) of the Public Resources Code and section 15075 of the State EIR Guidelines adopted pursuant thereto.

Section 6. The Shasta Community Park Master Plan is approved.

Table of Contents:

Exhibit A – Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Exhibit A

**MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN
FOR
SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)**

TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT:
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PREPARED BY:
CITY OF SACRAMENTO
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SERVICES

DATE:
August 1, 2007

ADOPTED BY:
CITY OF SACRAMENTO

DATE:

ATTEST:

**SHASTA COMMUNITY PARK (LV42)
MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN**

This Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) has been required by and prepared for the City of Sacramento Development Services Department, Environmental Planning Services, 2101 Arena Blvd., Room 200, Sacramento, CA 95834, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 21081.6.

SECTION 1: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name / File Number: Shasta Community Park (LV42)
Owner/Developer/Applicant: City of Sacramento, Department of Parks and Recreation
Address: 915 I Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Project Location / Legal Description of Property (if recorded):

The subject property consists of 20.0± gross acres located approximately 1,400 feet west of SR-99 along Bruceville Road between Shasta Avenue and the future extension of Cotton Lane in the South Sacramento Community Plan Area and the Jacinto Creek Planning Area of the City of Sacramento (APNs: 117-0201-001, -002, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -016, -017, and -020).

Project Components:

The Shasta Community Park Master Plan includes the Valley Hi/North Laguna Library (20,000 square feet) with associated drop-off area, a community center (20,000 square feet), and joint-use 156-space parking lot. The park will also include an additional 29-space parking lot for park users, a lighted regulation soccer field, a lighted baseball/softball field, two lighted tennis courts, a youth basketball court, a neighborhood skate park, tetherball, two horseshoe courts, a volleyball court, walkways, a jogging trail with exercise stations, two children's playgrounds based on storybook themes, a large group picnic area with two shade structures, individual picnic areas, a restroom, an outdoor wedding area with garden and grass berms, an outdoor reading area, pathway lighting, and public artwork. Development of the park will require that full street frontage improvements (i.e., sidewalk, curb, gutter, street lights, street drainage and one street lane) be constructed on Cotton Lane, Shasta Avenue, and the future road located on the east side of the park.

SECTION 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

The MMP includes mitigation for Biological Resources and Cultural Resources. The intent of the Plan is to prescribe and enforce a means for properly and successfully implementing the mitigation measures as identified within the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. Unless otherwise noted, the cost of implementing the mitigation measures as prescribed by this Plan shall be funded by the owner/developer/applicant identified above. This MMP is designed to aid the City of Sacramento in its implementation and monitoring of mitigation measures adopted for the proposed project.

The mitigation measures have been taken from the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and are assigned the same number they have in the document. The MMP describes the actions that must take place to implement each mitigation measure, the timing of those actions, and the entities responsible for implementing and monitoring the actions. The developer will be responsible for fully understanding and effectively implementing the mitigation measures contained with the MMP. The City of Sacramento will be responsible for ensuring compliance.

VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE					
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Mitigation Measure	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Compliance Standards	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
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