Public Review Draft

Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration

For the

Cosumnes River College – College Center Modernization and Expansion Project

April 2017

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

INITIAL STUDY/ PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FOR THE

Cosumnes River College – College Center Modernization and Expansion Project

Prepared by
Los Rios Community College District
3753 Bradview Drive
Sacramento, CA 95825

April 2017

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND NOTICE TO OF INTENT
TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE
LOS RIOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
COSUMNES RIVER COLLEGE – COLLEGE CENTER MODERNIZATIN AND EXPANSION PROJECT

The Los Rios Community College District (District) has prepared an Initial Study pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code, Division 13 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3) evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the Cosumnes River College – College Center Modernization and Expansion Project. The District proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") because the Project construction and operation would not have a significant effect on the environment. This MND and the Initial Study describe the reasons that this project will not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an environmental impact report under CEQA.

FILE NUMBER: 2017-01 MND

PROJECT TITLE: COSUMNES RIVER COLLEGE – COLLEGE CENTER MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION PROJECT

PROJECT LOCATION: The Project is located at the Cosumnes River College Campus (CRC), in Sacramento City, Sacramento County, approximately 0.5 mile west of Highway 99. The Cosumnes River College is located in a primarily suburban area, near the southern border of the City of Sacramento and the northern border of the City of Elk Grove. The Cosumnes River College address is 8401 Center Parkway, Sacramento, California, and consists of 145.92 acres of land (APN: 117-0140-044). The City of Sacramento General Plan designates the Campus as "Public/Quasi Public". A regional and project location map are included as Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Los Rios Community School District is proposing to modernize and expand the College Center Building located on the southwest portion of the Cosumnes River College campus, in the City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion Project consists of some modernization/upgrades to the existing single-story, approximately 30,000 square-foot (sf) steel building, and a two-story 30,560 square-foot steel frame addition to be located on the northern portion. The modernization/upgrade phase of the project is focused on the northwest portion of the College Center building; Cosumnes River College (CRC) proposes minor demolition of existing walls, ceilings, plumbing, and removal of some flooring materials. There will be the addition of new partitions and doors in order to divide one existing office into two. No structural component of this portion of the project is anticipated. The modernization/upgrade phase of the project will consist of approximately 3,653 to 6,113 square feet of renovation.

There is currently a severe shortage of administrative office buildings and the College Center Expansion is needed in order to accommodate the currently employed administrative staff for the site. The College Center building currently supports 85 administrative staff; the expansion will allow for an additional 107 staff administrative staff, currently housed in the CRC library to relocate to the College Center building. The addition is expected to add approximately 22 new

office rooms, 3 exam rooms, and approximately 3,947 square feet of conference, lab services, lab group counseling, assessment and assessment lab rooms on the first floor. The second floor will add at least 26 office rooms, and approximately 6,436 square feet of circulation, conference, graphic designer, Vice President (VP), Instructional Services Assistant (ISA), and Associate Vice President (AVP) rooms. The overall additional space increase is 30,560 sf, or a roughly 119 percent increase of what was previously onsite. The proposed expansion project will provide additional, much needed administrative office space, as well as facilitate a consolidation of student services currently spread out on campus. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion project is not intended to facilitate further growth.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: As mandated by State law, the minimum public review period for this document is 30 days. The proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration will be circulated for a 30-day public review period, beginning on **Wednesday, April 5, 2017** and ending on **Friday, May 5, 2017**. Copies of the Draft Negative Declaration are available for review at the following locations:

Los Rios Community College District
3753 Bradview Drive
Sacramento, CA 95827

Any person wishing to comment on the Initial Study and proposed Negative Declaration must submit such comments in writing **no later than 5:00 pm on Friday, May 5, 2017** to the following address:

Tonya R. Scheftner
Petralogix Engineering, Inc.
26675 Bruella Road
Galt, CA 95632

Facsimiles at (209) 604-3719 will also be accepted up to the comment deadline (please mail the original).

A public hearing to receive comments will be held at Los Rios Community College District. This meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, May 3, 2017 at 2:00 p.m. at 3753 Bradview Drive, Sacramento.

Dan McKechnie, Director of Facilities Planning

4·3·17
Date

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1. PROJECT TITLE

Cosumnes River College – College Center Modernization and Expansion Project

2. LEAD AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS

Los Rios Community College District
3753 Bradview Drive
Sacramento, CA 95827

3. CONTACT PERSONS

Dan McKechnie: 916-856-3409

4. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located at the Cosumnes River College Campus (CRC), in Sacramento City, Sacramento County, approximately 0.5 mile west of Highway 99. The Cosumnes River College is located in a primarily suburban area, near the southern border of the City of Sacramento and the northern border of the City of Elk Grove. The Cosumnes River College address is 8401 Center Parkway, Sacramento, California, and consists of 145.92 acres of land (APN: 117-0140-044). The City of Sacramento General Plan designates the Campus as "Public/Quasi Public". Regional, Campus and Project location maps are included as Figures 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

5. PROJECT SPONSOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Los Rios Community College District
3753 Bradview Drive
Sacramento, CA 95827

6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Los Rios Community School District is proposing to modernize and expand the College Center Building located on the southwest portion of the Cosumnes River College campus, in the City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion Project consists of some modernization/upgrades to the existing single-story, approximately 30,000 square-foot (sf) steel building and a two-story 30,560 square-foot steel frame addition to be located on the northern portion. The modernization/upgrade phase of the project is focused on the northwest portion of the College Center building and will consist of approximately 3,653 to 6,113 square feet of renovation. Cosumnes River College (CRC) proposes minor demolition of existing walls, ceilings, plumbing, and removal of some flooring materials. There will be the addition of new partitions and doors in order to divide one existing office into two. No structural component of this portion of the project is anticipated.

There is currently a severe shortage of administrative office buildings and the College Center Expansion is needed in order to accommodate the currently employed administrative staff for

the site. The College Center building currently supports 85 administrative staff; the expansion will allow for an additional 107 staff administrative staff, currently housed in the CRC library, to relocate to the College Center building. According to the 100% Design Development (LPAS, 2016) (Appendix A), the addition is expected to add approximately 22 new office rooms, 3 exam rooms, and approximately 3,947 square feet of conference, lab services, lab group counseling, assessment and assessment lab rooms on the first floor. The second floor will add at least 26 office rooms, and approximately 6,436 square feet of circulation, conference, graphic designer, Vice President (VP), Instructional Services Assistant (ISA), and Associate Vice President (AVP) rooms. The overall additional space increase is 30,560 sf, or a roughly 119 percent increase of what was previously onsite. The proposed expansion project will provide additional, much needed administrative office space, as well as facilitate a consolidation of student services currently spread out on campus. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion project is not intended to facilitate further growth.

7. SURROUNDING LAND USES AND SETTING

The proposed Project is located in the southwestern portion of the Cosumnes River College Campus. To the north of the Campus is Cosumnes River Boulevard, followed by residential homes. To the south is Calvine Road, also followed by residential homes. To the west is Center Parkway, which is followed by residential homes as well. To the east is Bruceville Road, followed by the Sacramento Library, vacant lots, and residential homes. The surrounding area is designated primarily as Suburban, Suburban Corridor, and Parks and Recreation within the Sacramento County General Plan (2035). Suburban neighborhoods make up the majority of use in the surrounding area.

8. NECESSARY PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVALS

It is anticipated that the following "typical" permits and compliance may be needed for this Project:

- Los Rios Community College District: Lead agency with responsibility for approving the proposed modernization and expansion of the College Center building. Preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to City of Sacramento standards. Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit (Stormwater/Erosion Control) issued by the City of Sacramento.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service – Compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act: Construction activities would not directly or indirectly adversely affect a federally listed species or its habitat (see Biological Resources section of this document for additional information). Therefore, the proposed project would not be required to obtain Section 7 clearance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to SRF loan commitment.
- State Historic Preservation Office – Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act: There are no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, historic properties, or resources of value to local cultural groups within the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State Historic Preservation Office that the project complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see Cultural Resources section of this document for additional information).

- Native American Heritage Commission: Compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). Lead agencies consult with Native American tribes who have previously contacted the Lead Agency early in the CEQA planning process. Assembly Bill applies to the project but no tribes have requested notification at this time.
- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD): Air Quality Application for Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate.
- City of Sacramento: Preparation of a SWPPP to County of Sacramento (and City of Sacramento) standards. Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit issued by the County of Sacramento (and City of Sacramento).

9. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Project construction is expected to begin by January 2018 and continue for a duration of approximately 18 months. Completion of the proposed project is expected July 2019. Construction will consist of a steel stud or masonry building expansion with a total footprint of approximately 18,000 square feet, as well as minor demolition and subsequent minor renovation of an existing northwest portion on the College Center, up to 6,113 square feet.

Construction activity will first include vegetation clearing and demolition of currently existing concrete flatwork. Based upon site topography, which is relatively flat, grading and some cut and fill on the order of approximately one foot are anticipated to provide a level building pad (Terracon, 2016). Due to expansive native clay soil, not suitable to be used as engineered fill, import material for use as engineered fill is recommended (Terracon, 2016). Any engineered soil will be transported in haul trucks with a minimum of 2 feet of freeboard and carried off as needed. Roadways will be swept clean as needed. Water will be applied to any potential dust-generating materials during construction.

The Project has been designed to eliminate environmental impacts by requiring the following measures:

- Project design to meet City of Sacramento and applicable Sacramento County design standards.
- Air Quality Mitigation and Permitting through SMAQMD.
- Preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to County of Sacramento and City of Sacramento standards.
- Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit (Stormwater/Erosion Control) issued by the County of Sacramento and City of Sacramento.

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared and implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on water quality during construction and operations. Best management practices (BMPs) for erosion control will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on the environment during construction.

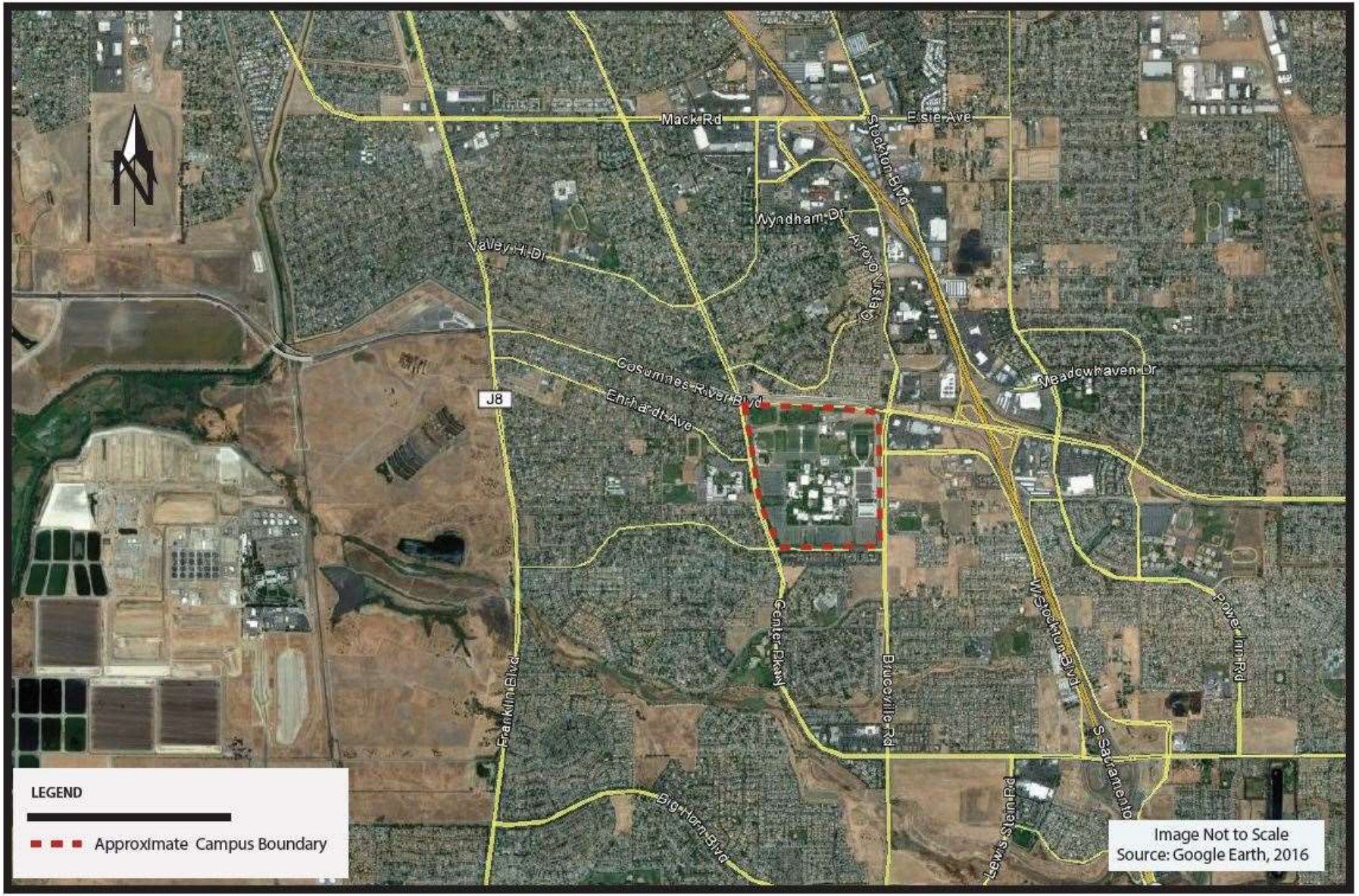

Figure 1 - Regional Map

Figure 2 - Campus Map

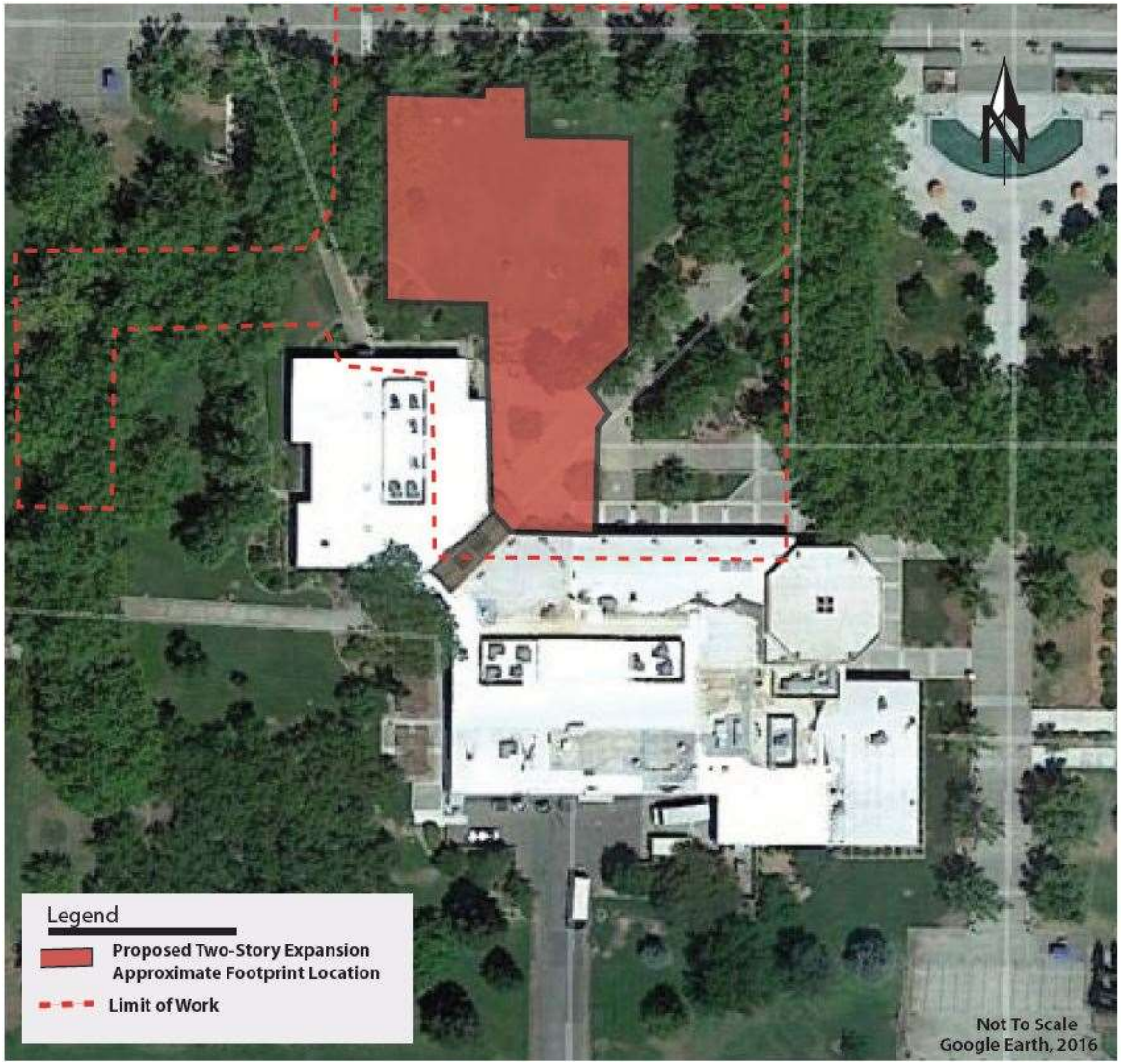

Figure 3 - Project Extent Map

10. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected		
☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources
☒ Geology/Soils	☒ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality
☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☒ Noise
☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☒ Transportation/Traffic	☐ Utilities/Services Systems	
☒ None With Mitigation	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

11. ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

☐ I find that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment, and a Negative Declaration will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an Environmental Impact Report is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measure based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An Environmental Impact Report is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Dan McKechnie, Director of Facilities Planning

4·3·17
Date

12. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) **No Impact**. The Sacramento County General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas within the Project area. Therefore, there is no impact.

b) **No Impact.** No State “designated scenic highways” or “eligible scenic highways” are located within the vicinity of the project site (California Scenic Highway Program). There are no rock outcroppings located on the project site; the project description does not include significant demolition to any existing buildings. This is no impact.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project will expand the existing College Center to the north. The expansion will ensure consistency with the current architecture of the building, and ensure it ties in visually with the current theme of the building and campus (Facility Master Plan). Therefore, this is a less than significant impact.

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The expansion of the College Center building will have the appropriate level of outdoor lighting for the convenience and security of the public during any nighttime activities. Any additional exterior lighting will be appropriately directed to the immediate campus property, and not toward adjacent properties, roadways, or future land uses. Nighttime lighting for the campus is currently present on the site. The light and glare associated with the expansion project will remain within the projects environment; this impact is therefore considered less than significant.

II. Agricultural Resources

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
	In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the Project:				
a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program in the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in PRC Sec. 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in PRC Sec. 51104 (g)?	☐	☐	☐	■
d.	Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■
e.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	■

a-e) **No Impact.** According to the California Department of Conservation's (DOC) Important Farmland Map accessed online, the project site is identified as "Urban and Built-Up Land". According to the DOC, Urban and Built-Up Land is defined as land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. Examples of land use with this designation include residential, institutional, commercial, and other developed purposes. The project is not in conflict with a zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract, or conflict with existing forest land zoned for Timberland Production. The project will not involve the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or result in the loss of forest land; therefore, the project will have **no impact**.

III. Air Quality

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or Projected air quality violation?	☐	■	☐	☐
c.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	■	☐	☐
d.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	■	☐	☐
e.	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	■

The proposed Project site is located within the City of Sacramento, in Sacramento County. The project site lies within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) which is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). Air quality is monitored, evaluated, and regulated by federal, state, regional, and local regulating agencies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), as well as SMAQMD. The Sacramento Valley's relatively flat topography and bowl shape is surrounded by elevated terrain, and its meteorological conditions are ideal for trapping air pollution and producing harmful levels of air pollutants, such as ozone and particulate matter. Sacramento County does not attain the following state and federal ambient air quality standards:

1-hour state ozone standard
8-hour federal and state ozone standards
24-hour federal particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$
24-hour and annual state particulate matter federal PM_{10}

Therefore, for Sacramento County, the criteria pollutants of greatest concern are ozone precursors which include reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) along with particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ (24 hour) and PM_{10} (24 hour and annual state).

Standards of Significance

In accordance with Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's Guide to Air Quality Assessments in Sacramento County, December 2009, as revised December 2016, a project is considered to have a significant air quality impact if any of the following quantitative conditions occur:

- Ozone: The project will increase nitrogen oxide (NO_x) levels above 85 pounds per day for construction phases and/or the project increases either ozone precursors nitrogen oxide (NO_x) or reactive organic gases (ROG) above 65 pounds per day for operational phases.
- Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$): The project will increase 82 pounds per day and 15 tons per year despite employment of all best available management practices during either construction or operational phases.
- Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): The project will increase 80 pounds per day and 14.6 pounds per year despite employment of all best available management practices during either construction or operational phases.

a-c)**Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project site is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the SMAQMD. According to SMAQMD, the procedure for assessing construction and operation emission impacts must be analyzed using the newer CalEEMod 2016 impact calculator. A CalEEMod analysis was conducted by our firm for the proposed project using the following project characteristics: Junior College Land Use, Population 107 (administrative staff relocated from the CRC library to the new expansion), Climate Zone 6, 3.5 m/s Wind Speed, 58 days Precipitation Frequency, SMUD Utility Company, 0.85 lot acreage, and 37,000 building square footage (maximum anticipated remodel area of 6,113 square feet plus expansion building area of 30,560 square feet). Where project-specific parameters are unknown, the default values in CalEEMod are used as they provide a conservative estimate of emissions.

ASSESSMENTS AND FINDINGS

Long Term Operational Emissions. Long-term operational impacts to air quality are greatly determined by land uses and vehicle travel associated with these uses. The amount of long term emissions that generally result from a project such as a school is largely based on the number of new vehicle trips to the school site as a result of the project. In the case of the proposed project, there should be essentially no significant changes in vehicle patterns to the site, since the proposed project College Center expansion serves to accommodate current staff, and no new staff is anticipated. Even though no new staff will be traveling to and from the campus, a population of 107, which represents the administrative staff relocating from the CRC library to the new expansion, was entered in the CalEEMod population land use field analysis as a conservative measure.

The proposed project is planned for completion/operation beginning in August 2019. $PM_{2.5}$ mitigated and unmitigated operational emissions remained the same and are considered very low (0.1568 tons/year or 0.859 lb/day). PM_{10} operational emissions also remained the same, but are slightly higher (0.556 tons/year or 3.04 lb/day). NOx (1.015 tons/year or 5.56 lb/day) and ROG (0.4137 tons/year or 2.27 lb/day) mass emissions are well below the 65 lb/day SMAQMD operational phase Mass Emissions Thresholds and are therefore of little concern. SO_2 operational emissions are very low (0.00708 tons/year or 0.0388 lb/day) and are therefore of little concern. A cumulative significant impact for CO does not already exist in this region and CO emissions (2.6038 tons/year or 14.27 lb/day) would not result in localized CO concentration above the SMAQMD thresholds. Additionally, CO is created by the combustion of fossil fuels by vehicles – this project is not anticipated to increase traffic, and as discussed above, the additional population in the land use characteristics of

CalEEMod was input as a conservative measure. The operational period emissions for the project (Appendix B) are all below the thresholds of significance.

Short Term, Construction Phase Emissions. Short-term construction impacts to air include the emissions related to construction workers accessing the site, emissions from construction equipment and grading, and emissions related to the application of architectural coatings. The screening criteria used by the SMAQMD to assess and identify projects which may have less than significant construction impacts include projects that are 35 acres or less in size generally will not exceed the District's construction NOx threshold of significance and which do not:

- Include buildings more than 4 stories tall;
- Include demolition activities;
- Include significant trenching activities;
- Have a construction schedule that is unusually compact, fast paced, or involves more than 2 phases occurring simultaneously;
- Involve cut-and-fill operations; and
- Require import or export of soil materials that will require a considerable amount of haul truck activity.

The proposed project generally meets these screening criteria, with the exception of some minor amount of demolition associated with the modernization of a portion of the existing northwest College Center building, as well as a minor amount of imported engineered fill for the 18,000 square-foot building pad due to the characteristically expansive soils onsite (Terracon, 2016). CalEEMod accounted for these construction project characteristics (Appendix B) during the analysis. Short-term emissions for this project are considered to be related to the construction phase of the project. Of the many emissions generated during this type of construction, however, Ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are considered the pollutants of greatest concern. PM_{10} emitted throughout the construction project can vary greatly, contingent on the level of activity, the specific operations, the equipment utilized, and other factors, making quantification difficult. The SMQAMD has adopted a set of Fugitive Dust Rules, collectively called Rule 403 which specifically address fugitive dust generated by construction related activities. The highest unmitigated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ of this project are estimated levels of 0.1292 tons/year or 0.7079 lb/day and 0.0989 tons/year or 0.5419 lb/day, respectively. Mitigated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ resulted in somewhat lower estimated levels for PM_{10} of 0.1139 tons/year or 0.6236 lb/day (an 8.40 percent reduction); $PM_{2.5}$ mitigated levels are estimated to be 0.0909 tons/year or 0.4981 lb/day (a 5.72 percent reduction). Both the mitigated and unmitigated values are below the threshold of significance.

The unmitigated and mitigated construction NOx emissions are the same (estimated to be 1.456 tons/year or 7.99 lb/day). However, they are less than the SMAQMD Construction Phase Mass Emission Threshold of 85 pounds/day. The primary reason for estimating daily mass emissions for construction is to analyze the project's NOx emissions with respect to the District's construction NOx mass emissions threshold. However, other ozone precursor emissions (i.e., ROG) should also be disclosed. ROG emissions during construction activity are largely a result of applying architectural coatings. The highest estimated unmitigated and mitigated ROG emissions (which are also the same) during the construction phase of this project are 0.2449 tons/year, or 1.342 lb/day. A mass emission threshold for ROG during

construction is not provided by the SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance Table. SO_2 emissions during the construction phase are very low (0.00182 tons/year or 0.0997 lb/day), and are therefore of little concern. A cumulative significant impact for CO does not already exist in this region and CO emissions (1.072 tons/year or 5.87 lb/day) during construction alone would not result in localized CO concentration above the SMAQMD thresholds.

The analysis provided the maximum daily emissions for unmitigated construction, mitigated construction, unmitigated operational, and mitigated operational. As discussed below, after **Mitigation Measure Air – 1 and Mitigation Measure Air – 2** is implemented, impacts to air quality will be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Air Quality Mitigation 1

The District shall not begin construction activities until first securing appropriate permits from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

Air Quality Mitigation 2: The following procedures will be adhered to by the construction contractor(s) in accordance with Air District Rule 403 and Enhanced Fugitive Dust Control Practices:

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

Soil Disturbance Areas:

- Water exposed soil with adequate frequency for continued moist soil. However, do not overwater to the extent that sediment flows off the site.

- Suspend excavation, grading, and/or demolition activity when wind speeds exceed 20 mph.
- Install wind-breaks (e.g. plant trees, solid fencing) on windward side(s) of construction areas.
- Plant vegetative ground cover (fast-germinating native grass seed) in disturbed areas as soon as possible. Water appropriately until vegetation is established.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the District shall also be visible to ensure compliance.

Based on the highest estimated emissions, evaluated per the SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance; the implementation of **Mitigation Measure Air 1**, which requires appropriate permitting with the SMAQMD prior to construction; and the implementation of **Mitigation Measure Air 2**, which incorporates control of fugitive dust required by District Rule 403, and Enhanced Fugitive Dust Control Practices, the project Construction impacts to air quality will be **less than significant with mitigation**.

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Sensitive receptors in the vicinity include the existing campus where the proposed project is located, and surrounding residential homes. Since the proposed project does not exceed any of the threshold criteria established by SMAQMD, it is not anticipated there would be a change in substantial pollutant concentrations.

e) **No Impact.** The proposed project does not include any activities that would result in objectionable odors. Therefore, this is no impact.

IV. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	■	☐

Climate change is a global problem. Pollutants with localized air quality effects have generally short atmospheric lifetimes (approximately 1 day), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions persist in the atmosphere for long enough periods of time (1 year to several thousand years) to be dispersed around the globe. The amount of GHGs required to ultimately result in climate change is not precisely known. What is known is that the amount is enormous, and no single project would measurably contribute to noticeable incremental change in the average global temperature. Thus, from the standpoint of CEQA, GHG impacts to global climate change are inherently cumulative.

Prominent GHGs of primary concern from land use development projects include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). There are other GHGs, such as chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, however, these are less of a concern since construction and operational activities associated with land use development projects are not likely to generate these in substantial quantities. To quantify GHG, a standard of "CO_2-Equivalent" or CO_2E is used. Carbon dioxide equivalency (CO_2E) refers to the amount of mixed GHGs that would have the same global warming potential when measured over a specified timescale (generally 100 years).

California has adopted a wide variety of regulations aimed at reducing the State's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These regulations include, but are not limited, to the following:

- **Assembly Bill (AB) 32**. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires California to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 directs ARB to develop and implement regulations that reduce statewide GHG emissions.
- **Executive Order S-3-05.** This order establishes GHG emission reduction targets for California and directs the CAL-EPA to coordinate oversight efforts. The targets, which were established by Governor Schwarzenegger, call for a reduction of GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2010; a reduction of GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020; and a reduction of GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.
- **Senate Bill 375.** Senate Bill (SB) 375 was enacted in order to align regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG reduction targets, and land use and house allocation. SB 75 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to adopt a

Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or Alternative Planning Strategy (APS), which will prescribe land use allocation in the MPOs Regional Transportation Plan.

- **Executive Order B-30-15.** This order requires that greenhouse gas emissions in California are reduced by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and below 1990 levels by 2050.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For this analysis, SMAQMD's recommended thresholds of significance are as stated:

- A significant impact would result if the proposed project would result in the emission of GHG gases (CO_2E) in excess of 1,100 metric tons per year for either the construction period or operational phase of the project.

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The construction of the College Center expansion and modernization project will create short-term, small impacts on GHG emissions from construction trips and equipment. Based on the CalEEMod Air Quality Model results (Appendix B), the proposed project construction GHG emissions will generate approximately 166.5 metric tons per year of CO_2 equivalent. This is below the SMAQMD's threshold of 1,100 metric tons per year. This is considered less than significant.

The long-term operations of the College Center expansion and modernization project will create long-term, impacts on GHG emissions. Based on the CalEEMod Air Quality Model results (Appendix B), the proposed project, once operational, will generate approximately 794.04 metric tons per year of CO_2 equivalent unmitigated and 793.60 metric tons of CO_2 equivalent mitigated. This is below the SMAQMD's threshold of 1,100 metric tons per year. This is considered less than significant. Furthermore, there will be a slight reduction of GHG impacts with implementation **Mitigation Measure GHG – 1.** This is considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure GHG – 1

- **Twelve trees will be planted post construction.**

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project is not anticipated to conflict with any policy or regulation adopted for the purposes of GHG reduction. This is a less than significant impact. The City of Sacramento has adopted Policies Addressing Climate Change (General Plan, 2035), however, it is anticipated that the proposed project would not conflict with these policies. The new expansion building is designed to meet current energy efficiency standards, which will further reduce GHG emissions. No significant conflict with GHG reduction policies is anticipated, therefore, there is a **less than significant impact**.

V. Biological Resources

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the proposal:					
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	■	☐	☐
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	■
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	■
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	■	☐	☐
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	■

Moore Biological Consultants prepared a biological assessment (included in Appendix C) of the proposed project site and how the project could affect the environment within and adjacent to the sites. Their report includes biological assessment for potentially regulated Waters of the U.S. and wetlands, Federal and State special-status species, or potentially suitable habitat for species within the project site, in accordance with the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Rivers and Harbors Act, the Migratory Bird Species Act (MBTA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Fish and Game Code of California, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Native Plant Protection Act. The results of their assessment are hereby incorporated by reference (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

Moore Biological Consultants utilized the California National Diversity Database (CNDDB) to identify wildlife and plant species that have been previously documented in the project vicinity or that have the potential to occur based on suitable habitat and geographical distribution. They also conducted a field survey of the proposed project site, which included an assessment of

potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S., special-status species, and suitable habitat for special-status species.

a) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The body of the site is a landscaped area in the southwest part of the campus that is biologically unremarkable. Development of the proposed project will result in the removal of some ornamental trees and shrubs, which from a wildlife habitat perspective is less than significant impact. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017). The Project would not significantly modify, either directly or indirectly, habitats of any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status. Special-status species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the CESA, FESA, or other regulations.

   The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543) and subsequent amendments provide guidance for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Section 7 of FESA requires Federal agencies to ensure that the actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Critical habitat is areas mapped by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as being critical to maintain and/or manage in a relatively natural state for the recovery of a listed species. The site is not within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.

   The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code 2050 et seq.) establishes the policy of the State to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. CESA mandates that State agencies should not approve projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species, if reasonable and prudent alternatives are available that would avoid jeopardy. The CDFW is required to issue a written finding indicating if a project would jeopardize threatened or endangered species and specifying reasonable and prudent alternatives that would avoid jeopardy.

   CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 provides that a species not listed under the FESA or CESA may be considered rare or endangered under specific criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definitions in FESA and CESA.

   While the project site may have provided habitat for special-status species at some point in the past, development has substantially modified natural habitats in the greater project vicinity, which includes those within the site. Of the wildlife species identified in the CNDDB search, Swainson's hawk is the only species that has any potential to occur in the project site on more than a transitory or very occasional basis. The Swainson's hawk is a migratory hawk listed by the State of California as a Threatened species. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act and fish and Game Code of California protect Swainson's hawks year-round as well as their nests during nesting season (March 1 through September 15). The CNDDB contains a record of a pair of Swainson's hawk nesting approximately 0.5 miles southeast of the site and several additional records within several miles of the site. Swainson's hawk could be disturbed by noise if they nested in or near the project site during construction (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce the above-identified impacts to biological resources to a less-than-significant level.

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure 1 - Preconstruction Survey Requirements
A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.25 miles of the project site if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. This determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

On-site trees, shrubs, and grasslands may be used by nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Fish and Game Code of California. A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey if vegetation removal and/or project construction occurs between February 1 and August 31. If active nests are found within the survey area, vegetation removal and/or project construction should be delayed until a qualified biologist determines nesting is complete (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

b) **No Impact.** The proposed project will have no adverse impacts on sensitive or regulated habitat because the Project site itself is devoid of native riparian vegetation or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017). Therefore, there is no impact.

c) **No Impact.** There are no potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands in the site. The site consists entirely of landscaped areas that are highly disturbed. Specifically, there was no observed permanent or intermittent drainages, vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, marshes, ponds, lakes, or riparian wetlands of any variety within the site (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017). Therefore, there is no impact.

d) **No Impact.** The project site is not located on or adjacent to a waterway. The proposed project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any other native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, this is no impact.

e) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project will result in the removal of some ornamental trees and shrubs, include one sycamore tree with undetermined diameter (LPAS, 2016). City Municipal Code Chapter 12.64 requires a City Heritage Tree Permit if there are planned removal or trimming of Heritage Trees, of which a native sycamore would qualify. The project will not be reviewed by the City of Sacramento Planning Department, and therefore not subject to the Heritage Tree Ordinance. This is a **less than significant impact**.

Removal of trees may affect nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty. In order to reduce any potential impacts to nesting migratory birds to a less than significant level, Biological Resources Mitigation Measure – 1 is required. With Biological Resources Mitigation Measure – 1 incorporated, this is a **less than significant impact**.

f) **No Impact.** The City of Sacramento does not have an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) which covers the Cosumnes River College site. The nearest approved HCP covers North Natomas. The project will therefore have no impact on HCPs or other conservation plans.

VI. Cultural Resources

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
	Would the Project:				
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	■	☐	☐
c.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature?	☐	■	☐	☐
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	☐	■	☐	☐
e.	Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074?	☐	■	☐	☐

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) completed a Cultural Resources Identification Report (February 2017) in support of environmental review of the proposed Project under CEQA. The investigation included archival research, records search, field survey, and historical society consultation. Two project areas were developed for this study: a direct project area, where the project proposes ground disturbance, and an indirect project area, which included the limits of a built environment resource that surrounds the direct project area. The Michael Baker report is included as Appendix D to this document. The report findings are summarized below.

a) **Less than Significant.** On February 3, 2017, Michael Baker sent a letter describing the project with maps depicting the project area to the Sacramento County Historical Society. The letter requested any information or concerns about cultural resources in the project area. No response to consultation attempt has been received to date. Michael Baker International staff conducted a records search at the Northern Central Information Center (NCIC). The records search was conducted on January 31, 2017 for the project area with a quarter-mile search radius. The NCIC, of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sacramento, an affiliate of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Sacramento County. As part of the records search, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File were reviewed. Michael Baker reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project area and its vicinity. No cultural resources were identified within the project area, or within a quarter mile of the project area (Michael Baker, 2017). This is a less than significant impact.

b) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** A significant impact would occur if the Project causes a substantial adverse change to an archaeological resource through

demolition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, relocation, or alteration. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area (Michael Baker, 2017). However, archaeological resources may exist within the Project Area. In the event that archaeological resources are observed during Project construction-related activities, **Mitigation Measure CR-1** is in place to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the impact on archaeological resources is considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 1

If prehistoric or historic-period archaeological deposits are discovered during Project activities, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be redirected and the archaeologist should assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations regarding the treatment of the discovery. Impacts to archaeological deposits should be avoided by Project activities, but if such impacts cannot be avoided, the deposits should be evaluated for their California Register eligibility. If the deposits are not California Register–eligible, no further protection of the finds is necessary. If the deposits are California Register–eligible, they should be protected from Project-related impacts, or such impacts should be mitigated. Mitigation may consist of, but is not necessarily limited to, systematic recovery and analysis of archaeological deposits, recording the resource, preparation of a report of findings, and accessioning recovered archaeological materials at an appropriate curation facility. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate.

c) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** No evidence of a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature was revealed per the investigations discussed above. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-2** would ensure that any previously unidentified paleontological resources encountered during ground disturbing activities for the proposed project would be managed in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, the impact on paleontological resources is considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 2

Should paleontological resources be identified on the Project site during any ground disturbing activities related to the Project, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery shall cease and the Los Rios Community School District shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. The Project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to provide an evaluation of the find and to prescribe mitigation measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. In considering any suggested mitigation proposed by the consulting paleontologist, the Project applicant shall determine whether avoidance is necessary and feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, Project design, costs, specific plan policies and land use assumptions, and other considerations. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for paleontological resources is carried out.

d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** A significant impact may occur if grading or excavation activities associated with the proposed Project would disturb previously interred human remains. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-3** would ensure that human remains encountered during Project activities are treated in a manner consistent with state law and reduce impacts to human remains to a less than significant level as required by CEQA. This would occur through the respectful coordination with

descendant communities to ensure that the traditional and cultural values of said community are incorporated in the decision-making process concerning the disposition of human remains that cannot be avoided. The implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce this potential impact to a less than significant level.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 3

Any human remains encountered during Project ground-disturbing activities should be treated in accordance with California Health and Safety Co de Section 7050.5. The lead agency should inform its contractor(s) of the sensitivity of the Direct Area of Potential Effect for human remains and verify that the following directive has been included in the appropriate contract documents:

> If human remains are encountered during Project activities, the Project shall comply with the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the county coroner has determined the manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation or to his or her authorized representative. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate. Project personnel/ construction workers shall not collect or move any human remains and associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

e) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Assembly Bill (AB) 52 applies to the project, however, no tribes have requested notification at this time. Under AB 52, lead agencies must evaluate a project's potential impact to a tribal cultural resource. A tribal cultural resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe.

No cultural resources were identified within the project area or within a quarter-mile of the project area via a records search performed by Michael Baker; furthermore, Michael Baker staff conducted an archaeological and built environmental field survey of the direct project area on February 13, 2017 – the field survey did not identify archaeological deposits within the direct project area. In the event that Native American remnants are observed during Project construction-related activities, **Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2** are in place to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the impact on Native American resources is considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

VII. Geology and Soils

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
	i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	■	☐
	ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	■	☐	☐
	iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	■	☐
	iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Result in substantial soil erosion, or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	■	☐
c.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	Be located on expansive soils, as defined in Table 18-1-13 of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	■	☐	☐
e.	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	■

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) completed a Geotechnical Engineering Services Report (included in **Appendix E**) for the proposed Cosumnes River College Campus Center Expansion project, dated May 11, 2016. The Project proposes to modernize and expand the College Center building located at the Cosumnes River College campus. The total footprint of the expansion is expected to be approximately 18,000 square feet. The construction will consist of a steel stud or masonry building founded on a spread footing foundation system. Terracon's report presents the results of subsurface exploration, including findings on faulting and seismic hazard and soil conditions. Their report also provides geotechnical recommendations for earthwork and the design and construction of foundations and floor slab.

a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.**

i. **Less than Significant Impact.** The subject site is located in the California Central Valley Area, which is a relatively low to moderate seismically active area. The Project area is not listed within a State designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. There are no mapped surface or subsurface faults that traverse the Project area per review of Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Special Publication 42. Therefore,

the type and magnitude of seismic hazards affecting the site are dependent on the distance to causative faults and the intensity and magnitude of the seismic event (Terracon, 2016). The following table indicates the distances of key faults and the associated maximum credible earthquake that can be produced by nearby seismic events, as calculated using the United States Geologic Survey 2008 Interactive Deaggregations program (Terracon, 2016). Construction will be required to meet the design standards set forth in the 2013 Sacramento County Building Design Criteria and Sacramento City's Standards, and given the distance of these faults, earthquake hazard is considered to have a **less than significant impact**.

Table 1.
Distances of Key Faults and Associated Maximum Credible Earthquake

Fault Name	Approximate Distance to Site (km)	Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE) Magnitude
Great Velley 4b, Gordon Valley C	49.9	6.72
Hunting Creek-Berryessa Char	67.3	7.03

ii. **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** In general, strong ground shaking from an earthquake is the cause of most seismic ground shaking damage. The California Building Code Site Classification for the proposed project site is D, corresponding to a stiff soil profile. Based on the 2008 interactive deaggregations, the PGA at the subject site for a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years (return period of 2475 years) is expected to be about 0.2817g (Terracon, 2016). These peak ground accelerations are relatively moderate. As stated above, the proposed project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Construction will be required to meet the design standards set forth in the 2013 Sacramento County Building Design Criteria and Sacramento City's Standards, as well as the seismic design criteria in accordance with the 2013 California Building Code. Based on the design standards required, the project being located outside an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and given the moderate peak ground accelerations anticipated for the site, ground shaking is considered **less than significant** with mitigation incorporated.

Geology and Soils Mitigation 1

Standard design and construction techniques will then be used to mitigate the potential for damage due to seismically induced strong ground shaking. Based on the planned mitigation, and the project being located outside an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, ground shaking damage is considered **less than significant** with mitigation.

iii. **Less than Significant Impact.** Liquefaction is a mode of ground failure that results from the generation of excess pore-water pressures during earthquake ground shaking, causing loss of shear strength. This phenomenon generally occurs in areas of high seismicity, where groundwater is shallow and soils are loose and granular. Strong seismic shaking can also cause cyclic softening of saturated relatively non-plastic fine-grained soils. The California Geologic Survey (CGS) has designated certain areas within California as potential liquefaction hazard zones. These are areas considered at risk of liquefaction-related ground failure during a seismic event, based upon mapped

surficial deposits and the likely presence of a relatively shallow water table. This site is not mapped within a designated area of potential liquefaction (Terracon, 2016).

A liquefaction analysis was performed by Terracon per the 2013 California Building Code. As part of their geotechnical evaluation, Terracon used borehole data obtained during the College Center Expansion investigation (maximum exploration depth of 50 feet) in conjunction with review of a previous Geotechnical Investigation Report prepared by Neil O. Anderson and Associates (NOA), "CRC Parking Structure", dated June 2, 2008. Terracon and NOA did not encounter groundwater during borehole explorations, and state historical ground water depths recorded in the area range from 51 to 80 feet below ground surface (Terracon, 2016). Terracon's Geotechnical Investigation Report (2016) concludes that the presence of stiff to very stiff sandy clay soils, cemented hardpan, and dense silty sand soils (non-liquefiable layers) found beneath the existing ground surface may act as a bridging layer that redistributes stresses and therefore results in more uniform ground surface settlement if there is a deeper liquefiable soil beneath the site. Based on the data presented, the depth to groundwater, and the dense nature of the underlying strata, the potential for seismically induced liquefaction at this site is considered negligible (Terracon, 2016). This is a **less than significant impact**

iv). **No Impact**. The Project area is located on geographically level terrain (average grade less than five degrees) considered insufficient to produce a landslide. The Project area is not located within an earthquake-induced landslide zone (defined as "an area where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacement") per the reviewed Official Maps of Seismic Hazard Zones provided by the State of California Department of Conservation. As a result, no impacts related to landslides are anticipated.

b) **Less than Significant Impact**. The Project area consists of near surface clay soils which are not suitable for use as engineered fill (Terracon, 2016). Per Terracon's recommendation based on their Geotechnical Investigation, the subgrade should be cut to a depth of 12 inches, with the exposed subgrade scarified to a minimum depth of 12 inches, moisture conditioned and recompacted as specified. After scarification and recompaction, the building pad should be topped with 12 inches of engineered fill. The Project will be subject to the City of Sacramento's Chapter 15.88 Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Code and Permitting Regulations. As a normal and standard requirement, the Project would be required to prepare and have approved individual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) that mandate construction and post-construction water quality provisions, including but not limited to erosion control plans during construction, installation of biofilters and/or mechanical cleansing of stormwater run-off, and similar elements. As a result of these standard engineering measures, the Project would have a less than significant impact on substantial soil erosion and issues resulting from the removal of topsoil during and after the construction process.

c) **Less than Significant Impact**. The Geotechnical Engineering Report performed by Terracon for the College Center Expansion Project consisted of five borings drilled to depths of 11.5 to 50 feet below ground surface (bgs) within the footprint of the proposed building. The subsurface soils were relatively consistent between locations. The upper surface materials encountered consisted of 7 to 8 feet of stiff to very stiff sandy lean clays

with trace gravel underlain by dense, cemented hardpan, which in turn was underlain by silty sand to poorly graded sand with silt to a maximum depth explored of approximately 50 feet. As previously mentioned, groundwater was not encountered at any time during the exploration (Terracon, 2016). Results of borings are given below:

Table 2.
Results of Soil Borings

Stratum	Approximate Depth to Bottom of Stratum	Material Description	Consistency/Density
Surface	6 inches	Topsoil	--
1	7 to 8 feet bgs	Sandy Lean Clay	Stiff to Very Stiff
2	12 to 16 feet bgs	Cemented Silty Sand to Poorly Graded Sand with Silt (Hardpan Soils)	Medium Dense to Hard
3	50 feet bgs (max depth of exploration)	Silty Sand to Poorly Graded Sand with Silt	Dense to Very Dense

Groundwater was not observed during the boring portion of the Geotechnical Investigation by Terracon, with boring depth a maximum extent of 50 feet bgs. The geotechnical investigation report for construction of the existing Parking Structure (Neil O. Anderson & Associates, report dated June 2, 2008), one (1) boring was advanced to a depth of 45 feet bgs, with no groundwater encountered (Terracon, 2016). It should be noted, however, groundwater conditions in the future could change due to rainfall, construction activities, irrigation, or other factors not evident at the time the borings were performed. Therefore, groundwater levels during construction may be higher or lower than the levels indicated during the investigation. Historical groundwater depths recorded in the area range from 51 to 80 feet bgs (Terracon, 2016). Based on the presence of stiff to very stiff sandy clay soils, cemented hardpan, and dense silty sand soils (non-liquefiable layers) found beneath the existing ground surface may act as a bridging layer that redistributes stresses and therefore results in more uniform ground surface settlement if there is a deeper liquefiable soils beneath the site, therefor the potential for seismically induced liquefaction at this site is considered negligible (Terracon, 2016); this is a less than significant impact.

Based on their observations during subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, and analysis, Terracon's opinion is that the proposed Campus Center Expansion may be supported on spread foundations that bear on native sandy clay soils (Terracon, 2016). Additionally, landslide potential in the area is negligible due to the flat topography at the site; this is a **less than significant impact**.

d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Based on the results of their subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, and analysis, Terracon concluded expansive soils are present at this site (Terracon, 2016). Due to the expansion potential of subgrade soils, Terracon provides recommendations to help mitigate the effects of soil shrinkage and expansion on foundations and exterior flatwork on the expansive clay soil. However, even if these procedures are followed, some movement and at least minor cracking in the structure should be anticipated. The severity of cracking and other cosmetic damage such as uneven exterior slabs will probably increase if any modification of the site results in

excessive wetting or drying of the expansive soils (Terracon, 2016). Eliminating the risk of movement and cosmetic distress may not be feasible, but it may be possible to further reduce the risk of movement if more expensive measures are used during construction (Terracon, 2016).

In their report, Terracon presents recommendations for site preparation, excavation, subgrade preparation and placement of engineered fills on the project. Based upon the subsurface conditions determined from the geotechnical exploration, near surface clay soils are not suitable for use as engineered fill for this project. Once the building has been cleared, the resulting subgrade should be cut to a depth of 12 inches. The exposed subgrade should be scarified to a minimum depth of 12 inches, moisture conditioned, and recompacted as specified per the Modified Proctor Test (ASTM D 1557) as provided in the Geotechnical Investigation. After scarification and recompaction of the subgrade, the building pad should be topped with 12 inches of engineered fill. All fill material should be non-expansive and conform to the engineered fill specified per the Modified Proctor Test (ASTM D 1557) as provided in the Geotechnical Investigation (Terracon, 2016). Based on the subsurface conditions determined from the geotechnical exploration, subgrade soils exposed during construction are anticipated to be relatively workable. The workability of the subgrade may be affected by precipitation, repetitive construction traffic or other factors. If unworkable conditions develop, workability may be improved by scarifying and drying. If the construction schedule does not allow for scarifying and drying by aeration in place, Terracon should be consulted to evaluate the situation as needed (Terracon, 2016).

Upon completion of filling and grading, care should be taken to maintain the subgrade moisture content. Construction traffic over the completed subgrade should be avoided to the extent practical. The site should also be graded to prevent ponding of surface water on the prepared subgrades or in excavations. If the subgrade should become desiccated, saturated, or disturbed, the affected material should be removed or these materials should be scarified, moisture condition, and re-compacted (Terracon, 2016). Excavations should be sloped or shored in the interest of safety following local and federal regulations, including current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) excavation and trench safety standards (Terracon, 2016).

Geology and Soils Mitigation 2

Terracon recommends spread footing foundations should extent 24 inches bgs and bear on native sandy clay soils. Floor slabs may be supported on 12 inches of engineered fill or 12 inches of lime treated native sandy clay soils. Earthwork on the project should be observed and evaluated by Terracon; evaluation of earthwork shall include observation and testing of engineered fill, subgrade preparation, foundation bearing soils, and other geotechnical conditions during the construction of the project. Standard design and construction techniques will then be used to mitigate the potential for damage. In addition, the Project will be subject to applicable engineering and County and City code requirements, which would ensure that they are developed in a way that minimizes the possible effects of unstable soil. Therefore, the impact from expansive soil is considered less than significant with mitigation.

e) **No Impact**. The proposed Project will not utilize a septic system. No significant impact.

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	■	☐	☐
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	■	☐	☐
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	■	☐	☐
e.	For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	■
f.	For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	■
g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	■
h.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	■

The Los Rios Community School District is proposing to modernize and expand the College Center Building located on the southwest portion of the Cosumnes River College campus. The proposed Project consists of some modernizations/upgrades to the existing single-story steel building, and a two-story 30,560 square-foot steel frame addition. The College Center is home to a variety of services and facilities, including the President's Office, Admissions Office, Business Services, Veterans Resource Center, Cafeteria, and Bookstore. The addition is expected to accommodate the currently employed administrative staff for the site.

The Cosumnes River College opened in September 14, 1970 with facilities including the Science Building, Automotive and Technology Complex, Women's Physical Education Building, and the Library. The Business/Social Science classroom was dedicated in 1975, the first post CRC opening. The campus currently consists of 13 permanent buildings. The Cafeteria/College Center opened in Fall, 1990 with facilities for both food service program and student/administrative staff services.

a,b) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The project does not produce hazardous material. Any hazardous substances, such as those used for routine cleaning, upkeep of surrounding grounds, and maintenance, may be stored onsite in designated areas in and around the College Center site. The proposed modernization and expansion of the College Center would not involve the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous material(s); however, there is the potential accidental release of hazardous material through possible spills associated with the construction equipment, such as oil and/or hydraulic fluid, during the construction phase of the project. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure Hazards and Hazardous Materials 1, which requires standard spill prevention measures and a procedure for spill response if one does occur, the projects potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment involving transport, use, disposal, or accidental release of hazardous materials, the impact is less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Mitigation 1

Spill Prevention and Control Measures will be implemented and include the following:

- Any fuel products, lubricating fluids, grease, or other products and/or waste released from the Contractor(s) vehicles, equipment, or operations, shall be collected and disposed of immediately, and in accordance with State, Federal, and local laws.
- Spill clean-up materials will be stored near potential spill areas (such as vehicle and equipment staging areas).
- Spill kits will include sorbent material (such as pads designed for oil and gas), socks and/or pads to prevent spread of hazardous material, and containers for storing and proper disposal.
- Employees and contractor(s) will be trained on proper hazardous spill clean-up practices.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact**. **Air Emission Facilities** —California Department of Education Code Section 17213(b); Public Resources Code Section 21151.8(a)(2); and the California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Section 14011(i) requires a school district, in consultation with the local air pollution control district, to identify facilities within one-quarter mile of the proposed site that might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials and substances of waste. The Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) is responsible for providing written notification of any findings to the school district.

A letter was submitted to the SMAQMD requesting the identification and review of all sites potentially emitting hazardous air emissions within one-quarter mile of the proposed project site. Seven locations were identified by Jim Lester of SMAQMD via email correspondence on received on March 8, 2017. The email identified two emergency standby engines and a fuel dispensing facility at the Cosumnes River College; three emergency standby engines located at 7500 Hospital Drive; one emergency standby

engine at 8101 Cosumnes River Boulevard; one emergency standby engine at 7601 Shasta Avenue; one emergency standby engine at 7421 Stockton Boulevard and 7421 Stockton Boulevard; and one gas dispensing fuel facility at 7331 Stockton Boulevard. These are considered **less than significant**.

d) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**. The project takes place within the boundary of the Cosumnes River College facility grounds. The project is not included in any hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. In addition, one records requests was submitted with the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) on February 13, 2017 requesting Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials information for all parcels located within the boundary of the Cosumnes River College Campus. The Department of Toxic Substances Control ENVIROSTOR website and the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker website were additionally reviewed for the site and adjacent parcels, in an attempt to identify hazardous materials that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

The available EMD records reviewed indicate the Cosumnes River College currently qualifies as a small quantity hazardous waste generator, with a valid operating permit, with no current violations on record. There is a Hazardous Materials Business Plan in effect for Cosumnes River College as of 2015, which addresses the site as a Small Hazardous Waste Generator, with four underground storage tanks (USTs) (two 5,000-gallon diesel, one 2,000 gallon unleaded gas and one 500-gallon waste oil), four above ground storage tanks (ASTs) (one 200-gallon muriatic acid, one 200-gallon sodium hypochlorite, one 250-gallon diesel fuel, and one 500-gallon liquid petroleum gas), as well as reports of various gas, such as argon, oxygen, and acetylene gas of unspecified amounts for welding. The records of aboveground and underground storage tanks for the site do not report any significant violations, hazards or potential hazards in connection with the Cosumnes River College, and are not located within the project ground disturbance areas. In addition, the hazardous waste records reviewed for the site indicate there are no known hazards located within the footprint of the proposed project area. Therefore, the information reviewed collectively for the parcels within the Cosumnes River College are interpreted to have a less than significant impact. In addition, GeoTracker was reviewed for adjacent parcels. No hazardous materials impact was identified from any surrounding parcels.

Pipelines

A Gas Distribution Map was requested via telephone on February 28, 2017 and again on March 3, 2017, however, delivery is currently pending. According to Pacific Gas & Electric online interactive natural gas transmission pipeline map, no hazardous pipelines have been identified within 1,500 feet of the project site. According to the Kinder Morgan referenced National Pipeline Mapping System, there are no gas transmission pipelines or hazardous liquid pipelines located within 1,500 feet of the project site. The contractor(s) responsible for construction phases of the project will call 811 prior to digging or excavation in order to assure no smaller pipelines that may be within the project site are damaged. There is **no impact** from gas transmission pipelines or hazardous materials pipelines.

High Voltage Transmission Lines

A phone message received on March 14, 2017, by James Cook of SMUD confirmed SMUD does not have any transmission lines or transmission easements in the project site area. There is thus no conflict with their transmission system. In additions, PG&E does not have any electrical facilities within the project site. There is **no impact** from high voltage transmission lines.

Railroad Tracks

Based on review of Google Earth Maps, the proposed project site is located over 9,000 feet east from the nearest railroad tracks and 10,000 feet west from the next nearest railroad tracks. There is **no impact** to the site from railroad tracks.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a generic term for the naturally occurring fibrous (asbestiform) variety of any of several minerals (crocidolite, tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite and chrysotile) which separate into long flexible fibers and occur naturally in ultramafic rock formations. These igneous ultramafic rocks (pyroxenite, peridotite, dunite, and hornblendite) form below the earth's surface at very high temperatures and are exposed by uplift and erosion. During high-pressure processes involving tectonic deformation and burial, they may be altered to the metamorphic rock serpentinite. Chrysotile, the most common asbestos mineral in California, forms fibrous crystals in small veins in serpentinite rock. According to the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology Open File Report 2000-19, the subject property is not located in an area more likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos. Based on this information and given the geological conditions in the site area, the issue of naturally occurring asbestos from rock/soil is not expected to be a concern at the site. This is considered a **less than significant impact**.

The College Center building was constructed after the effect ban of most asbestos containing building materials, therefore, people's (such as students, staff, and construction workers) potential exposure of asbestos due to the demolition of asbestos containing materials is considered **less than significant impact**.

Radon Potential

Radon is a gas that is produced by the decay of uranium and radium. This naturally occurring, colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas is produced in most soil or rock. Consequently, all buildings have some radon, as well as the outdoor air. Radon can move with ease through any porous material through which a gas can move. Void spaces and pores are found in the soil underlying any building. Radon is a known carcinogen which the Surgeon General has warned is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States.

The National Radon Database has been developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years of 1986 through 1992.

According to EPA publication 402-R-93-025, titled EPA's Map of Radon Zones, California, dated September 1993, Sacramento County is reportedly in Zone 3. Zone 3 has a predicted average radon screening level of less than 2 pCi/l. This is considered to be the lowest value of geologic radon potential. Therefore, the impact to the site from radon is considered **less than significant**.

e,f) **No Impact.** The California Department of Education requires, per Education Code Section 17215, that all airport runways and helipads (public or private) located within two miles of a proposed school site be identified. However, the Education Code pertains to the proposed acquisition or lease of a site and per Section 17215(f), this section does not apply to sites acquired prior to any additions or extensions to those sites.

Based on review of aerial photographs provided by Google Earth, along with the most recent topographic map (Florin, 2015), the nearest runway is the Sacramento Executive Airport, located approximately 5 miles northwest of the project site. The next closest airport is Borges-Clarkburg, located approximately 5.4 miles southwest of the site. Kaiser Permanente South Sacramento Medical Center has one ground level helipad located approximately 1 mile north-northeast of the proposed project extent. The project heights are below the Federal Aviation Administration notification limits, and the finished two-story addition will be of similar height to current buildings on campus. Therefore, this has **no impact** on the site.

g) **No Impact**. The Project involves the modernization and expansion of an existing building within the Cosumnes River College Campus property boundary. The proposed project is not expected to interfere with road access, adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plans for safety vehicles or personnel. The construction of the Project is not expected to generate excessive traffic for the area but will temporarily increase traffic at the Cosumnes River College Campus. There is currently a path of travel (POT) identified in the construction documents (Design Development, 2016), which is compliant with the current applicable California building code accessibility provisions for path of travel requirements. During construction, if POT items within the scope of the project represented as code compliant are found to be non-conforming beyond reasonable construction tolerances, they shall be brought into compliance. In addition, there is a fire apparatus plan within the Design Development construction documents that call for fire department access and a fire apparatus road a minimum 20-foot wide. No **impact is expected**.

h) **No Impact**. The Project is located within a region that consists of residential houses, commercial businesses, and vacant land. The Project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild land fires. Therefore, **no impact** is expected.

IX. Hydrology and Water Quality

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (i.e., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	■	☐
e.	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	■	☐
f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	■	☐
g.	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	■
h.	Place within a 100-year floodplain structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	■
i.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	■	☐
j.	Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	■

The project site is located within the Sacramento River Basin. The Sacramento River Basin is bounded by the Sierra Nevada to the east, the Cascade Range and Trinity Mountains to the north, the Delta to the southwest. The American River watershed is located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, which extends westward to the City of Sacramento. The American, Cosumnes, and Sacramento rivers within the watershed are regulated by penstocks, canals, pipelines, and dams for flood control, power generation, recreation, fisheries, water supply, and wildlife management. The Folsom Dam is located on the

American River. The Sacramento, American, and Cosumnes Rivers are the primary surface water tributaries that recharge the Central Valley groundwater basin underlying the City of Sacramento.

The construction will take place on Los Rios Community School District owned land, within the boundaries of the Cosumnes River College, and not within county road ditches or waterways. Construction impacts will be temporary and best management practices will be in place. The Project is subject to Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as excavation. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). As such, the construction activities will include the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP to reduce construction impacts to waterways and sources.

a) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has adopted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for Storm Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (state permit) which requires every construction project greater than one acre to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage, and to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The ground disturbance for the project is estimated at approximately 1.0 to 1.5 acres, therefore, the project is subject to the NOI and SWPPP requirement. The project will comply with the terms and conditions of the NPDES, as approved by the State Water Resources Control Board under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

   Compliance with the terms and conditions of the NPDES, development and implementation of a SWPPP, and compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board discharge requirements will ensure a **less than significant impact**.

b) **No Impact**. The proposed project property connects to the City of Sacramento water utility services. Because the project will comply with the requirements of the City of Sacramento Utilities, impacts to groundwater supplies will be **less than significant**.

c-e) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The Project is proposed to occur within the developed Cosumnes River College (CRC) campus property. No streams are located near the project site, therefore, there will be no alterations of stream courses. The CRC is located on relatively flat topography, with changes in elevation in order of approximately one foot across the site. The site development will consist of the expansion of the existing Campus Center building with a total footprint of approximately 18,000 square feet, and the areas surrounding the completed expansion will be covered with flatwork and landscaping. No substantial erosion and no flooding will occur; the project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area. One additional storm drain (Design Development, 2016) will be installed to the east of the College Center addition, which connects to the City of Sacramento's existing storm drain system. Therefore, this is a less than **significant impact**.

   f) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project is located within the Cosumnes River College campus. The College Center building expansion is not involved with any industrial processes and will not produce significant sources of pollution. The proposed project will have water service provided by the City of Sacramento Department of Utilities; this is considered **less than significant**.

g-h) **No Impact**. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Map (FIRM) 06067C0308H, the proposed site is located within Flood Zone X – defined as an area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain and therefore of minimal flood hazard. Another zone, designated as “Other Flood Areas” Zone X surrounds the campus site; this zone is defined as areas of 0.2% annual chance flood, with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood. Therefore, there is **no impact**.

i) **Less than Significant Impact**. As discussed above, the site does not fall within a 100-year flood hazard area. According to the City of Sacramento map, Areas Dependent of Levees, the Cosumnes River College is outside of the risk of flooding due to failure of levees. According to the Sacramento County General Plan, the Cosumnes River College site, and therefore the proposed project site, is located within the furthermost southeastern extent of the Folsom Dam Failure Inundation Area. The Sacramento County Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD) Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, 2011, states, “This hazard is considered occasional with a low hazard risk based on past assessments”. This is considered a l**ess than significant impact**.

j) **No Impact**. The Project will not be impacted by inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, because the project is not adjacent to any body of water that has the potential to experience a seiche or tsunami. The Project site is not in the path of any potential mudflow.

X. Land Use and Planning

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:					
a.	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating on environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) **No Impact**. The project would be located within the parcel boundary of the established Cosumnes River College and would not result in the physical division of a community. Therefore, there is **no impact** related to physical division of an established community.

b) **No Impact**. The City of Sacramento's 2035 General Plan designates the Cosumnes River College (CRC) as "Public/Quasi-Public". The Project involves the proposed modernization and expansion of an already existing building within the CRC. This is consistent with the current site land use. The Project also does not propose to change any existing zoning. Thus, there is **no impact**.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The City of Sacramento does not have an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) which covers the Cosumnes River College site. The nearest approved HCP covers North Natomas. The project will therefore have no impact on HCPs or other conservation plans.

Mineral Resources

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	■

According to the City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan, ER 5.1.1 Mineral Resource Zones, the City shall protect lands designated MRZ-2, as mapped by the California Geologic Survey.

a,b) **No Impact**. The current use of the proposed Project site consists of the Cosumnes River College Center Building Modernization and Expansion. The College Center expansion will consist of an approximately 18,000 square-feet footprint north of the current structure. According to the State Aggregate Resource Areas Map, the proposed Project site is not located within an area of primary extractive resources. Therefore, there is **no impact.**

XI. Noise

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	■	☐
c.	A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	☐	■	☐	☐
e.	For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■
f.	For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. Sound levels are generally measured in decibels (dB) with 0 being the threshold of hearing. Typical examples of noise decibel levels often used would be low decibel level of 50 dB for light traffic to high decibel level of 120 dB for a jet taking off at approximately 200 feet distance (FTA, 2006). There are different methods for assessing noise levels. CNEL refers to Community Noise Equivalent Level which is defined as the 24-hour average noise level, with noise occurring during evening hours (7 to 10 p.m.) weighted by a factor of three and noise occurring during nighttime hours weighted by a factor of 10 prior to averaging. Ldn, or Day Night Average Level, is similar to CNEL except the weighted measure of noise includes a 10 dB penalty added to noise occurring between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. when people are generally more sensitive to noise. Equivalent Energy Noise Level (L_{eq}) is a constant noise level that would deliver the same acoustic energy to the listener as the actual time-varying noise would deliver over the same exposure time – no "penalties" are added, so L_{eq} would be the same regardless of time of day. dBA is a measurement unit for "a-weighted decibels," which are commonly used for measuring environmental and industrial noise and the potential for hearing damage associated with noise health effects (General Plan, 2035).

a) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The proposed Project is not expected to generate exterior noise levels exceeding the City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan Noise Environmental Constraint of 60 dBA at the project site. Once completed, the College Center Building is anticipated to have a similar level of noise as currently exists. In addition, the proposed project is not predicted to generate or be exposed to interior or exterior noise levels exceeding the standards of the City of Sacramento. Thus, no additional noise reduction

measures are considered warranted. The impact from noise is expected to be **less than significant.**

b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** There are several factors that could vary the degree of ground-borne vibrations, such as construction equipment types and operations, soil and subsurface conditions, and the receiving buildings characteristics (such as foundation type, or building size). Operational noise of the building addition is anticipated to be similar to current levels and therefore has no impact. Any ground-borne vibrations associated with the project are due to the construction activities, which are anticipated to last approximately 12 to 18 months. Therefore, any noise associated with the Project will be short-term. The nearest nearby residential and commercial areas are over 800 feet to the south and west of the project site and are further divided by four lane streets (Center Parkway to the west, and Calvine Road, to the south). The distance to the residential and commercial receptors, in conjunction with the trafficked roads dividing the project site from these receptors, further reduces potential ground-borne vibration impact. In addition, the City of Sacramento City Code states that noise from temporary construction activities are exempt during designated daytime hours; this is considered a **less than significant impact**.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The primary noise source anticipated from the project will be associated with the additional heating ventilation and air-conditioning equipment. Based on the 100% Design Development Draft (LPAS, 2016), the expanded College Center building will have two roof-top mounted air handling units. Based upon measurements conducted for similar projects, and the assumption that all equipment will be shielded by rooftop building parapets, HVAC mechanical equipment is not expected to generate noise levels exceeding 45 dB L_{eq} at distances beyond 60 feet from the proposed building facades. The nearest nearby residential and commercial areas are over 800 feet to the south and west of the project site and are further divided by four lane streets (Center Parkway to the west, and Calvine Road, to the south). Therefore, no additional noise reduction measures would be required to comply with the City's 45 dB L_{eq} existing peak hour L_{eq} for institutional land uses with primarily daytime and evening exterior noise level standards (General Plan, 2035). This is considered **less than significant**.

d) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed previously in (a) above, there would be a temporary increase in localized noise during project construction; however, the City of Sacramento City Code states that noise from temporary construction activities are exempt during designated daytime hours. The short-term construction-related noise impacts would be reduced further with the following Mitigation Measure Noise-1:

Mitigation Measure Noise-1

The Los Rios Community College District shall ensure the construction contractor implements the following noise reduction measures:

- All equipment shall have sound-controlled devices no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer.
- All equipment shall have muffled exhaust pipes.
- Stationary noise sources shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible.

The project will have a **less than significant impact** with mitigation incorporated due to the above stated Mitigation Measure Noise-1, as well as compliance with the City of Sacramento City Code designated daytime hours for construction activities.

e,f) **No Impact.** The nearest runway is the Sacramento Executive Airport, located approximately 5 miles northwest of the project site. The next closest airport is Borges-Clarkburg, located approximately 5.4 miles southwest of the site. Kaiser Permanente South Sacramento Medical Center has one ground level helipad located approximately 1 mile north-northeast of the proposed project extent. Therefore, there is no noise impact associated with the construction and/or operation of this project relative to private airports or airstrips.

XII. Population and Housing

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
	Would the Project:				
a.	Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■
c.	Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■

The Project proposes the modernization and expansion of the College Center Building at Cosumnes River College. There is currently a severe shortage of administrative office buildings, and the College Center Expansion is needed in order to accommodate the currently employed staff for the site. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion project is not intended to facilitate further growth.

a-c) **No Impact**. The Project area is within Cosumnes River College campus. The Project would not include the creation of new housing nor displace any existing housing or people. Any workers needed for project construction and operation are anticipated to be drawn from the regional employment base; therefore, the Project would not result in local area population growth or lead to the creation of or necessity for new housing. Similarly, the Project would not indirectly induce substantial population growth through the extension of major infrastructure. Consequently, no impacts related to population and housing would occur.

XIII. Public Services

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	■
b. Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	■
c. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	■
d. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	■
e. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	■

a-e) **No Impact**. Based on the City of Sacramento Fire Station Locations by District Map, the Cosumnes River College receives fire protection from Fire Station 7, located at 6500 Wyndham Drive, under 1.5 miles from the campus. The campus security is provided by Los Rios Police Department, which is responsible for serving any property owned or controlled by the Los Rios Community College District. The project will include the modernization and expansion of the College Center building, and is intended to facilitate the current administrative employees. The expansion will have fire alarms, interior sprinkler systems, and fire hydrants. Construction and long-term operation of the proposed Project would not place any substantial adverse impacts on fire protection, police protection, schools, or parks because the project is being implemented in order to meet current administrative demands on campus. Therefore, the project will have **no impact**.

XIV. Recreation

	Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	■
b.	Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■

a,b) **No Impact**. The proposed project is the modernization and expansion of the current College Center building. The proposed project will accommodate current administrative staff demands. The proposed project will have no impact on the physical deterioration of any recreational facilities in the existing neighborhood. The proposed project is not intended to have recreational facilities. There is **no impact**.

XV. Transportation/Traffic

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	■	☐
c.	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	■
d.	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	■
e.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	■
f.	Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	■	☐
g.	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	■

a,b) **Less than Significant Impact** The project is currently needed due to a severe shortage of administrative space, and the College Center expansion is proposed to serve this need. The expansion of the building is intended to support the existing administrative staff, which consists of 85 administrative staff currently based in the College Center building along with 107 administrative staff, which will move from the library to the new expansion office sites. The proposed expansion project will provide additional, much needed administrative office space, as well as facilitate a consolidation of student services currently spread out on campus. The proposed College Center Modernization and Expansion project is not intended to facilitate further growth. Therefore, no significant increase in traffic will be generated by the anticipated operations once the expansion is completed. Instead, the traffic generated by this Project will be short-term as a result of construction. The construction of the Project is not expected to generate excessive traffic for the area, but will temporarily increase traffic at the Cosumnes River College Campus. There is currently a path of travel (POT) identified in the construction documents (LPAS, 2016) (Appendix A), which is compliant with the current applicable California building code accessibility provisions for path of travel requirements. During construction, if POT items within the scope of the project represented as code compliant are found to be non-conforming beyond reasonable construction tolerances, they shall be brought into compliance. The Project is not expected to exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads. This is a **less than significant impact**.

c) **No Impact.** Based on a review of the most recent topographic map (Florin, 2015), the Sacramento Executive Airport is the nearest airport, located approximately 5 miles northwest of the proposed project site. Due to the distance and height of the proposed project, there will be **no impact** on air traffic patterns.

d) **No Impact**. The proposed project does not include design features that would increase hazards or incompatible uses because the proposed project would not include the construction of any new streets or roads. The project site is located within the boundaries of the existing Cosumnes River College campus. The proposed project would not increase hazards due to a design feature, such as a sharp curve or dangerous intersection, incompatible uses, such as farming equipment, or inadequate emergency access. Therefore, the project would have **no impact**.

e) **No Impact**. The proposed project will not result in inadequate emergency access to the project area. During on-site construction, vehicles will not block emergency access routes. There is currently a path of travel (POT) identified in the construction documents (LPAS, 2016) (Appendix A), which is compliant with the current applicable California building code accessibility provisions for path of travel requirements. During construction, if POT items within the scope of the project represented as code compliant are found to be non-conforming beyond reasonable construction tolerances, they shall be brought into compliance. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** to emergency access.

f) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project will not generate the need for new parking capacity. The project is needed in order to accommodate the current severe shortage of office space for the immediate administrative staff, as well as consolidation of student services into a “one-stop” service center, therefore the completion of a new expansion to the College Center building will not generate the need for new parking capacity. Any construction parking impacts will be short term. This is a less **than significant impact**.

g) **No Impact**. The Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation supporting alternative transportation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project. **No impact** would result during the construction or operation phase.

XVI. Utilities and Service Systems

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	■	☐
b.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	■	☐
c.	Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	■	☐
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	■	☐
e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's Projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	■	☐
f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	■	☐
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes, and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	■	☐

a,b,e) **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project would tie into existing sewer utility infrastructure already in place at the Cosumnes River College, serviced by the sewer utility provider Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD). The proposed Project does not result in an increased demand that would exceed wastewater treatment requirements. The proposed modernization and expansion of the College Center building would result in a total of three additional restrooms (man, woman, and family) per floor, located in the new expansion building. The additional restrooms will add a total of 8 new toilets and 6 sinks to the College Center building. This is considered a **less than significant impact**.

c) **Less Than Significant Impact**. According to the Design Development (LPAS, 2016), the expansion portion of the project involves one additional storm drain inlet to be installed in the newly landscaped planter area east of the College Center addition. This drain will connect to the existing storm drain system at the site, which is serviced by the Sacramento Area Sewer District. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be prepared and implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on water quality during construction and operations. Best management practices (BMPs) for erosion control will be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on the environment during construction. There will be a **less than significant impact**

d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project development will not require a new water supply and/or need the expansion of water sources. During Project development water will be used to control dust from the short-term construction activities. Water use

increase at the site is not expected to increase significantly for operations since the goal is to fill the current staff occupancy needs and no growth is anticipated. In addition, per the City of Sacramento General Plan (2035), the City shall ensure that water supply capacity is in place prior to granting building permits for new development. The impact is **less than significant**.

f,g) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Solid waste collection for Cosumnes River College is provided by Atlas Waste Services. The solid waste is then hauled to L and D Landfill, located at 8635 Fruitridge Road, in Sacramento County. According to the California Waste Management Board (CIWMB), the L and D Landfill is Class III landfill with a current daily maximum waste load of 4,125 tons per day, which is well below the permit limit (Armstrong, 2015). Construction or long-term operation of the proposed College Center expansion project would not require the development of a new landfill facility. The amount of solid waste that would be generated by the operation of the facility would not have a significant impact on the operation or the life expectancy of the landfill. There is no conflict with federal, state or local regulations. This is a **less than significant impact**.

XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Issues		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
b.	Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects)?	☐	☐	■	☐
c.	Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed in Section 5, *Biological Resources* and Section 6, *Cultural Resources*, with the incorporation of the Mitigations Measures outlined, the Project does not have the potential to substantially reduce habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self- sustaining levels, 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. Mitigation Measures included to address potential impacts to Heritage Trees, Swainson's hawk, nesting migratory birds, and potential impacts to cultural resources are reduced to less than significant levels.

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. The proposed project is designed to serve the existing administrative staff and consolidation of student services at the Cosumnes River College. This is a **less than significant impact**.

c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project site is not located within an Airport Community Planning Area, or within a Special Flood Hazard Zone. The proposed project site is not located on or near a hazardous materials site, or a known fault zone. The project does not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

13. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

This section represents the required mitigation measures identified in Section 12.0 Environmental Checklist. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce all impacts of the proposed project to a less than significant level. The Los Rios Community District has committed to implementing all required mitigation measures.

AIR QUALITY

Air Quality Mitigation 1

The District shall not begin construction activities until first securing appropriate permits from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

Air Quality Mitigation 2: The following procedures will be adhered to by the construction contractor(s) in accordance with Air District Rule 403 and Enhanced Fugitive Dust Control Practices:

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph).
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

Soil Disturbance Areas:

- Water exposed soil with adequate frequency for continued moist soil. However, do not overwater to the extent that sediment flows off the site.
- Suspend excavation, grading, and/or demolition activity when wind speeds exceed 20 mph.
- Install wind-breaks (e.g. plant trees, solid fencing) on windward side(s) of construction areas.
- Plant vegetative ground cover (fast-germinating native grass seed) in disturbed areas as soon as possible. Water appropriately until vegetation is established.

- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the District shall also be visible to ensure compliance.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Mitigation Measure GHG – 1

- **Twelve trees will be planted post construction.**

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological Resources Mitigation Measure 1 - Preconstruction Survey Requirements
A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.25 miles of the project site if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. This determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

On-site trees, shrubs, and grasslands may be used by nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Fish and Game Code of California. A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey if vegetation removal and/or project construction occurs between February 1 and August 31. If active nests are found within the survey area, vegetation removal and/or project construction should be delayed until a qualified biologist determines nesting is complete (Moore Biological Consultants, 2017).

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 1
If prehistoric or historic-period archaeological deposits are discovered during Project activities, all work within 25 feet of the discovery should be redirected and the archaeologist should assess the situation, consult with agencies as appropriate, and make recommendations regarding the treatment of the discovery. Impacts to archaeological deposits should be avoided by Project activities, but if such impacts cannot be avoided, the deposits should be evaluated for their California Register eligibility. If the deposits are not California Register–eligible, no further protection of the finds is necessary. If the deposits are California Register–eligible, they should be protected from Project-related impacts, or such impacts should be mitigated. Mitigation may consist of, but is not necessarily limited to, systematic recovery and analysis of archaeological deposits, recording the resource, preparation of a report of findings, and accessioning recovered archaeological materials at an appropriate curation facility. Public educational outreach may also be appropriate.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 2
Should paleontological resources be identified on the Project site during any ground disturbing activities related to the Project, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of

the discovery shall cease and the Los Rios Community School District shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. The Project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to provide an evaluation of the find and to prescribe mitigation measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. In considering any suggested mitigation proposed by the consulting paleontologist, the Project applicant shall determine whether avoidance is necessary and feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, Project design, costs, specific plan policies and land use assumptions, and other considerations. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for paleontological resources is carried out.

Cultural Resources Mitigation Measure 3

Any human remains encountered during Project ground-disturbing activities should be treated in accordance with California Health and Safety Co de Section 7050.5. The lead agency should inform its contractor(s) of the sensitivity of the Direct Area of Potential Effect for human remains and verify that the following directive has been included in the appropriate contract documents:

> If human remains are encountered during Project activities, the Project shall comply with the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the county coroner has determined the manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation or to his or her authorized representative. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the situation and consult with agencies as appropriate. Project personnel/ construction workers shall not collect or move any human remains and associated materials. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Native American Most Likely Descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Geology and Soils Mitigation 1

Standard design and construction techniques will then be used to mitigate the potential for damage due to seismically induced strong ground shaking. Based on the planned mitigation, and the project being located outside an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, ground shaking damage is considered **less than significant** with mitigation

Geology and Soils Mitigation 2

Terracon recommends spread footing foundations should extent 24 inches bgs and bear on native sandy clay soils. Floor slabs may be supported on 12 inches of engineered fill or 12 inches of lime treated native sandy clay soils. Earthwork on the project should be observed and evaluated by Terracon; evaluation of earthwork shall include observation and testing of engineered fill, subgrade preparation, foundation bearing soils, and other geotechnical conditions during the construction of the project. Standard design and construction techniques will then be used to mitigate the potential for damage. In addition, the Project will be subject to applicable engineering and County and City code requirements, which would ensure that they are developed in a way that minimizes the

possible effects of unstable soil. Therefore, the impact from expansive soil is considered less than significant with mitigation.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Mitigation 1
Spill Prevention and Control Measures will be implemented and include the following:

- Any fuel products, lubricating fluids, grease, or other products and/or waste released from the Contractor(s) vehicles, equipment, or operations, shall be collected and disposed of immediately, and in accordance with State, Federal, and local laws.
- Spill clean-up materials will be stored near potential spill areas (such as vehicle and equipment staging areas).
- Spill kits will include sorbent material (such as pads designed for oil and gas), socks and/or pads to prevent spread of hazardous material, and containers for storing and proper disposal.
- Employees and contractor(s) will be trained on proper hazardous spill clean-up practices.

NOISE

Mitigation Measure Noise-1
The Los Rios Community College District shall ensure the construction contractor implements the following noise reduction measures:

- All equipment shall have sound-controlled devices no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer.
- All equipment shall have muffled exhaust pipes.
- Stationary noise sources shall be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible.

DOCUMENTS REFERENCED

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- Flood Insurance Rate Map. Sacramento County, California. Panel 308 of 705. Map Number 06067C0308H.

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- Sacramento County (Los Rios Community College District) Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. September 2011. Annex J.11.

- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County*, December 2009 as revised December 2016.

- San Joaquin County, Environmental Health Department Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials Record Search, February 13 2017.

- Terracon Consultants, Inc., May 11, 2016, Proposed Cosumnes River College Campus Center Expansion Geotechnical Engineering Report.

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- United States, Environmental Protection Agency, *EnviroMapper for Superfund*. Available online at http://www2.epa.gov/emefdata/em4ef.home

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14. REPORT PREPARATION

LEAD AGENCY:

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Print Form

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113, Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk
County of: Sacramento
Address: 600 8th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

From:
Public Agency: Los Rios Community College Dist.
Address: 3753 Bradview Drive
Sacramento, CA 95825
Contact: Dan McKechnie
Phone: (916) 856-3409

Lead Agency (if different from above):
Address:
Contact:
Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2017042020

Project Title: Cosumnes River College - College Center Modernization and Expansion Project

Project Applicant: Los Rios Community College District

Project Location (include county): City of Sacramento, Sacramento County

Project Description:

The District is proposing to modernize and expand the College Center building located on the Cosumnes River College Campus. The modernization involves approximately 3,653 sq. ft. of renovation to the northwest portion of the building. The expansion involves adding a 30,560 sq. ft., two-story addition to the existing 30,000 sq. ft. single story College Center building. There is currently a severe shortage of administrative office space, and the College Center modernization and expansion will alleviate this need; the project is not intended to facilitate future growth.

This is to advise that the Los Rios Community College District (☒ Lead Agency or ☐ Responsible Agency) has approved the above described project on June 16, 2017 (date) and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project.

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☒ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [☒ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:

Signature (Public Agency): _____ Title: _____

Date: _____ Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2011