



**CITY OF KINGSBURG
TRACT NO. 6499**

**DRAFT INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION**

OCTOBER 2025

PREPARED FOR:
City of Kingsburg
1401 Draper Street
Kingsburg, CA 93631

PREPARED BY:
PROVOST & PRITCHARD CONSULTING GROUP
455 W. Fir Avenue, Clovis, CALIFORNIA 93611

**PROVOST &
PRITCHARD**

COPYRIGHT 2025 BY PROVOST & PRITCHARD CONSULTING GROUP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group expressly reserves its common law copyright and other applicable property rights to this document. This document is not to be reproduced, changed, or copied in any form or manner whatsoever, nor are they to be assigned to a third party without first obtaining the written permission and consent of Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group. In the event of unauthorized reuse of the information contained herein by a third party, the third party shall hold the firm of Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group harmless, and shall bear the cost of Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group's legal fees associated with defending and enforcing these rights.

Report Prepared for:

City of Kingsburg

1401 Draper Street
Kingsburg, CA 93631

Contact:

Holly Owen, AICP, Community Development Director

(559) 897-5328 ext. 1103

Report Prepared by:

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group

Wyatt Czesinski, AICP, Project Manager/QAQC

Alejandra Lopez Gonzalez, Technical Writer

Amy Giacomini, Technical Writer

Mitchell Moore, Technical Writer

Olivia Arredondo, Biologist

Benjamin Toews, GIS

Morganne Colvard, Administrative Support

Contact:

Wyatt Czesinski, AICP

(559) 449-2700

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction	1-1
1.1	Regulatory information	1-1
1.2	Document Format	1-1
Chapter 2	Project Description	2-1
2.1	Project Background	2-1
2.1.1	Project Title	2-1
2.1.2	2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address.....	2-1
2.1.3	Contact Person and Phone Number	2-1
2.1.4	CEQA Consultant	2-1
2.1.5	Project Location.....	2-1
2.1.6	Description of the Project.....	2-1
2.1.7	Site and Surrounding Land Uses and Settings	2-2
2.1.8	Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May be Required	2-2
2.1.9	Consultation with California Native American Tribes	2-2
Chapter 3	Determination	3-1
3.1	Potential Environmental Impacts	3-1
3.2	Determination	3-2
Chapter 4	Environmental Impact Analysis	4-1
4.1	Aesthetics	4-1
4.1.1	Baseline Conditions	4-1
4.1.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-1
4.2	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	4-3
4.2.1	Baseline Conditions	4-3
4.2.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-4
4.3	Air Quality.....	4-7
4.3.1	Baseline Conditions	4-7
4.3.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-10
4.4	Biological Resources.....	4-12
4.4.1	Baseline Conditions	4-12
4.4.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-14
4.4.3	Mitigation	4-15
4.5	Cultural Resources.....	4-17
4.5.1	Baseline Conditions	4-17
4.5.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-17
4.5.3	Mitigation	4-18
4.6	Energy	4-19
4.6.1	Baseline Conditions	4-19
4.6.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-19
4.7	Geology and Soils	4-21

4.7.1	Baseline Conditions	4-21
4.7.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-22
4.7.3	Mitigation	4-24
4.8	Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	4-25
4.8.1	Baseline Conditions	4-25
4.8.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-26
4.9	Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	4-28
4.9.1	Baseline Conditions	4-28
4.9.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-29
4.10	Hydrology and Water Quality	4-31
4.10.1	Baseline Conditions	4-31
4.10.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-32
4.11	Land Use and Planning	4-35
4.11.1	Baseline Conditions	4-35
4.11.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-35
4.12	Mineral Resources.....	4-36
4.12.1	Baseline Conditions	4-36
4.12.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-36
4.13	Noise	4-38
4.13.1	Baseline Conditions	4-38
4.13.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-38
4.14	Population and Housing	4-40
4.14.1	Baseline Conditions	4-40
4.14.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-40
4.15	Public Services	4-41
4.15.1	Baseline Conditions	4-41
4.15.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-42
4.16	Recreation	4-44
4.16.1	Baseline Conditions	4-44
4.16.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-44
4.17	Transportation.....	4-45
4.17.1	Baseline Conditions	4-45
4.17.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-45
4.18	Tribal Cultural Resources.....	4-47
4.18.1	Baseline Conditions	4-47
4.18.2	Impact Assessment	4-48
4.18.3	Mitigation	4-48
4.19	Utilities and Service Systems	4-49

4.19.1	Baseline Conditions	4-49
4.19.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-49
4.20	Wildfire.....	4-51
4.20.1	Baseline Conditions	4-51
4.20.2	Impact Analysis.....	4-51
4.21	CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	4-53
4.21.1	Statement of Findings.....	4-53
Chapter 5	Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program	5-1
Chapter 6	References	6-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1: Regional Location Map.....	2-4
Figure 2-2: Aerial Site Map.....	2-5
Figure 2-3: Topo Quad Map.....	2-6
Figure 2-4: General Plan Land Use Designation Map.....	2-7
Figure 2-5: Zone District Map.....	2-8
Figure 4-1: Farmland Designation Map.....	4-6
Figure 4-2: FEMA Flood Map.....	4-34

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Existing Uses, General Plan Designation, & Zone Districts of Surrounding Properties.....	2-2
Table 4-1: Aesthetics Impacts.....	4-1
Table 4-2: Agriculture and Forest Impacts.....	4-3
Table 4-3: Air Quality Impacts.....	4-7
Table 4-4: Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation.....	4-8
Table 4-5: Project-Level Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance.....	4-9
Table 4-6: Unmitigated Short-Term Construction Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants.....	4-10
Table 4-7: Unmitigated Long-Term Operational Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants.....	4-10
Table 4-8: Maximum Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants.....	4-10
Table 4-9: Biological Resources Impacts.....	4-12
Table 4-10: List of Special Status Species with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.....	4-13
Table 4-11: Cultural Resources Impacts.....	4-17
Table 4-12: Energy Impacts.....	4-19
Table 4-13: Geology and Soils Impacts.....	4-21
Table 4-14: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts.....	4-25
Table 4-15: Short Term Construction Related GHG Emissions.....	4-27
Table 4-16: Long Term Operational Related GHG Emissions.....	4-27
Table 4-17: Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts.....	4-28
Table 4-18: Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts.....	4-31
Table 4-19: Land Use and Planning Impacts.....	4-35
Table 4-20: Mineral Resources Impacts.....	4-36
Table 4-21: Noise Impacts.....	4-38
Table 4-22: Population and Housing Impacts.....	4-40
Table 4-23: Public Services.....	4-41
Table 4-24: Recreation Impacts.....	4-44
Table 4-25: Transportation Impacts.....	4-45
Table 4-26: Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts.....	4-47
Table 4-27: Utilities and Service Systems Impacts.....	4-49
Table 4-28: Wildfire Impacts.....	4-51
Table 4-29: CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	4-53
Table 5-1: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program.....	5-2

APPENDICES

- Appendix A: CalEEMod Output Files
- Appendix B: Biological Resources Memo
- Appendix C: Cultural Resources

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ADT	Average Daily Trips
Advanced Life Support	ALS
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BPS	Best Performance Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Modeling (software)
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	Cholorfluorocarbons
CGS	California Geologic Survey
City	City of Kingsburg
CH ₄	Methane
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CO	Carbone Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
County	Fresno County
DOC	Department of Conservation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPaC	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation system
IS	Initial Study
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
km	kilometers
LUCI	Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MT	Metric Tons
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
ND	Negative Declaration
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
O ₃	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
PM ₁₀	particulate matter 10 microns in size
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter 2.5 microns in size

ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
Project	Tract No. 6499 Project
R-1-7	R-1-7 Single Family Zone District
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
SF ₆	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SKFCSD	Selma Kingsburg Fowler County Sanitation District
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
sqft	Square Feet
SSJVIC	Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TPY	tons per year
TSM	Tentative Subdivision Map
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group (Provost & Pritchard) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) on behalf of the City of Kingsburg (City) to address the environmental effects of the Tract No. 6499 Project (Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. The City is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

The site and the Project are described in detail in [Chapter 2, Project Description](#).

1.1 REGULATORY INFORMATION

An Initial Study (IS) is a document prepared by a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 14 (Chapter 3, Section 15000, *et seq.*)-- also known as the CEQA Guidelines--Section 15064 (a)(1) states that an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the Project under review may have a significant effect on the environment and should be further analyzed to determine mitigation measures or project alternatives that might avoid or reduce project impacts to less than significant levels. A negative declaration (ND) may be prepared instead if the lead agency finds that there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. An ND is a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed Project, not otherwise exempt from CEQA, would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why it would not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a ND or *mitigated* ND shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

- a. The IS shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
- b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:
 1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed MND and IS are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur is prepared, and
 2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 DOCUMENT FORMAT

This IS/MND contains six chapters. [Chapter 1 Introduction](#), provides an overview of the Project and the CEQA process. [Chapter 2 Project Description](#), provides a detailed description of proposed Project components and objectives. [Chapter 3 Determination](#), is the Lead Agency's determination based upon this initial evaluation. [Chapter 4 Environmental Impact Analysis](#) presents the CEQA checklist and environmental analysis for all impact areas, mandatory findings of significance, and feasible mitigation measures. If the Project does not have the potential to significantly impact a given issue area, the relevant section provides a brief discussion of the reasons why no impacts are expected. If the Project could have a potentially significant impact on a resource, the issue area discussion provides a description of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures and/or permit requirements that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level. [Chapter 5 Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program](#) (MMRP), provides the proposed mitigation measures, implementation timelines, and the entity/agency responsible for ensuring implementation. [Chapter 6 References](#) details the documents and any reports this document relies upon to provide its analysis.

The Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Model, Biological Resources Information, and Cultural Resources Information, are provided as technical [Appendix A](#), [Appendix B](#), [Appendix C](#) and, respectively, at the end of this document.

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1.1 PROJECT TITLE

Tract No. 6499

2.1.2 2.1.2 LEAD AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS

City of Kingsburg
1401 Draper Street
Kingsburg CA, 93631

2.1.3 CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE NUMBER

Holly Owen, AICP
Community Development Director
(559) 897-5328, ext. 1103

2.1.4 CEQA CONSULTANT

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
Wyatt Czesinski, AICP, Project Manager
(559) 449-2700

2.1.5 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located in Kingsburg, California, approximately 19 miles southeast of Fresno and 20 miles northwest of Visalia (see [Figure 2-1](#) and [Figure 2-2](#)). The Project site is located approximately on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 394-021-42, and -43. The centroid of the Project site is 36°31'54.1"N 119°33'38.7"W.

2.1.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1.6.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Crown Construction and Development Inc. has proposed a Tentative Subdivision Map (TSM) on APN 394-021-42, a parcel of approximately 15.03 acres in size. The proposed TSM would subdivide the subject property into 44 single family residential lots, meeting the density of the Low Density Residential Land Use and conforming with the R-1-7 Single Family zone district standards for which the subject property is planned and zoned by the City of Kingsburg General Plan and Official Zoning Map. Additionally, the Project would develop an approximately 0.40 neighborhood park, utilizing an approximately 0.20-acre portion of APN 394-021-43 for the development of the park (see [Figure 2-2](#)). No other portions of APN 394-021-43 would be developed.

2.1.6.2 TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP

The proposed TSM would result in the subdivision of the site into 44 single family residential lots, ranging from 7,000 square feet (sqft) in size, to 12,800 sqft in size. Floor plans within the subdivision would range from 1,900 sqft to 2,500 sqft in size. The TSM proposes vehicular connection points to Kamm Avenue to the north, as well as 6th Avenue to the south. Internally, the proposed subdivision would include streets of

60 feet in width and an alleyway of 16 feet in width. Additionally, three outlots are proposed for dedication to the City. Outlots A and B would be dedicated for open space and landscaping purposes, while Outlot C is being offered for dedication for a future City well site. The site is located on land designated as Low Density Residential by the City of Kingsburg General Plan and the TSM would be developed meeting the density requirements of the Low Density Residential land use.

2.1.6.3 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT

Planned Unit Developments allow for flexibility when it comes to zoning standards in order to produce a more aesthetically pleasing, functional, and harmonious living environment. The Project would be approved as a Planned Unit Development, allowing it to be developed in a manner which allows for design to stray from the strict enforcement of the zoning ordinance, however it will provide a finished product that enhances the character of the site more so than if the Project were developed strictly following the zone district requirements. With approval of a Planned Unit Development, the TSM may be developed to standards that differ the base zone district standards for site area, dimensions, coverage, yard space, setbacks, and parking.

2.1.7 SITE AND SURROUNDING LAND USES AND SETTINGS

Table 2-1: Existing Uses, General Plan Designation, & Zone Districts of Surrounding Properties

Direction from Project Site	Existing Use	General Plan Designation ¹	Zone District ²
NORTH	Agricultural and vacant land	Open Space	AE-20 (Exclusive Agriculture, County)
EAST	Residential neighborhood	Low Density Residential	R-1-7
SOUTH	Agricultural and vacant land	Low Density Residential Medium Density Residential	R-1-7 AE-20 (County)
WEST	Agricultural, Storm Drain Basin	Low Density Residential Open Space	R-1-7 AE-20 (County)

2.1.8 OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL MAY BE REQUIRED

- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

2.1.9 CONSULTATION WITH CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

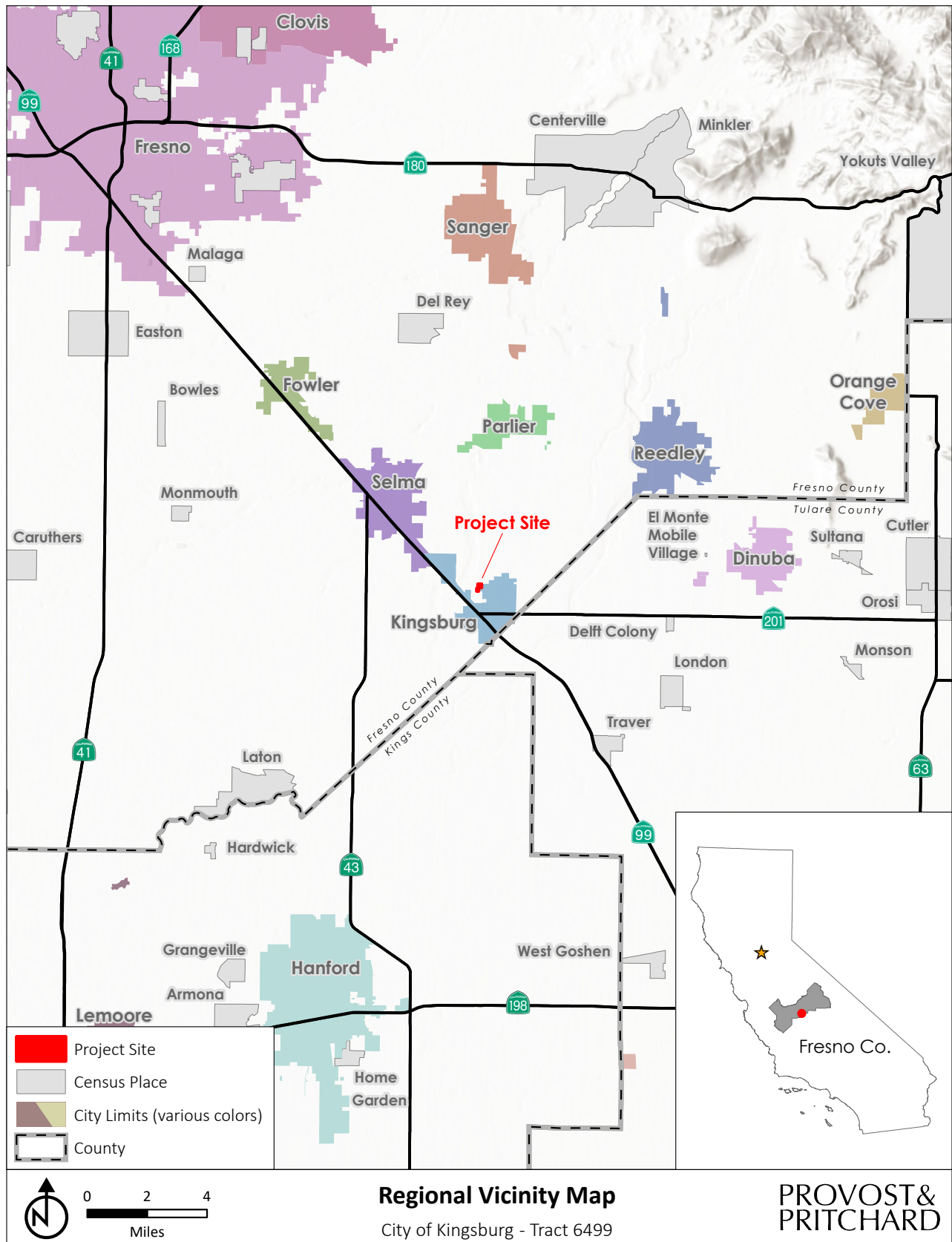
Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, *et seq.* (codification of AB 52, 2013-14)) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it will undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area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

¹ (City of Kingsburg, 2025)

² (City of Kingsburg, 2025)

The City has not received any written correspondence from a Tribe pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 requesting notification of proposed projects.

Figure 2-1: Regional Location Map



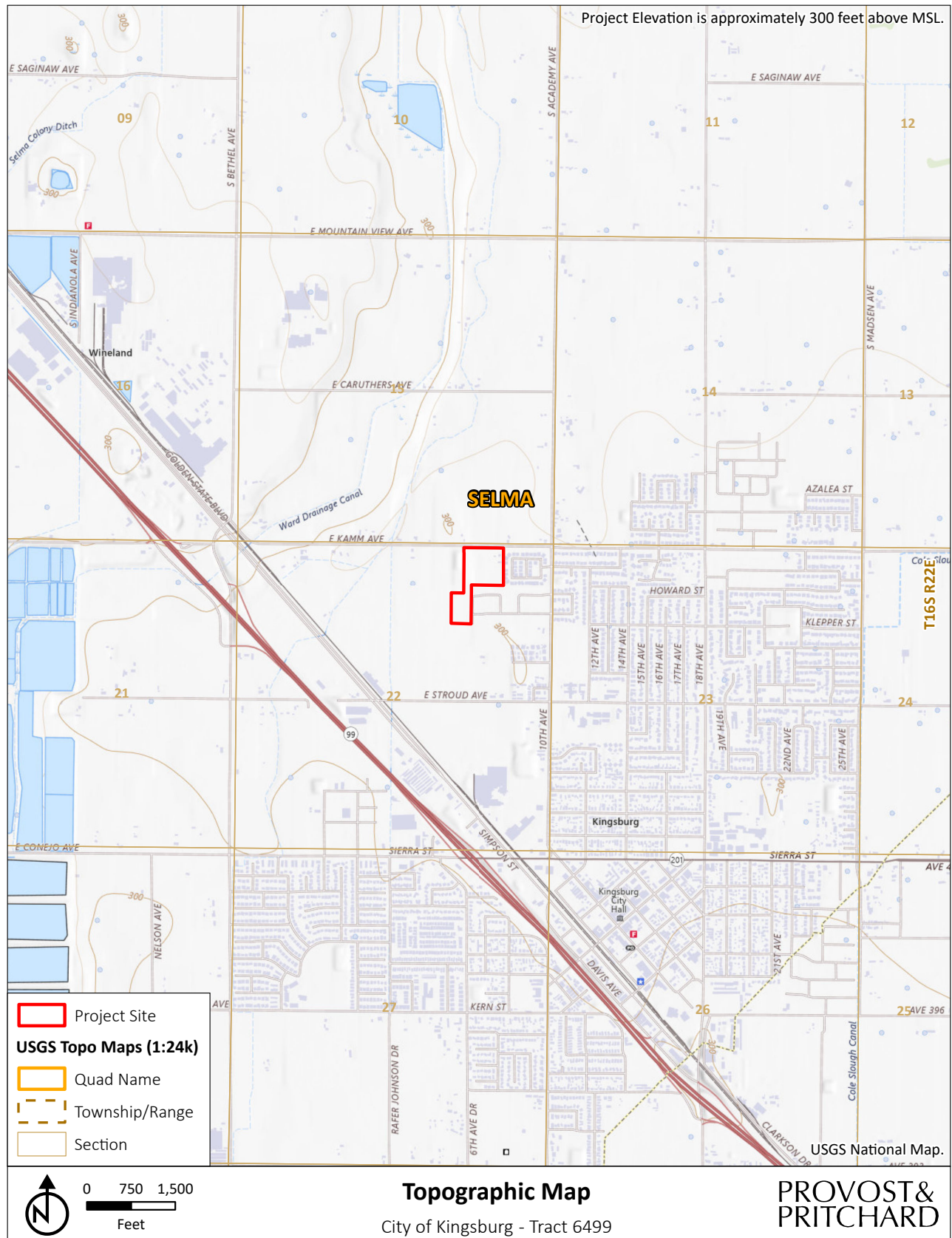
1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

Figure 2-2: Aerial Site Map



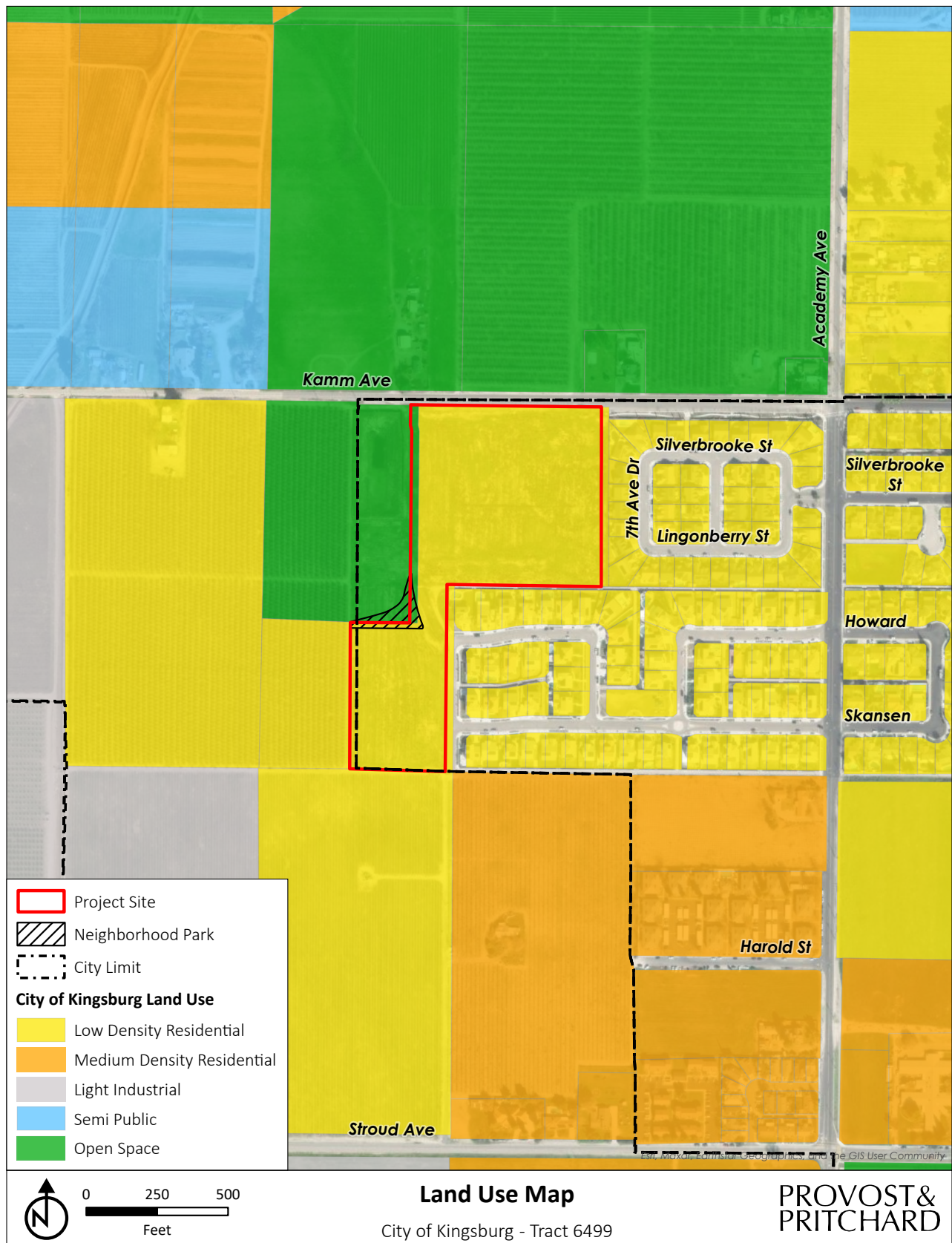
1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

Figure 2-3: Topo Quad Map



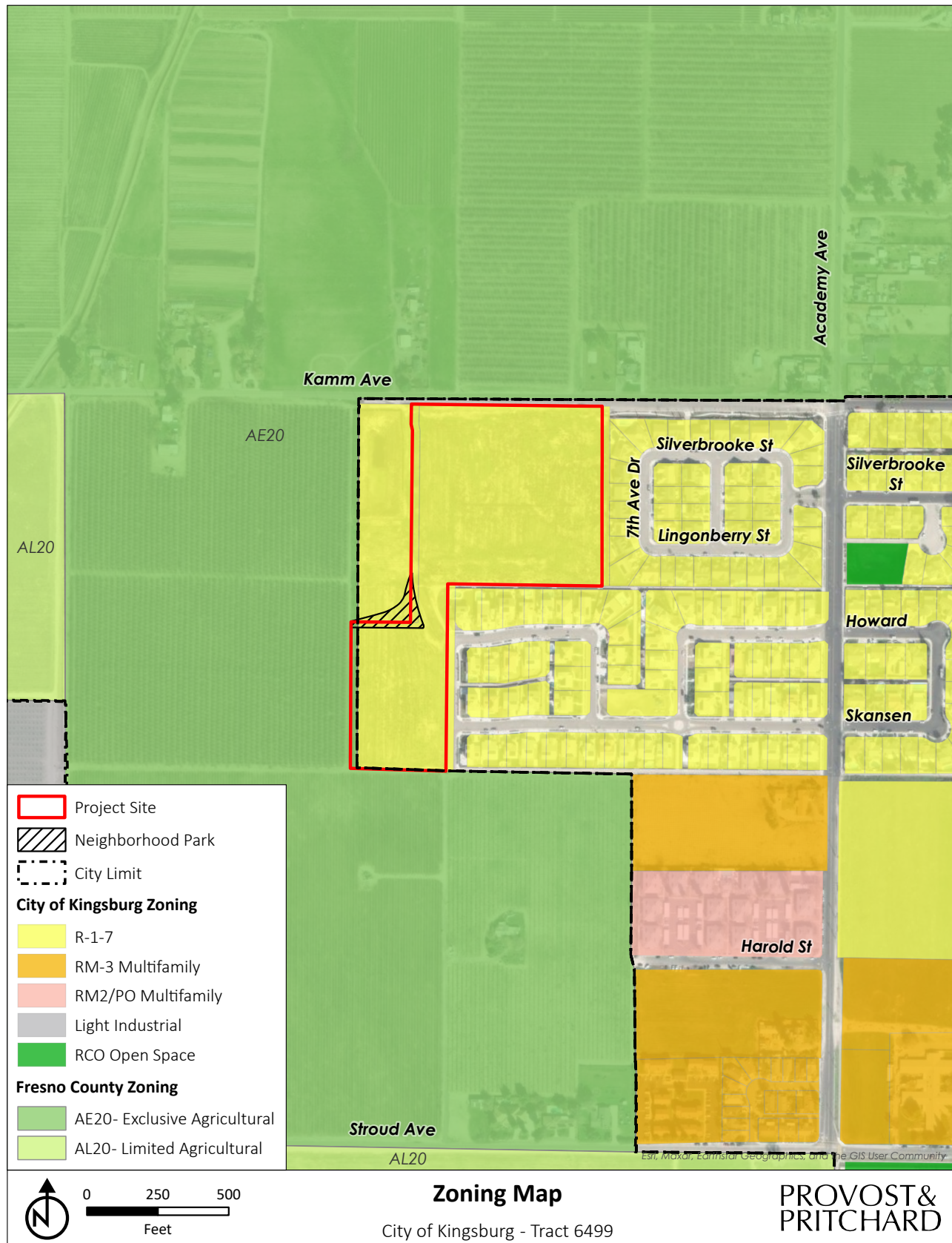
1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

Figure 2-4: General Plan Land Use Designation Map



1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

Figure 2-5: Zone District Map



1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

CHAPTER 3 DETERMINATION

3.1 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

As indicated by the discussions of existing and baseline conditions and impact analyses that follow in this Chapter, environmental factors not checked below would have no impacts or less than significant impacts resulting from the project. Environmental factors that are checked below would have potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. Mitigation measures are recommended for each of the potentially significant impacts that would reduce the impact to less than significant.

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

The analyses of environmental impacts in [Chapter 4 Environmental Impact Analysis](#) result in an impact statement, which shall have the following meanings.

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s) and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the proposed Project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. “No Impact” answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

3.2 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation (to be completed by the Lead Agency):

- 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 measures 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.



Signature:

OCTOBER 20 2025
Date

Holly R. Owen
Printed Name/Position: **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RECTOR**

CHAPTER 4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

4.1 AESTHETICS

Table 4-1: Aesthetics Impacts

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is currently located in the City of Kingsburg, surrounded by residential development to the east, as well as agricultural and vacant land to the north, south, and west. The Kingsburg General Plan does not list any specific scenic vistas.³ However, the General Plan does list State Route (SR) 99 as an important viewshed in the city.⁴ Agriculture and views of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are also generally regarded as scenic resources within Fresno County (County).

4.1.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) Have substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Agriculture and views of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are generally regarded as resources of aesthetic value within the San Joaquin Valley. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residences on a parcel that is presently vacant. As mentioned above, the City does not have a designated scenic vista on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

³ (City of Kingsburg, 1992)

⁴ Ibid.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located on or in the vicinity of a State scenic highway. SR 99 is not a scenic highway but is listed as an important visual viewshed by the City. SR 99 is located approximately 0.75 miles west of the Project site and is not visible from the site. The nearest officially designated State scenic highway is SR 180, located approximately 14 miles to the northeast of the Project site.⁵ As such, SR 180 is not visible from the site, nor would it be impacted in any way by the Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is currently located within the City of Kingsburg and is bordered by urban uses to the east and south. The architectural renderings, elevations, and color schemes of the 44 single-family homes would be developed in a manner not to degrade the existing visual character. The implementation of the Project would not degrade the existing setting; it would provide development intended to be consistent with the character of the neighboring residential development. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Development of the site would not create a new source of substantial light or glare within the area. The Project would result in the development of a residential subdivision on land that abuts similar existing development. Further, the site is planned for residential development by the City's General Plan. Prior to construction, a lighting plan would be required to be reviewed and approved by the City Engineer. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

⁵ (California Department of Transportation, 2025)

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Table 4-2: Agriculture and Forest Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.2.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located in the City of Kingsburg. The City of Kingsburg, Fresno County, and the larger San Joaquin Valley as a whole are one of the largest producers of agricultural products in the state. Although the site is zoned as single-family housing, the Project site likely has been used for agricultural production in the past.

The California Department of Conservation’s (DOC) 2012 Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) is a non-regulatory program that produces "Important Farmland" maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California’s agricultural resources. The Important Farmland maps identify eight land use categories. Five of which are agriculture-related: Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, and Grazing Land – rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. The other three categories are of urban and built-up Land, other land, and water.⁶

- PRIME FARMLAND (P): Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.
- FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE (S): Farmland similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been

⁶ (California Department of Conservation, 2022)

used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- UNIQUE FARMLAND (U): Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the State's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated but may include non- irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.
- FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (L): Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.
- GRAZING LAND (G): Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. The minimum mapping unit for Grazing Land is 40 acres.
- URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND (D): Land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.
- OTHER LAND (X): Land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry or aquaculture facilities; strip mines, borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres. Vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land.
- WATER (W): Perennial water bodies with an extent of at least 40 acres.

The DOC identifies the site as consisting of land that is Farmland of Local Importance.⁷ No Williamson Act contract parcels exist on the site.⁸

4.2.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Project site is designated as Farmland of Local Importance. The Project would result in the conversion of this land to a non-agricultural use, however the site is planned and zoned for residential uses by the City of Kingsburg. No land designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would be impacted by the Project and the conversion of the land use on the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project site is zoned R-1-7 by the City. Additionally, the Project site is not under a Williamson Act contract.⁹ The Project is consistent with the site's General Plan designation of Low-Density Residential. Therefore, there would be no impact.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ (California Department of Conservation, 2025)

⁹ Ibid.

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

No Impact. The Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The Project site is zoned R-1-7 by the City of Kingsburg, which allows single family residential land uses. Additionally, no forest or timberland exists on the site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

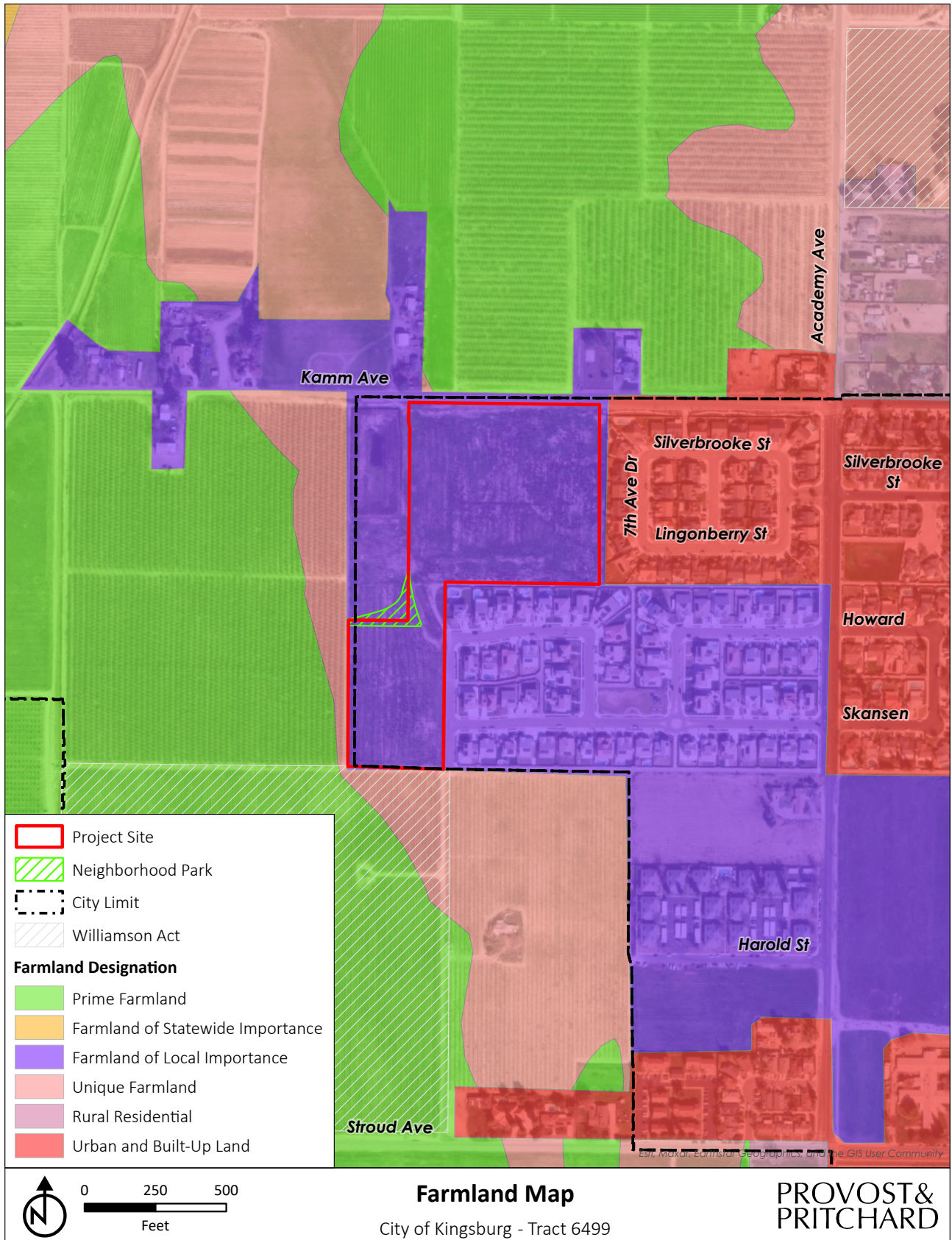
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, as forest land does not exist within the Project site. The site consists of vacant and undeveloped property, which is adjacent to urban uses to the east and south. The site is planned and zoned for residential use by the City of Kingsburg. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, would result in the conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. As discussed above, the Project would result in the loss of Farmland of Local Importance, but would not result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The Project would be consistent with the underlying General Plan land use designation and zoning designation for the Project site, both of which allow for single family residential use of the property. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Figure 4-1: Farmland Designation Map



1/7/2022 G:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

4.3 AIR QUALITY

Table 4-3: Air Quality Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.3.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within the boundaries of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) and the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The SJVAB is positioned within the San Joaquin Valley of California. The San Joaquin Valley is bounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range to the east and the Coastal Mountain Range to the west. Wind within the SJVAB typically channels south-southwest during the summer months, while wind flows to the north-northwest during the winter months. Wind velocity for the region is considered low for an area of such size.¹⁰ Due to a lack of strong wind and the natural confinement of the mountain ranges surrounding the SJVAB, the region experiences some of the worst air quality in the world.

Regulatory Attainment Designations

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

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) designates areas for ozone, CO, and NO₂ as “does not meet the primary standards,” “cannot be classified,” or “better than national standards.” For SO₂, areas are designated as “does not meet the primary standards,” “does not meet the secondary standards,” “cannot be classified,” or “better than national standards.” However, the CARB terminology of attainment, nonattainment, and unclassified is more frequently used. The USEPA uses the same

¹⁰ (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2025)

subcategories for nonattainment status: serious, severe, and extreme. In 1991, USEPA assigned new nonattainment designations to areas that had previously been classified as Group I, II, or III for PM₁₀ based on the likelihood that they would violate national PM₁₀ standards. All other areas are designated “unclassified.”

According to the USEPA, Fresno County was in non-attainment for two pollutant concentrations, with PM_{2.5} (2012) being classified as in serious non-attainment, and 8-hour Ozone (2015) classified as being in extreme non-attainment as of August 12, 2025.¹¹

Table 4-4: Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation

Pollutant	Averaging Time	State Standard	Federal Standard	State Attainment Status	Federal Attainment Status
O ₃	1 hour	0.09 ppm	N/A	Nonattainment/ Severe	N/A
O ₃	8 hours	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm (4 th highest in 3 years)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment/ Extreme
CO	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified	Attainment/ Unclassified
CO	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified	Attainment/ Unclassified
PM ₁₀	24 hours	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³ (expected number of days above standard < or equal to 1)	Nonattainment	Attainment
PM ₁₀	Annual	20 µg/m ³	N/A	Nonattainment	N/A
PM _{2.5}	24 hours	N/A	35 µg/m ³	N/A	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Annual	12 µg/m ³	12.0 µg/m ³	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
NO ₂	1 hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	Attainment	Attainment/ Unclassified
NO ₂	Annual	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	Attainment	Attainment/ Unclassified
SO ₂	1 hour	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm (99 th percentile over 3 years)	Attainment	Attainment/ Unclassified
SO ₂	3 hours	N/A	0.5 ppm	N/A	Attainment/ Unclassified
SO ₂	24 hours	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm	Attainment	Attainment/ Unclassified
SO ₂	Annual	N/A	0.030 ppm	N/A	Attainment/ Unclassified
Pb	Monthly	1.5 µg/m ³	N/A	Attainment	N/A
Pb	Rolling 3-month average	N/A	0.15 µg/m ³	N/A	Attainment/ Unclassified
Sulfates	24 hours	25 µg/m ³	N/A	Attainment	N/A
H ₂ S	1 hour	0.03 ppm	N/A	Unclassified	N/A
Visibility Reducing Particles (VRP)	8 hours	Visibility of 10 miles or more at relative humidity less than 70 %	N/A	Unclassified	N/A
Vinyl Chloride	24 hours	0.01 ppm	N/A	Attainment	N/A

* For more information on standards visit: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024-08/AAQS%20Table_ADA_FINAL_07222024.pdf.

** No Federal 1-hour standard. Reclassified extreme nonattainment for the Federal 8-hour standard 8/12/2025.

***Secondary Standard

Source: [Ambient Air Quality Standards & Valley Attainment Status | Valley Air District](#). Accessed 8/12/2025.

¹¹ (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2025)

Construction Generated Emissions

Construction of the Project is assumed to be completed over approximately 24 months. Emissions associated with the Project were calculated using the CalEEMod Air Quality Model, Version 2022.1.1.30 (California Emissions Estimator Modeling). The emissions modeling includes emissions generated by offroad equipment, haul trucks, and worker commute trips. Emissions were quantified based on anticipated construction schedules and the default parameters contained in the model. Localized air quality impacts associated with the Project would be minor and were qualitatively assessed. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in [Appendix A](#).

Thresholds of Significance

Air pollutant emissions have regional effects and localized effects. This analysis assesses the regional effects of the Project’s criteria pollutant emissions in comparison to SJVAPCD thresholds of significance for short-term construction activities and long-term operation of the Project. Localized emissions from Project construction and operation are also assessed using concentration-based thresholds that determine if the Project would result in a localized exceedance of any ambient air quality standards or would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to an existing exceedance.

The primary pollutants of concern during Project construction and operation are ROG (reactive organic gases), NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. The SJVAPCD Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts, adopted in 2015, contains thresholds for ROG and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x); Sulfur Oxides (SO_x), CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant that can be formed miles away from the source of emissions through reactions of ROG and NO_x emissions in the presence of sunlight. Therefore, ROG and NO_x are termed ozone precursors. The SJVAB often exceeds the state and national ozone standards. Therefore, if the Project emits a substantial quantity of ozone precursors, the Project may contribute to an exceedance of the ozone standard. The SJVAB also exceeds air quality standards for PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}; therefore, substantial Project emissions may contribute to an exceedance for these pollutants.

The SJVAPCD adopted significance thresholds for construction-related and operational ROG, NO_x, PM, CO, and SO_x, these thresholds are included in [Table 4-5](#).

Table 4-5: Project-Level Air Quality CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Significance Threshold	
	Construction Emissions (tons/year)	Operational Emissions (tons/year)
CO	100	100
NO _x	10	10
ROG	10	10
SO _x	27	27
PM ₁₀	15	15
PM _{2.5}	15	15

Source: SJVAPCD. 2015. Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts. Website: <https://www.valleyair.org/media/g4nl3p0g/gamaqi.pdf> . Accessed August 12, 2025.

4.3.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Short-Term Construction Generation Emissions

Estimated construction-generation emissions are summarized in [Table 4-6](#).

Table 4-6: Unmitigated Short-Term Construction Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants

Source	Annual Emissions (Tons per Year)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Annual Project Construction Emissions	0.28	0.83	0.90	<0.005	0.09	0.05
<i>SJVAPCD Threshold</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Long-Term Operational Generated Emissions

Estimated operational-generated emissions are summarized in [Table 4-7](#).

Table 4-7: Unmitigated Long-Term Operational Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants

Source	Annual Emissions (Tons per Year)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Annual Project Operational Emissions	0.66	0.30	2.07	0.01	0.39	0.15
<i>SJVAPCD Threshold</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Maximum Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants

Daily construction and operational emissions generated by the Project are summarized in [Table 4-8](#).

Table 4-8: Maximum Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants

Source	Daily Emissions Maximum (in pounds)					
	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Construction – Summer	0.42	3.21	4.28	0.01	0.18	0.14
Construction – Winter	27.0	37.8	37.9	0.11	6.45	3.79
Operational – Summer	4.73	2.03	21.7	0.06	3.31	1.90
Operational – Winter	4.36	2.15	18.2	0.06	3.31	1.90
<i>SJVAPCD Threshold</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality plan. The proposed Project would not exceed any threshold for air quality emissions that has been set by the SJVAPCD. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is in non-attainment. As shown in [Table 4-6](#), [Table 4-7](#),

and **Table 4-8** the Project would not exceed an emissions threshold which has been set by the SJVAPCD for construction or operational related emissions. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the proposed Project would not result in significant long-term operational emissions. Constructed related emissions, shown in **Table 4-6** and **Table 4-8**, would be temporary in nature and would cease upon Project construction. Short-term construction activities, however, could result in temporary increases in pollutant concentrations that could impact nearby sensitive receptors. Sensitive Receptors are groups that would be more affected by air, noise, and light pollution, pesticides, and other toxic chemicals than others. This includes infants, children under 16, elderly over 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. High concentrations of these groups would include daycares, residential areas, hospitals, elder care facilities, schools and parks. While the Project would be located in an area near sensitive receptors, such as the residential neighborhoods surrounding the site, the Project would not exceed the daily emission thresholds set by the SJVAPCD. Additionally, the HARP2 air dispersion model was run for the Project site to show the health risk the Project would have on sensitive receptors in the area. The model run, which can be viewed in **Appendix A**, indicates that the Project would result in a cancer risk of 0.021124 in one million, which is less than the SJVAPCD's threshold of 20 in one million. The Project would also present a chronic risk of 0.00001235 in one million and an acute risk of 0 in one million, which would be less than the SJVAPCD's threshold of one in one million for both chronic and acute risk. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. During construction activities, construction equipment exhaust and application of asphalt, structural coating and other construction applications would temporarily emit odors. Construction would be completed on land currently in the City of Kingsburg's northern City limit and could have an effect on some residences that would be located near the construction area of the Project. Construction of the Project would be temporary, and odors would not remain after Project completion. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Table 4-9: Biological Resources Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.4.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is approximately 15.23 acres in size and located in Fresno County within the city limits of the City of Kingsburg. The site is vacant and was previously used for agricultural purposes. The site is relatively level and contains ruderal/disturbed habitat comprised of non-native and scrubby vegetation. The nearest surface water is the Kingsburg Branch Canal, approximately 0.25 miles west of the site and wetlands are absent from the site.¹² Database searches were completed to determine the likelihood of special status species on the Project site. **Table 4-10** below summarize the results of the database searches.

¹² (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2025)

A biological resources memo describing these database searches in more detail is contained in [Appendix B](#). There are no regional recorded observations of special status plants within five miles of the site. There are regional recorded observations of nine special status animal species within five miles of the site which are listed in [Table 4-10](#), below.

Table 4-10: List of Special Status Species with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity

Species	Status*	Habitat	Occurrence within the Site
California tiger salamander – central California DPS (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT, CT	Requires vernal pools or seasonal ponds for breeding and small mammal burrows for aestivation. Generally found in grassland and oak savannah plant communities in central California from sea level to 1,500 feet in elevation. Can migrate up to 1.3 miles to breed.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species and CNDDDB lists this species as “extirpated” from the region.
Crotch’s bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	CCE	Occurs throughout coastal California, as well as east to the Sierra Nevada-Cascade crest, and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include snapdragons, scorpionweeds, primroses, poppies, and buckwheats.	Unlikely. The site appeared to lack suitable vegetation and habitats for this species. Vegetation onsite is unlikely to sustain a population of this species. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 3 miles northwest of the site in 1912.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	CSSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other human-made structures.	Unlikely. While the open, disturbed scrubland habitat could provide foraging opportunities for this species, the site appeared to lack suitable roosting habitat. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 4.2 miles east of the site in 2001.
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	FPT	Roosts in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Larval host plants consist of milkweeds. Winter roost sites extend along the Pacific Coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Unlikely. The site appeared to lack suitable vegetation and habitats for this species. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the site in 2023.
Northwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)	FPT, CSSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT	Occupies vernal and seasonal pools, with clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable vernal pool habitat for this species.
Swainson’s hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.	Possible. While the site appeared to lack suitable trees for this species to nest, the open disturbed scrubland habitat onsite offers foraging habitat for this species. Trees within 0.5 miles of the site appear to provide nesting habitat. The nearest recorded observation overlaps the site and is a historical observation from 1926.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Occurrence within the Site
Western spadefoot <i>(Spea hammondi)</i>	FPT, CSSC	The majority of the time this species is terrestrial and occurs in small mammal burrows and soil cracks, sometimes in the bottom of dried pools. Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal or seasonal pools, that hold water for a minimum of three weeks, are necessary for breeding.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)</i>	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once common in the California Central Valley, as well as coastal valleys and riparian habitats east of the Sierra Nevada, habitat loss now constrains the California breeding population to small numbers of birds.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable habitat for this species and CNDDDB lists this species as “possibly extirpated” from the region.

***EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES**

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

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered	CE	California Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened	CCE	California Endangered (Candidate)
FPT	Federally Threatened (Proposed)	CT	California Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate	CSSC	California Species of Special Concern

4.4.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project has the potential to impact a number of sensitive resources including Swainson’s hawk and or migratory birds that use the ground to nest. In particular Swainson’s hawk could nest within the vicinity of the site and be disturbed by Project-related activities when they are nesting. In order to reduce the potential for impact to potential sensitive resources mitigation measures **BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3**, would be implemented. The mitigation measures include avoidance of nesting bird season, preconstruction surveys (during nesting bird season, and use of avoidance buffers. Incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce the potential for impacts to less of significant.

b) Would the project 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. According to California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Information for Planning and Consultation searches (IPAC) (see **Appendix B**), designated critical habitat is absent from the site and vicinity. The site is vacant and surrounded by residential and agricultural uses. As sensitive and riparian habitat are absent from the site there would be no impact.

c) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The Project site lacks riparian habitats, wetlands, and other wetland features as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The nearest water body is the Kingsburg Branch Canal, located approximately half a mile west of the Project site. The Project would not impact the Canal, therefore there would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within city limits of the City of Kingsburg and is surrounded by residential neighborhoods to the east and south and agricultural land to the north and west. The area is highly urbanized and experiences constant disturbance from traffic and use of farm equipment from the surrounding agricultural lands. The frequency of disturbances from farm machinery and traffic could deter wildlife from using the site as a corridor, therefore impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project site is vacant and does not contain any trees. Additionally, the City also does not have a tree preservation ordinance. The Project would be required to comply with all local policies and regulations protecting biological resources. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project site is located within city limits and is not part of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan. The Project would be required to comply with all local policies and regulations protecting biological resources. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.4.3 MITIGATION

BIO-1 (*Swainson's Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance*): The Project's construction activities will occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of the nesting bird season) to avoid impacts to nesting birds.

BIO-2 (*Swainson's Hawk and Nesting Bird Pre-construction Surveys*): If activities must occur within the nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist

(someone familiar with these species and nesting birds) will conduct a single pre-construction take-avoidance survey for Swainson's hawk nests on the site and within a 0.5-mile radius outside of the site within seven (7) calendar days prior to the start of construction. The Swainson's hawk survey must not be completed between April 21 to June 10 due to the difficulty of identifying nests during this time of year. The survey shall also include inspecting nesting migratory birds within the site and up to 100 feet outside of the site and for nesting raptors within the site and up to 500 feet outside of the site. All raptor nests shall be considered "active" upon the nest-building stage. If no active nests are observed, no further mitigation is required. If construction is delayed or halted for more than ten (10) days, another pre-construction survey for nesting birds will be conducted.

BIO-3

(Swainson's Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance Buffers): On discovery of any active nests or breeding colonies near work areas, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate avoidance buffer distances based on applicable California Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or United States Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines, the biology of the species, conditions of the nest(s), and the level of Project disturbance. If necessary, avoidance buffers will be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and will be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 4-11: Cultural Resources Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.5.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within the City of Kingsburg within Fresno County. The Project site is relatively flat and has a history of agricultural use. Residential neighborhoods border the site to the east and south. Mass agricultural development has heavily disturbed and altered the landscape of the San Joaquin Valley, including the Project site and areas to the west of the site.

4.5.1.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On September 2, 2025, Provost & Pritchard requested a cultural resource records search from the Southern San Joaquin Information Center (SSJVIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University in Bakersfield, California. The purpose of this request was to identify and review prior cultural resource investigations completed in or near the Project site and identify any prehistoric or historical resources that had been previously recorded within the Project site and a 0.5-mile radius of the surrounding area. SSJVIC staff researched historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps, reports of previous cultural resource investigations, archaeological site and survey base maps, cultural resource records, as well as listings of the Historic Properties Directory of the Office of Historic Preservation, General Land Office Maps, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources.

According to the Information Center results, no cultural resources were previously recorded within the Project site, and four recorded cultural resources (P-10-002966, P-10-003930, P-10-005812, P-10-006242) have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site. The recorded resources consist of three historic era canals and one historic era railroad. The SSJVIC did not identify any cultural resource studies within the Project site. Results of the records search are also provided and discussed further in [Appendix C](#).

4.5.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

- a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to in § 15064.5?
- b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

a-b) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As previously mentioned, a cultural resources database search was conducted in September of 2025. This search identified that no cultural resources were previously recorded within the Project site but that there have been four identified within a half mile of the site. In the unlikely event that unidentified historical or archaeological resources are encountered during Project construction, Mitigation Measure **CUL-1** would be implemented to reduce any impacts to less than significant.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. There is no evidence or record that indicates the Project site has the potential to be an unknown burial site or the site of buried human remains. In the unlikely event human remains are discovered in the Project area, mitigation shall be implemented. Mitigation measure **CUL-2** outlined below would be implemented and any impacts resulting from the discovery of remains would be reduced to less than significant.

4.5.3 MITIGATION

CUL-1 (*Archaeological Remains*) Should archeological remains or artifacts be unearthed during any stage of project activities, work in the area of the discovery shall cease until the area is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If mitigation is warranted, the Project proponent shall abide by recommendations of the archaeologist.

CUL-2 (*Human Remains*) In the event that human remains are discovered on the Project site, the Fresno County Coroner must be notified of that discovery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5) and all activities in the immediate area if the find or in any nearby area reasonably suspected of overlie adjacent human remains must cease until appropriate and lawful measures have been implemented. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not recent, but rather of Native American origin, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours to permit the NAHC to determine the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.

4.6 ENERGY

Table 4-12: Energy Impacts

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

4.6.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within the City of Kingsburg City limits. The Project area is served by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) for its electricity and natural gas needs.

4.6.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

Less than Significant Impact. Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction. For heavy-duty construction equipment, horsepower and load factor were assumed using default data from the CalEEMod model. Fuel use associated with construction vehicle trips generated by the Project was also estimated; trips include construction worker trips, haul trucks trips for material transport, and vendor trips for construction material deliveries. Fuel use from these vehicles traveling to the Project was based on (1) the projected number of trips the Project would generate (CalEEMod default values), (2) default average trip distance by land use in CalEEMod, and (3) fuel efficiencies estimated in the ARB 2017 Emissions Factors model (EMFAC2017) mobile source emission model.

Construction is estimated to consume a total of 19,416.7 gallons of diesel fuel and 2,057.97 gallons of gasoline fuel (See [Appendix A](#)). California Code of Regulations Title 13, Motor Vehicles, Section 2449(d)(2), Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than 5 minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel because of unproductive idling of construction equipment. In addition, the energy consumption for construction activities would not be ongoing as they would be limited to the duration of Project construction.

The development's anticipated annual energy consumption is approximately 411,250 kilowatt-hours and 1,712.14 therms of natural gas (see [Appendix A](#)). Energy consumption of residential uses is currently governed by the 2022 California Building Code, Part 6 for structures, and Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations for appliances. Energy consumption is anticipated to decrease over time as more energy efficient standards take effect and energy-consuming equipment reaches its end-of-life and necessitates replacement. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. State and local authorities regulate energy use and consumption. These regulations at the State level are intended to reduce energy use and GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions. These include, among others, AB 1493 – Light-Duty Vehicle Standards; California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6 – Energy Efficiency Standards; and California Code of Regulations Title 24, Parts 6 and 11 – California Energy Code and Green Building Standards. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Table 4-13: Geology and Soils Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.7.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project is located in southcentral Fresno County, in the southern section of California’s Great Valley Geomorphic Province, or Central Valley, directly adjacent to the south of a portion of the San Joaquin River. The Sacramento Valley makes up the northern third and the San Joaquin Valley makes up the southern two-thirds of the geomorphic province. Both valleys are watered by large rivers flowing west from the Sierra Nevada Range, with smaller tributaries flowing east from the Coast Ranges. Most of the surface of the Central Valley is covered by Quaternary (present day to 1.6 million years ago) alluvium. The sedimentary

formations are steeply upturned along the western margin due to the uplifted Sierra Nevada Range.¹³ From the time the Central Valley first began to form, sediments derived from erosion of igneous and metamorphic rocks and consolidated marine sediments in the surrounding mountains have been transported into the Central Valley by streams.

4.7.1.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

According to the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey, the 15.23-acre site is comprised of two main soil types. The Project site is comprised of three varieties of Delhi sand and loamy sand (approximately 72 %) and Hanford sandy loam (approximately 28%).¹⁴ These soils are deemed to be either well drained or somewhat excessively drained.

4.7.1.2 FAULTS AND SEISMICITY

The Project site is not located on any known fault or fault zone, but it could experience seismic activity as a result of fault activity in other parts of the state. The nearest active fault is the Kern Canyon Fault, approximately 56 miles to the east of the Project site. The San Andreas Fault is located more than 65 miles to the west of the Project site.¹⁵

4.7.1.3 LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction is a seismic phenomenon in which loose, saturated granular and non-plastic, fine-grained soils lose their structure or strength when subjected to high-intensity ground shaking. Soil liquefaction causes ground failure that can damage roads, pipelines, underground cables, and buildings with shallow foundations. Liquefaction more commonly occurs in loose, saturated materials. The Project site is not known to be an area that experiences liquefaction.¹⁶

4.7.1.4 SOIL SUBSIDENCE

Subsidence occurs below the surface when subsurface pressure is reduced by the withdrawal of fluids (e.g., groundwater, natural gas, oil) resulting in sinking of the ground. While the Central Valley of California is known as an area that has experienced soil subsidence due to groundwater overdraft, the Project is not located in the immediate vicinity of an area that has been subject to subsidence.¹⁷

4.7.1.5 DAM AND LEVEE FAILURE

According to the California Department of Water Resources Dam Breach Inundation Map, the Project is not in an area that would be susceptible to flooding as a result of dam or levee failure.¹⁸

4.7.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

- a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

¹³ Harden, D.R. 1998, California Geology, Prentice Hall, 479 pages

¹⁴ (United States Department of Agriculture, 2025)

¹⁵ (California Department of Conservation, 2015)

¹⁶ (County of Fresno, 2000)

¹⁷ (United States Geological Survey, 2025)

¹⁸ (California Department of Water Resources, 2025)

Less than Significant Impact. Ground shaking intensity is a function of distance from an earthquake’s epicenter and underlying geology. The most common impact associated with ground shaking is damage to structures. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residences that would meet California Building Code requirements governing potential structural damage due to earthquakes. Moreover, the Project site is not located near any known fault or fault zone – the nearest active fault is the Kern Canyon Fault, approximately 56 miles to the east of the Project site. As such, the Project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death as a result in a rupture of a known earthquake fault, nor would it result in strong seismic activity from Project inundations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

ii. **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

No Impact. Due to the relatively flat topography of the Project and greater surrounding area and distance from active faults, landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse are not considered a potentially significant geologic hazard. The Project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or would become unstable during seismic activity, nor would the Project be located on land known for subsidence.¹⁹ Therefore, there would be no impact.

iii. **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

No Impact. The Project would not be located in an area that is known to experience liquefaction. The Project would result in the construction of 44 new single-family residences. The new construction would not increase the likelihood for liquefaction to occur within the Project area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

iv. **Landslides?**

No Impact. The Project is located in a relatively flat area with little to no potential for landslides to occur. Construction of the Project would not increase the likelihood for landslides to occur at the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) **Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?**

Less than Significant Impact. Earthmoving activities associated with the Project would include excavation, trenching, grading, and building construction. These activities could expose soils to erosion processes; however, the extent of erosion would vary depending on slope steepness/stability, vegetation/cover, concentration of runoff, and weather conditions. In addition, dischargers whose projects disturb one (1) or more acres of soil or whose projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ). Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation, and construction of linear underground or overhead facilities associated with residential construction but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original lines, grade, or capacity of the overhead or underground facilities. The Construction General Permit requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer. Since the Project site has relatively flat terrain with a low potential for soil erosion, and the Project would develop

¹⁹ (United States Geological Survey, 2025)

a SWPPP and comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requirements, the Project's impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project 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?

No Impact. Due to the relatively flat topography of the Project site and greater surrounding area and distance from active faults, landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse are not considered a potentially significant geologic hazard. The Project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or would become unstable during seismic activity, nor would the Project be located on land known for subsidence.²⁰ Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to property or life. The Project site is comprised of loamy sands, sandy loams, and sand that is not expansive in nature.²¹ Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The Project would not result in the use of septic tanks or any alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. There are no known unique paleontological resources or geological features on the Project site; however, during construction unique paleontological or geological resources could be unearthed. In this event, all construction would be required to stop, the City would be notified, and a qualified geologist and/or paleontologist would be consulted. Employment of mitigation measure **GEO-1** would lower any potential significant impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

4.7.3 MITIGATION

GEO-1 Should a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geological feature be unearthed during any stage of Project activities, work in the area of discovery will cease until the area is evaluated by a qualified geologist and/or paleontologist. If discoveries are uncovered, the Project proponent will abide by recommendations of the geologist or paleontologist.

²⁰ (United States Geological Survey, 2025)

²¹ (United States Department of Agriculture, 2025)

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Table 4-14: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.8.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO₂ is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.

Methane (CH₄) is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O), also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.

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

Ozone (O₃) is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. O₃ is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

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

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

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

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

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

There are uncertainties as to exactly what the climate changes will be in various local areas of the earth, and what the effects of clouds will be in determining the rate at which the mean temperature will increase. There are also uncertainties associated with the magnitude and timing of other consequences of a warmer planet: sea level rise, spread of certain diseases out of their usual geographic range, the effect on agricultural production, water supply, sustainability of ecosystems, increased strength and frequency of storms, extreme heat events, air pollution episodes, and the consequence of these effects on the economy.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. About three-quarters of human emissions of CO₂ to the global atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. Atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O have increased by at least 40 percent, 150 percent, and 20 percent respectively since the year 1750. GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH₄ has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 25 tons of CO₂. Therefore, CH₄ is a much more potent GHG than CO₂. In accordance with *SJVAPCD's CEQA Greenhouse Gas Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects*²², proposed projects complying with Best Performance Standards (BPS) would be determined to have a less-than-significant impact. Projects not complying with BPS would be considered less than significant if operational GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by a minimum of 29 percent, in comparison to business-as-usual (year 2004) conditions. In addition, project-generated emissions complying with an approved plan or mitigation program would also be determined to have a less-than-significant impact.

4.8.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Project Related Emissions

Short-term construction emissions associated with the Project were calculated using CalEEMod, Version 2022.1.1.30. The emissions modeling includes emissions generated by off-road equipment, haul trucks, and worker commute trips. Emissions were quantified based on an anticipated construction schedule of approximately 24 months. Remaining assumptions were based on the default parameters contained in the model. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in [Appendix A](#). Estimated construction-generated and operational related emissions are summarized in [Table 4-15](#) and [Table 4-16](#). GHGs impact the environment over time as they increase and contribute to climate change.

²² (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2009)

Table 4-15: Short Term Construction Related GHG Emissions

	Emissions (MT CO ₂ e) in Tons per Year
Maximum Annual Construction CO ₂ e Emissions	217
AB 32 Consistency Threshold for Land-Use Development Projects*	1,100
AB 32 Consistency Threshold for Stationary Source Projects*	10,000
Threshold Exceeded?	No

* As published in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. Available online at http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en Accessed 8/13/2025.

Table 4-16: Long Term Operational Related GHG Emissions

	Emissions (MT CO ₂ e) in Tons per Year
Annual Operational CO ₂ e Emissions	512
AB 32 Consistency Threshold for Land-Use Development Projects*	1,100
AB 32 Consistency Threshold for Stationary Source Projects*	10,000
Threshold Exceeded?	No

* As published in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s CEQA Air Quality Guidelines. Available online at http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en Accessed 8/13/2025.

Construction related generation of GHGs would be a maximum of 217 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MT CO₂e) per year, while operational emissions are expected to be 512 MTCO₂e per year. The Project would not exceed the AB 32 consistency threshold for land use projects for both short term construction emissions and long-term operational emissions as a result.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. As shown in **Table 4-15** and **Table 4-16**, the Project is not expected to result in the generation of GHG emissions that would exceed the AB 32 consistency threshold of 1,100 MT CO₂e annually during both construction and operational activities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. The Project would be in compliance with all SJVAPCD policies and regulations and would not exceed an applicable threshold for GHG emissions. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Table 4-17: Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.9.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.9.1.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. DTSC's EnviroStor database provides DTSC's component of Cortese

List data. In addition to the EnviroStor database, the SWRCB GeoTracker database provides information on regulated hazardous waste facilities in California, including underground storage tank (UST) cases and non-UST cleanup programs, including Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups sites, Department of Defense sites, and Land Disposal program. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB GeoTracker performed on August 7, 2025, determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project site or immediate surrounding vicinity.^{23 24}

4.9.1.2 AIRPORTS

The Project is not located within the boundaries of an adopted Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. The nearest airport or air strip to the Project is the Selma Airport located approximately seven and a half miles to the northwest of the Project site.

4.9.1.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The City of Kingsburg has an Emergency Services Plan that was adopted in 2024. The plan addresses risks to the community such as fire, law enforcement, public health threats, and other risks.

4.9.1.4 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Sensitive Receptors are groups that would be more affected by air, noise, and light pollution, pesticides, and other toxic chemicals than others. This includes infants, children under 16, elderly over 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. High concentrations of these groups would include daycares, residential areas, hospitals, elder care facilities, schools and parks. The nearest sensitive receptors to the area would include the residential development immediately adjacent to the site on the east and south side of the site.

4.9.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

- a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
- b) Would the project 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?

a) and b) Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residences, and an approximately 0.40-acre park. During construction, equipment would be used that could result in the spill of hazardous materials, such as diesel fuel, lubricants, and solvents. However, the contractor would comply with all California Department of Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations regarding regular maintenance and inspection of equipment, spill prevention, and spill remediation in order to reduce the potential for incidental release of pollutants or hazardous substances onsite. Furthermore, any potential accidental hazardous material spills during construction are the responsibility of the contractor to remediate in accordance with industry best management practices and State and local regulations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

²³ (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2025)

²⁴ (State Water Resources Control Board, 2025)

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

No Impact. The Project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. No school, public or private, exists within one quarter mile of the Project site, nor is one currently proposed within one quarter mile of the site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. As discussed above, a search of the EnviroStor and GeoTracker databases was conducted, and the Project site and its vicinity have not been identified to contain a known hazardous material spill. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public or private airport where such a plan has not been adopted. The Project is located approximately seven and a half miles southeast of the nearest airport, the Selma Airport, and is not located within an adopted airport land use compatibility plan. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The Project, during construction, would result in truck deliveries; however, no detours or road closures are expected to occur as a result of construction activities. In addition, any potential work within existing roadways would be required to be reviewed and approved by the City Engineer. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project is located in the City of Kingsburg. This area is characterized by urban development to the immediate east and south, where wildland fires are unlikely to occur. In addition, the Project is not located within the vicinity of a State Responsibility Area (SRA) or a very high fire hazard severity zone (see [Section 4.20](#)). Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Table 4-18: Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

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

4.10.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project is located within the San Joaquin Valley Basin and the Kings Subbasin. The City of Kingsburg is, for the most part, located within the boundaries of the South Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency. There is no surface water present on the site, however the site is located within the boundaries of the Fresno County Sole Source Aquifer.²⁵ This aquifer provides for the majority of drinking water for the area, making water quality protection increasingly important in the Project area. According to the Federal

²⁵ (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2025)

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Project site is located approximately one and half miles from the nearest flood zone (see **Figure 4-2**).²⁶

4.10.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. In compliance with State regulations, all development within the Project site would be required to comply with State regulations adopted to reduce groundwater degradation. The SWRCB requires the preparation of a SWPPP for projects that exceed one acre in size. The Project would be required to obtain SWRCB approval of its SWPPP prior to construction. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact through implementation of planned Project design features and through compliance with adopted SWPPP regulations. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would include the development of 44 residential lots on the Project site. As the site is within city limits the City would be the sole water provider for the development. The City is within the Kings Basin, which is not adjudicated; therefore, there are presently no limitations placed on groundwater pumping volumes. According to the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), current and projected residential water demand is based on the Fresno Council of Governments Census population projections.²⁷ From 2000 to 2020, the actual growth rate for the City was well below the projected growth rate, 1.9% versus 3%, respectively.²⁸ As such, the City has planned for population growth that would be historically higher than actual growth rates for its future water demand. Because the Project would result in a use that aligns with the site's General Plan land use designation, the Project would be in line with the analysis provided within the City's UWMP. The additional demand for groundwater as a result of the Project would be within the City's expected capacity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site does not contain any waterways and, as such, implementation of the Project would not alter the course of a stream or river. However, the Project would require grading and soil exposure during construction. If not controlled, the transport of these materials via local stormwater systems into local waterways could temporarily increase sediment concentrations. To minimize this impact, the proposed Project would be required to comply with all of the requirements of the State General Construction Permit and would be required to submit a SWPPP to the SWRCB prior

²⁶ (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2025)

²⁷ (City of Kingsburg, 2020)

²⁸ Ibid.

to start of construction activities. Mandatory compliance with State regulations would ensure that impacts from erosion and siltation would be less than significant.

- ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;
- iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;
or

ii-iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Although the Project would increase the rate of surface runoff, existing City storm water facilities are adequately sized to handle the increased rate and amount of surface runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

- iv. impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. The Project site is not located in a flood plain; therefore, it would not impede or redirect flood flows. There would be no impact.

d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundations?

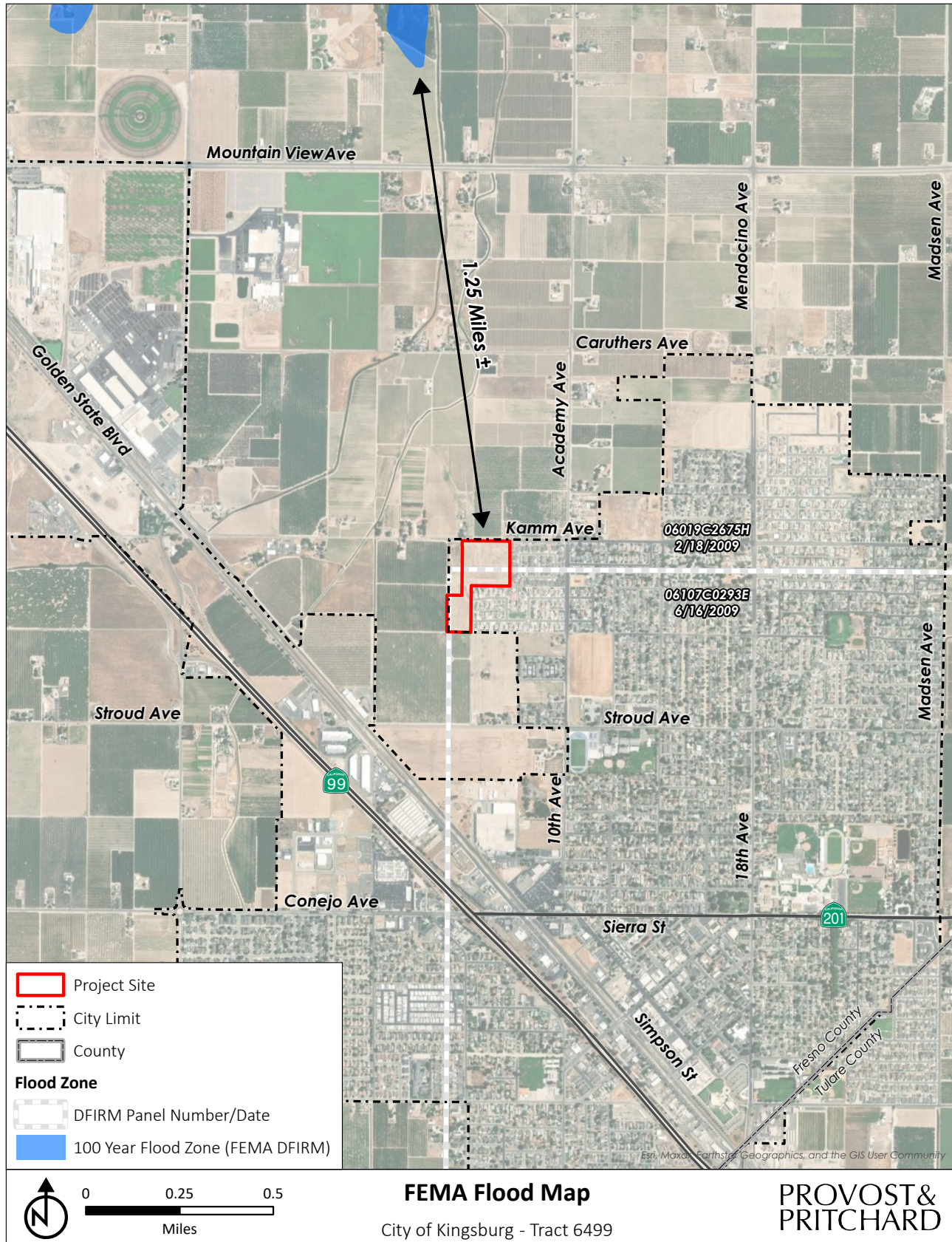
No Impact. The Project site is not located within a flood zone, and it is not within a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No Impact. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The City of Kingsburg is primarily located within the South Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency.²⁹ The South King Groundwater Sustainability Agency has completed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan, and the Project would not be in conflict with the plan. Therefore, there would be no impact.

²⁹ (South Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency, 2018)

Figure 4-2: FEMA Flood Map



1/7/2022 6:\Kingsburg_City of - 1345\134525002-Tract No. 6499 CEQA\400 GIS\Map\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499\CityOfKingsburg_Tract_6499.aprx

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Table 4-19: Land Use and Planning Impacts

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

4.11.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within the City of Kingsburg city limits. The Project site is currently zoned as R-1-7 by the City and has a General Plan designation of Low Density Residential.

4.11.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project would not physically divide an existing community. The Project proposes vehicular connection points to Kamm Avenue to the north, as well as 6th Avenue to the south. Internally, the proposed Project would include streets of 60 feet in width and an alleyway of 16 feet in width. The construction of the Project would not result in the physical division of an established community. Therefore, there would be no impact.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The proposed TSM would subdivide the subject property into 44 single family residential lots, meeting the density of the Low Density Residential Land Use and conforming with the R-1-7 Single Family zone district standards for which the subject property is planned and zoned by the City of Kingsburg General Plan and Official Zoning Map. The TSM would be developed meeting the density requirements of the Low Density Residential land use. These actions further the objectives of the City’s General Plan by providing development in the areas in the City where they are planned for. The Project would be required to meet all applicable City of Kingsburg land use policies and regulations. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Table 4-20: Mineral Resources Impacts

Would the project:	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.12.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The California Geological Survey (CGS) is responsible for the classification and designation of areas within California containing or potentially containing significant mineral resources. The CGS classifies lands into Aggregate and Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) based on guidelines adopted by the California State Mining and Geologic Board, as mandated by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975. These MRZs identify whether known or inferred significant mineral resources are presented in areas. Lead agencies are required to incorporate identified MRZs resource areas delineated by the State into their general plans.³⁰

According to the California Department of Conservation’s Division of Mine Reclamation, there are no operational mines within the City of Kingsburg.³¹ The Project site is planned and zoned for residential use by the City’s General Plan and Official Zoning Map and has not been identified as an area reserved for mineral resource conservation.

4.12.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

No impact. The Project site has no known mineral deposit that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State. There would be no loss of any known mineral resources as a result of the Project and therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No impact. The Project site has not been identified as having mineral resources by the Kingsburg General Plan, a specific plan, or other land use plan. The Project site is not known to possess locally important

³⁰ Public Resources Code, Section 2762(a)(1)

³¹ (California Department of Conservation, 2016)

mineral resources. There would be no loss of any known mineral resources and therefore, there would be no impact.

4.13 NOISE

Table 4-21: Noise Impacts

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.13.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

According to the City’s General Plan, the City requires that daytime noise sources within single-family residential areas remain below 55 decibels during the day.³² The site is located adjacent to lands used for agricultural purposes and which are accustomed to heavy machinery use. The land to the east and south of the Project site is developed with single-family houses and is accustomed to typical urban neighborhood noise levels.

4.13.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. During construction, the Project would temporarily utilize equipment that would exceed 55 decibels. While noise levels may temporarily be exceeded during such activities, construction noise would diminish with distance from the source. Construction noise would also be temporary and cease upon completion. As a result, construction noise is not an anticipated event which would result in a significant impact.

Noise sources associated with operation of the Project would consist of low speed on-site vehicular noise, landscaping maintenance, general conversations, and mechanical equipment (e.g., heating, ventilation,

³² (City of Kingsburg, 1992)

and air conditioning [HVAC] units). Due to the distances and low noise levels associated with general site activities, on-site traffic, and landscape maintenance, these sources are not considered substantial and are not analyzed further. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. Like ordinary noise levels, ground borne noise levels diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. Construction activities can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment and methods used, distance to the affected structures, and soil type. The generation of vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, to slight damage at the highest levels. Given the type of improvements, it is not anticipated the Project would generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. The Project would be required to adhere to all applicable City policies and regulations governing ground borne vibration. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would not be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public or private airport where such a plan has not been adopted. The Project is located approximately seven and a half miles southeast of the nearest airport, the Selma Airport, and is not located within an adopted airport land use compatibility plan. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Table 4-22: Population and Housing Impacts

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

4.14.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site comprises 15.23 acres of land within northern Kingsburg. The Project site, excluding the park site, is designated as Low-Density Residential land by the City’s General Plan. According to the United States Census Bureau, the City of Kingsburg had an estimated population of 13,013 people in 2022. Additionally it is estimated that in 2022 the City had a rate of 2.91 people per household.³³

4.14.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not create a substantial increase in population in the area, either directly or indirectly. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residential lots. At 2.91 residents per household, the Project would add approximately 128.4 new residents to the City’s population. While the Project would result in population growth through the construction of 44 homes, the new development is consistent with the City’s General Plan Land Use designation of Low Density Residential. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would not displace existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The Project would result in the construction of 44 new homes. There would be no demolition of any existing homes, as none currently exist on the Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

³³ (United States Census Bureau, 2022)

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Table 4-23: Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.15.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.15.1.1 FIRE PROTECTION:

The Project would be served by the Kingsburg Fire Department, which responds to all hazards incidents, including fire, rescue, hazmat, advanced life support (ALS) transport, and ALS first response.³⁴ The Kingsburg Fire Department operates out of two stations, and the nearest station (access-wise) is located at 1460 Marion St, approximately 1.1 miles to the south of the Project.

4.15.1.2 POLICE PROTECTION:

The Project would be served by the Kingsburg Police Department, located approximately 1.25 miles to the south of the Project site.

4.15.1.3 SCHOOLS:

Kingsburg Unified School District operates several schools within the City. The nearest public schools to the site are Rafer Johnson Junior High School, approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the site, and Kingsburg Elementary School, approximately 2,800 feet to the southeast. The nearest private school facility to the Project site is Happy Days School, located approximately 2,600 feet to the southeast of the site.

4.15.1.4 PARKS:

The City of Kingsburg hosts eight parks managed by the City's Parks and Recreation department.³⁵ The closest park is Erling Park, situated approximately 4,500 feet east of the Project site.

³⁴ (Kingsburg Fire Department, 2025)

³⁵ (City of Kingsburg, 2025)

4.15.1.5 LANDFILLS:

The City of Kingsburg provides garbage, recycling, and green waste disposal services through Mid Valley Disposal.

4.15.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) 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:

i. Fire Protection:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located approximately 1.1 miles from the nearest City of Kingsburg Fire Department station (access-wise). Construction of the Project would not substantially increase the service area for the Fire Department, nor would it require the hiring of additional personnel. In addition, payment of impact fees to fire facilities, included in the “Public Safety” fees as well as Community Facilities District fees, are a requirement prior to issuance of building permits. With the payment of impact fees, impacts would be less than significant.

ii. Police Protection:

Less than Significant Impact. The Kingsburg Police Department, located approximately 1.25 miles from the site, currently provides police protection for the Project site. Construction of the Project would not substantially increase the service area for the Police Department, nor would it require the hiring of additional personnel. In addition, payment of impact fees to police facilities, included in the “Public Safety” fees, is a requirement prior to issuance of building permits. With the payment of impact fees, impacts would be less than significant.

iii. Schools:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residences. Payment of fees to a school district is considered full mitigation for project impacts on school facilities (Government Code Section 65996(a)). Therefore, the Project applicant would be required to pay the statutory fees to accommodate the impact of Project-generated students, reducing impacts to a less than significant level. Senate Bill 50 deems payment of the fees “to provide full and complete school facilities mitigation.” As payment of these fees is required prior to issuance of building permits, impacts would be less than significant.

iv. Parks:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to construct 44 single-family residences, which would increase the population of the City, although unsubstantially. This may increase usage and demand for park facilities. However, the Project also includes the development of an approximately 0.40-acre neighborhood park. The City of Kingsburg General Plan uses a standard of 2.7 acres per 1,000 people for its neighborhood park and playground development, which is equivalent to approximately 370 people

per acre of parkland.³⁶ At 2.91 residents per household³⁷, the Project would add approximately 128 new residents to the City's population. As such, the Project would add more acreage of parkland per population than designated by the General Plan. In addition, payment of impact fees for parks and recreation would be required for the Project. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

v. **Other public facilities:**

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in the generation of solid waste during construction and operational activities. During construction, waste produced would be the responsibility of the contractor to dispose of. Subsequent to the construction of the single-family residences, operations would result in the generation of solid waste, recyclables, and organics. The City contracts with Mid Valley Disposal for trash collection services. Refuse collected from the site would be disposed of at the American Avenue Landfill, approximately 37 miles to the northwest of the site. According to CalRecycle, the American Avenue Landfill is projected to have capacity through the year 2031.³⁸ Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

³⁶ (City of Kingsburg, 1992)

³⁷ (United States Census Bureau, 2023)

³⁸ (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 2025)

4.16 RECREATION

Table 4-24: Recreation Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.16.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The City of Kingsburg provides parks and open space for the residents of the City, with 28.5 acres of parkland currently developed for use by City residents.³⁹ The City presently has a total of eight City parks, with the three nearest to the Project site being Historical Park (approximately 1.35 miles southeast), Memorial Park (approximately 5,000 feet southeast), and Erling Park (approximately 4,500 feet east).

4.16.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in the construction of a 44-lot residential subdivision. As a part of the Project, an approximately 0.4-acre neighborhood park would be constructed to serve the Project. As discussed above, the Project would result in the increase of the City’s population by approximately 128 people, and while these new residents may use existing City parks, the increase in usage would be minor in nature. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed above, the Project would include a neighborhood park of approximately 0.4 acres in size. Any adverse physical effect on the environment as a result of the construction of this neighborhood park is discussed in the appropriate impact topic throughout this document. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

³⁹ (City of Kingsburg, 2024)

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

Table 4-25: Transportation Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.17.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is within the northwest region of the City of Kingsburg’s city limits. Major transportation routes within the City include SR 99 and SR 201. The Project site is abutted by Kamm Ave to the north and 6th Avenue to the southeast. Kamm Avenue is an arterial street, while 6th Avenue is a local street.

In December 2018, modifications to the CEQA Guidelines were adopted by the Governor’s Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LUCI) (formerly the Office of Planning and Research), which requires all lead agencies to adopt Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as a replacement for automobile delay-based level of service as the new measure for identifying transportation impacts for land use projects. This statewide mandate, enacted by the State Legislature through Senate Bill 743, took effect July 1, 2020. This analysis relies on the Fresno County SB 743 Implementation Regional Guidelines, prepared in January 2021. If the guidelines do not apply, the analysis will rely on information prepared by LUCI as part of their December 2018 publication entitled Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory), which provides guidance for evaluating transportation impacts based on VMT.⁴⁰

4.17.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

a) **Would the project conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?**

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not conflict with a plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The Project would be consistent with the Fresno Council of Government’s 2022 Regional Transportation Plan.⁴¹ While the Project would result in the extension of neighborhood roadways to serve the subdivision, the Project

⁴⁰ (Governor's Office of Planning and Research, 2018)

⁴¹ (Fresno Council of Governments, 2022)

would be required to adhere to all applicable laws, policies, and plans regarding circulation and transit facilities within the City of Kingsburg. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Fresno Council of Governments released Senate Bill 743 Implementation Regional Guidelines recognizing that certain conditions, such as a project's size, location, proximity to transit, or trip-making potential, may indicate that a land use development project would have a less than significant impact. Projects meeting any of these criteria may be presumed to result in minimal impacts. One such criterion is that the project generates fewer than 500 average daily trips (ADT).⁴² The proposed Project is expected to generate approximately 415 ADT, with 31 AM peak hour and 41 PM peak hour trips generated. As this ADT amount generated is less than 500, it would not meet the criteria for further analysis and would be screened out of this requirement. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. The Project would result in the construction of 44 single-family residences on the Project site. The Project does not propose the construction of a hazardous geometric design feature, nor does it propose an incompatible use for the site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. The Project would not result in inadequate emergency access. No road closures would be necessary in order for the Project to be developed. The Project would be required to be reviewed and approved by the City Engineer prior to approval, ensuring that access would be maintained. In addition, construction of the Project would not create a conflict with designated emergency routes. Therefore, there would be no impact.

⁴² (Fresno Council of Governments, 2021)

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table 4-26: Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in the local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.18.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, et seq. (codification of AB 52, 2013-14) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it would undertake a project, must notify in writing any California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inquire whether the Tribe wishes to initiate request formal consultation. Tribes have 30 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement would be made. The City of Kingsburg has not received letters from any tribe requesting notification.

4.18.1.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A records search from the SSJVIC of the CHRIS, located at California State University, Bakersfield, was conducted in September 2025. The SSJVIC records search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the

California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, and the California State Built Environment Resources Directory listings were reviewed for the Project site as well as an additional one-half mile radius. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released. Additional sources included the State Historic Preservation Office Historic Properties Directory, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Inventory of Historic Resources. The records search of the Project site indicated that there were no known tribal cultural resources on-site (see [Appendix C](#)).

4.18.2 IMPACT ASESMENT

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

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

vi-vii) Less than Significant Impact. The City, as the lead agency, has not received any tribal letters pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, et seq. (AB 52) officially requesting notification of any projects. Additionally, a records search of the Project site indicated that there were no known tribal cultural resources on-site. In the unlikely event of a discovery, mitigation will be implemented. With incorporation of mitigation measure **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** described above in [Section 4.5](#), impacts resulting from the discovery of remains interred on the Project site or the discovery of another tribal cultural resource would be less than significant.

4.18.3 MITIGATION

See **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** outlined above in [Section 4.5.3](#).

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Table 4-27: Utilities and Service Systems Impacts

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.19.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is located within city limits of the City of Kingsburg. The City provides water and stormwater services for residents of the City with solid waste services provided by Mid Valley Disposal.⁴³ The Selma Kingsburg Fowler County Sanitation District (SKFCSD) is the sewer facilities provider for the City. PG&E is the natural gas and electricity provider for the area. The Project site is vacant and surrounded by residential units to the south and east and agricultural land to the north and west.

4.19.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

Less than Significant Impact. As the Project site is located within existing city limits, utility connections, existing water and wastewater infrastructure are available. The Project would connect to City water services existing in the residential development to the east and south of the site. For sewer services, the

⁴³ (Kingsburg, 2025)

Project would connect to existing SKFCSD infrastructure and connect to existing PG&E and telecommunications facilities. Utility connections are available within the vicinity of the Project site, and no substantial extension of any utility service would be required of the Project. Additionally, the Project would not require the expansion of other existing facilities for water and wastewater based on current capacity for both. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. According to the City's UWMP, the City is expected to be in balance of its water budget through the year 2040.⁴⁴ The UWMP was developed taking into account planned land uses contained in the City's General Plan. Due to the fact that the Project would result in a use that aligns with the site's existing General Plan land use designation, the Project would align with the UWMP. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would require a new sewer connection to existing SKFCSD facilities. While the Project would include a new sewer connection to serve the residential development, the Project site is situated within the SKFCSD's sphere of influence. The Project has received a Will Serve letter from the SKFCSD noting that there is capacity in the City's wastewater system to serve the Project. In addition, the Project would also be required to file all necessary applications and pay fees to the SKFCSD. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in the generation of solid waste during construction and operational activities. During construction, the contractor would be responsible for any solid waste produced. Subsequent to the construction of the 44 single-family residences, operations would result in the generation of solid waste, recyclables, and organics. The City contracts with Mid Valley Disposal for trash collection services. Refuse collected from the site would be disposed of at the American Avenue Landfill, approximately 37 miles to the northwest of the site. According to CalRecycle, the American Avenue Landfill is projected to have capacity through the year 2031.⁴⁵ Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. The Project would be required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, there would be no impact.

⁴⁴ (City of Kingsburg, 2020)

⁴⁵ (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 2025)

4.20 WILDFIRE

Table 4-28: Wildfire Impacts

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

4.20.1 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Project site is comprised of an undeveloped lot with naturally occurring vegetation that has historically been routinely disked. The site is surrounded by single-family low-density residential neighborhoods to the east and south, as well as agricultural and rural residential lands to the west and north. Kingsburg is not located in or near an SRA (State Responsibility Area) and is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).^{46 47} The nearest SRA is located approximately 18 miles to the east of the site, while the nearest VHFHSZ is located about 32 miles southeast. The City operates two fire stations, located approximately 1.1 and 1.05 miles from the Project site, respectively.

4.20.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

- a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- b) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and

⁴⁶ (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2025)

⁴⁷ (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2025)

thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

- c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?
- d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

a-d) No Impact. The Project site is not located within an SRA or VHFHSZ. The nearest SRA is located approximately 18 miles away from the Project Site to the east. The nearest VHFHSZ is approximately 32 miles to the southeast of the Project site. The site is located on a relatively flat, vacant, and undeveloped site that is bordered by urban uses, making wildfire unlikely to occur at the site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

4.21 CEQA MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 4-29: CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance

Does the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.21.1 STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The analysis conducted in this IS/MND results in a determination that the Project, with incorporation of mitigation measures, would have a less than significant effect on the environment. The potential for impacts to biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and tribal cultural resources from the implementation of the Project would be less than significant with the incorporation of the mitigation measures identified in this analysis. Accordingly, the Project would involve no potential for significant impacts through the degradation of the quality of the environment, the reduction in the habitat or population of fish or wildlife, including endangered plants or animals, the elimination of a plant or animal community or elimination of examples of a major period 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)?

Less than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) states that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. The Project involves the construction of a 44 single-family residential lots and a neighborhood park on 15.23 acres, the effects of which would not result in significant cumulatively considerable impacts. Implementation of the Project would not result in significant cumulative impacts, and all potential impacts would be less than significant through the implementation of basic regulatory requirements and Project design.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The analysis conducted in this IS/MND results in a determination that the Project would have a less than significant effect on the environment. All potential impacts to human beings have found to be unsubstantial and would be considered less than significant.

CHAPTER 5 MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the IS/MND for the Project in the City of Kingsburg. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the Project and identifies monitoring and reporting requirements.

Table 5-1: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program presents the mitigation measures identified for the Project. Each mitigation measure is numbered with a symbol indicating the topical section to which it pertains, a hyphen, and the impact number. For example, AIR-2 would be the second mitigation measure identified in the Air Quality analysis of the IS/MND.

The first column of **Table 5-1: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program** identifies the mitigation measure. The second column, entitled “When Monitoring is to Occur,” identifies the time the mitigation measure should be initiated. The third column, “Frequency of Monitoring,” identifies the frequency of the monitoring of the mitigation measure. The fourth column, “Agency Responsible for Monitoring,” names the party ultimately responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measure is implemented. The last columns will be used by the Lead and Responsible Agencies to ensure that individual mitigation measures have been complied with and monitored.

Table 5-1: Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program						
Item	Mitigation Measure	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
Biological Resources						
BIO-1	(Swainson’s Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance) The Project’s construction activities will occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of the nesting bird season) to avoid impacts to nesting birds.	During Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of a qualified biologist	
BIO-2	(Swainson’s Hawk and Nesting Bird Pre-construction Surveys) If activities must occur within the nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist (someone familiar with these species and nesting birds) will conduct a single pre-construction take-avoidance survey for Swainson’s hawk nests on the site and within a 0.5-mile radius outside of the site within seven (7) calendar days prior to the start of construction. The Swainson’s hawk survey must not be completed between April 21 to June 10 due to the difficulty of identifying nests during this time of year. The survey shall also include inspecting for nesting migratory birds within the site and up to 100 feet outside of the site and for nesting raptors within the site and up to 500 feet outside of the site. All raptor nests shall be considered “active” upon the nest-building stage. If no active nests are observed, no further mitigation is required.	Prior to Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of a qualified biologist	
BIO-3	(Swainson’s Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance Buffers) On discovery of any active nests or breeding colonies near work areas, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate avoidance buffer distances based on applicable California Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or United States Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines, the biology of the species, conditions of the nest(s), and the level of Project disturbance. If necessary, avoidance buffers will be identified with flagging,	During Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of a qualified biologist	

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program						
Item	Mitigation Measure	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
	fencing, or other easily visible means, and will be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged.					
Cultural Resources						
CUL-1	<i>(Archaeological Remains)</i> In the event that previously unidentified archaeological remains are encountered during development or ground-moving activities in the Project site, all work should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance. In the event of accidental discovery of unidentified archaeological remains during development or ground-moving activities in the Project site, all work shall be halted in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot radius) until a qualified archaeologist can identify the discovery and assess its significance.	During Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of a qualified archaeologist	
CUL-2	<i>(Human Remains)</i> If human remains are uncovered during construction, the Fresno County Coroner is to be notified to investigate the remains and arrange proper treatment and disposition. If the remains are identified on the basis of archaeological context, age, cultural associations, or biological traits to be those of a Native American, California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and Public Resources Code 5097.98 require that the coroner notify the NAHC (Native American Heritage Commission) within 24 hours of discovery. The NAHC will then identify the Most Likely Descendent who will be afforded an opportunity to make recommendations	During Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of County Coroner	

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program						
Item	Mitigation Measure	When Monitoring is to Occur	Frequency of Monitoring	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Method to Verify Compliance	Verification of Compliance
	regarding the treatment and disposition of the remains.					
Geology and Soils						
GEO-1	Should a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geological feature be unearthed during any stage of Project activities, work in the area of discovery will cease until the area is evaluated by a qualified geologist and/or paleontologist. If discoveries are uncovered, the Project proponent will abide by recommendations of the geologist or paleontologist.	During Construction Activities	Daily	City of Kingsburg and/or construction contractor	City of Kingsburg with assistance of a qualified geologist and/or paleontologist	
Tribal Cultural Resources						
See CUL-1 and CUL-2.						

CHAPTER 6 REFERENCES

- California Department of Conservation. (2015). *Fault Activity Map of California*. Retrieved October 19, 2023, from <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/>
- California Department of Conservation. (2016). *Mines Online*. Retrieved from <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mol/index.html>
- California Department of Conservation. (2022). *California Important Farmland Finder*. Retrieved from <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/>
- California Department of Conservation. (2025). *California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder*. Retrieved from <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/App/index.html>
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. (2025, September 25). *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*. Retrieved from <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones>
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. (2025, September 25). *State Responsibility Area (SRA) Viewer*. Retrieved from <https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=468717e399fa4238ad86861638765ce1>
- California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. (2025, August 11). *Solid Waste Information System*. Retrieved August 11, 2025, from American Avenue Disposal Site: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/4535?siteID=352>
- California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. (2025, September 17). *Solid Waste Information System*. Retrieved from American Avenue Disposal Site: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/4535?siteID=352>
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2025). *EnviroStor*. Retrieved August 07, 2025, from <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=kingsburg>
- California Department of Transportation. (2025, October 19). *State Scenic Highway*. Retrieved from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/47e2009986264718a5a13a2c81382774>
- California Department of Water Resources. (2025). *Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher*. Retrieved October 19, 2023, from https://fmds.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=dam_prototype_v2
- City of Kingsburg. (1992). *Comprehensive General Plan & Environmental Impact Report for the Swedish Village of Kingsburg*. Retrieved August 08, 2025
- City of Kingsburg. (2020). *City of Kingsburg Urban Water Management Plan*.
- City of Kingsburg. (2024). *Focused General Plan Update Legislative Review and Assessments Report*. Retrieved from https://kingsburg-gp-update.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Kingsburg-Legislative-Review-and-Assessments-Report_F.pdf
- City of Kingsburg. (2025, September 22). *City of Kingsburg Zoning Map*. Retrieved from <http://cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3004/Zoning-Map-2025?bidId=>

- City of Kingsburg. (2025, September 22). *General Plan Land Use Map*. Retrieved from <http://cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3003/General-Plan-Land-Use-Map-2025?bidId=>
- City of Kingsburg. (2025). *Parks and Murals*. Retrieved August 11, 2025, from City of Kingsburg: <https://www.cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/168/Parks-Murals>
- County of Fresno. (2000). *General Plan Background Report*. Fresno.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2025). *FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer*. Retrieved October 18, 2023, from <https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd>
- Fresno Council of Governments. (2021). *Fresno County SB 743 Implementation Regional Guidelines*. Retrieved August 15, 2025
- Fresno Council of Governments. (2022). *Plan Fresno*. Retrieved from Fresno COG's 2022 Regional Transportation Plan: <https://www.planfresno.com/sustainable-communities-strategies-fall-outreach/>
- Governor's Office of Planning and Research. (2018, April). *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA*. Retrieved August 11, 2025, from https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20180416-743_Technical_Advisory_4.16.18.pdf
- Kingsburg Fire Department. (2025). *Department Overview*. Retrieved August 11, 2025, from Kingsburg Fire Department: <https://www.cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/436/Department-Overview>
- Kingsburg, C. o. (2025, September 16). *City of Kingsburg*. Retrieved from <https://cityofkingsburg-ca.gov/211/Utilities>
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2009). *Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA*. Retrieved August 13, 2025
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2025). *Air Quality Attainment Plans*. Retrieved August 12, 2025, from <https://www.valleyair.org/rules-and-planning/air-quality-plans/>
- South Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency. (2018). *Boundary* . Retrieved from South Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency: <https://www.southkingsgsa.org/assets/boundary.pdf>
- State Water Resources Control Board. (2025). *GeoTracker*. Retrieved August 07, 2025, from <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=mendota#>
- United States Census Bureau. (2022). *Quickfacts, City of Kingsburg*. (United States Chamber of Commerce) Retrieved 07 26, 2024, from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kingsburgcitycalifornia,US/PST045223>
- United States Census Bureau. (2023). *ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables: Households and Families*. Retrieved August 11, 2025, from United States Census Bureau: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S1101?q=kingsburg+household&moe=false>
- United States Department of Agriculture. (2025). *Web Soil Survey*. Retrieved from Natural Resources Conservation Service: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025, August 6). *Current Nonattainment Counties for All Criteria Pollutants*. Retrieved August 6, 2025, from <https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/ancl.html>

United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025). *Map of Sole Source Aquifer Locations*. Retrieved October 18, 2023, from <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b>

United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2025, September 17). *Waters GeoViewer 2.0*. Retrieved from <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?i>

United States Geological Survey. (2025). *Areas of Land Subsidence in California*. Retrieved October 19, 2023, from https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html

United States Geological Survey. (2025). *Areas of Land Subsidence in California*. Retrieved from https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html

United States Geological Survey. (2025). *Areas of Land Subsidence in California*. Retrieved from https://ca.water.usgs.gov/land_subsidence/california-subsidence-areas.html

APPENDICES

Appendix A: CalEEMod Output Files

Tract 6499 Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.1. Basic Project Information
 - 1.2. Land Use Types
 - 1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector
2. Emissions Summary
 - 2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds
 - 2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated
 - 2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds
 - 2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated
3. Construction Emissions Details
 - 3.1. Site Preparation (2026) - Unmitigated
 - 3.3. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated
 - 3.5. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated
 - 3.7. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated
 - 3.9. Paving (2027) - Unmitigated

3.11. Architectural Coating (2027) - Unmitigated

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

5.16.2. Process Boilers

5.17. User Defined

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Tract 6499
Construction Start Date	2/2/2026
Operational Year	2028
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.40
Precipitation (days)	23.2
Location	36.53155284075525, -119.56118974046609
County	Fresno
City	Kingsburg
Air District	San Joaquin Valley APCD
Air Basin	San Joaquin Valley
TAZ	2542
EDFZ	5
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.30

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Single Family Housing	44.0	Dwelling Unit	15.2	85,800	515,366	0.40	128	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.50	0.42	3.21	4.28	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.14	—	642	642	0.03	0.01	0.47	645
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	27.0	27.0	37.8	37.9	0.11	1.48	5.21	6.45	1.36	2.65	3.79	—	11,777	11,777	0.48	0.10	0.01	11,818
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.53	1.53	4.54	4.95	0.01	0.19	0.31	0.49	0.17	0.10	0.27	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.02	0.13	1,312
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.28	0.28	0.83	0.90	< 0.005	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	216	216	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	217

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.11	0.10	1.16	1.98	< 0.005	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.06	0.02	0.08	—	353	353	0.01	0.01	0.47	359

2027	0.50	0.42	3.21	4.28	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.14	—	642	642	0.03	0.01	0.42	645
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	5.02	4.22	37.8	37.9	0.11	1.48	5.21	6.45	1.36	2.65	3.79	—	11,777	11,777	0.48	0.10	0.01	11,818
2027	27.0	27.0	3.21	4.24	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.14	—	638	638	0.03	0.01	0.01	640
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.57	0.49	4.54	4.95	0.01	0.19	0.31	0.49	0.17	0.10	0.27	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.02	0.13	1,312
2027	1.53	1.53	0.69	1.08	< 0.005	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	195	195	0.01	0.01	0.10	198
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.10	0.09	0.83	0.90	< 0.005	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.05	—	216	216	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	217
2027	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.20	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	32.8

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.99	4.73	2.03	21.7	0.06	1.50	1.81	3.31	1.45	0.46	1.90	262	3,444	3,706	3.57	0.12	6.76	3,839
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.61	4.36	2.15	18.2	0.06	1.50	1.81	3.31	1.44	0.46	1.90	262	3,259	3,520	3.59	0.13	0.77	3,650
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.96	3.59	1.66	11.3	0.03	0.38	1.74	2.12	0.36	0.44	0.80	76.3	2,908	2,984	2.70	0.12	3.21	3,091
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.72	0.66	0.30	2.07	0.01	0.07	0.32	0.39	0.07	0.08	0.15	12.6	481	494	0.45	0.02	0.53	512

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.47	1.39	1.05	8.88	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,180	2,180	0.09	0.11	6.14	2,221
Area	4.47	3.32	0.55	12.6	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.40	—	1.40	239	470	709	1.13	< 0.005	—	737
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	779	779	0.09	0.01	—	782
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Total	5.99	4.73	2.03	21.7	0.06	1.50	1.81	3.31	1.45	0.46	1.90	262	3,444	3,706	3.57	0.12	6.76	3,839
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.33	1.24	1.19	7.92	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,001	2,001	0.11	0.12	0.16	2,039
Area	4.24	3.10	0.53	10.1	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.39	—	1.39	239	463	702	1.13	< 0.005	—	731
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	779	779	0.09	0.01	—	782
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Total	5.61	4.36	2.15	18.2	0.06	1.50	1.81	3.31	1.44	0.46	1.90	262	3,259	3,520	3.59	0.13	0.77	3,650
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.31	1.23	1.10	7.65	0.02	0.02	1.74	1.76	0.01	0.44	0.46	—	2,006	2,006	0.10	0.11	2.59	2,044
Area	2.60	2.34	0.13	3.50	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.31	—	0.31	53.7	107	161	0.25	< 0.005	—	167
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	779	779	0.09	0.01	—	782
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0

Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Total	3.96	3.59	1.66	11.3	0.03	0.38	1.74	2.12	0.36	0.44	0.80	76.3	2,908	2,984	2.70	0.12	3.21	3,091
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.24	0.22	0.20	1.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	—	332	332	0.02	0.02	0.43	338
Area	0.48	0.43	0.02	0.64	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	8.89	17.8	26.7	0.04	< 0.005	—	27.7
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	129	129	0.01	< 0.005	—	130
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	2.58	3.14	0.06	< 0.005	—	5.02
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.17	0.00	3.17	0.32	0.00	—	11.1
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
Total	0.72	0.66	0.30	2.07	0.01	0.07	0.32	0.39	0.07	0.08	0.15	12.6	481	494	0.45	0.02	0.53	512

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.74	3.14	29.2	28.8	0.05	1.24	—	1.24	1.14	—	1.14	—	5,298	5,298	0.21	0.04	—	5,316
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.11	5.11	—	2.63	2.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.10	0.09	0.80	0.79	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	145	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146	
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	24.0	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1	
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	92.2	92.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	93.7	
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.62	2.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.66
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.43	0.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.44
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.94	4.15	37.7	37.4	0.11	1.48	—	1.48	1.36	—	1.36	—	11,671	11,671	0.47	0.09	—	11,711
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.21	1.21	—	0.13	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.41	0.34	3.10	3.07	0.01	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	959	959	0.04	0.01	—	963
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.07	0.06	0.57	0.56	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	159	159	0.01	< 0.005	—	159
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	105	105	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	107
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.97	8.97	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	9.12
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.49	1.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.51
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (2026) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.03	1.39	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	199	199	0.01	< 0.005	—	199
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.03	1.39	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	199	199	0.01	< 0.005	—	199
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.76	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	108	108	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	109
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	18.0	18.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	18.0
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	94.0	94.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	95.6
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	60.7	60.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.14	63.6
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	83.5	83.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	84.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	60.8	60.8	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	63.6
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	47.2	47.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	48.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.2	33.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	34.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.82	7.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.95
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.49	5.49	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.75
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.03	1.39	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	199	199	0.01	< 0.005	—	199
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	1.03	1.39	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	199	199	0.01	< 0.005	—	199
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.55	0.74	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	105	105	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	106
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	17.4	17.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.5
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	92.1	92.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.29	93.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	59.4	59.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.12	62.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	81.8	81.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	83.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	59.5	59.5	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	62.2
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	44.9	44.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	45.7
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.5	31.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	33.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.44	7.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.56
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.22	5.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.46
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road	0.47	0.39	3.20	4.04	0.01	0.14	—	0.14	0.13	—	0.13	—	599	599	0.02	< 0.005	—	601
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.47	0.39	3.20	4.04	0.01	0.14	—	0.14	0.13	—	0.13	—	599	599	0.02	< 0.005	—	601
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.92	4.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.94
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.81	0.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.82
Paving	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	43.6	43.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.14	44.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	38.7	38.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	39.3
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.34
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2027) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.14	0.11	0.83	1.13	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	26.9	26.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.32	7.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.34
Architectural Coatings	1.47	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.21	1.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22
Architectural Coatings	0.27	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.4	16.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.93	0.93	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.94
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.15	0.15	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.16
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	1.47	1.39	1.05	8.88	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,180	2,180	0.09	0.11	6.14	2,221
Total	1.47	1.39	1.05	8.88	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,180	2,180	0.09	0.11	6.14	2,221
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	1.33	1.24	1.19	7.92	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,001	2,001	0.11	0.12	0.16	2,039
Total	1.33	1.24	1.19	7.92	0.02	0.02	1.81	1.82	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	2,001	2,001	0.11	0.12	0.16	2,039
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.24	0.22	0.20	1.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	—	332	332	0.02	0.02	0.43	338
Total	0.24	0.22	0.20	1.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	0.08	0.08	—	332	332	0.02	0.02	0.43	338

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	230	0.04	< 0.005	—	232
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	230	0.04	< 0.005	—	232
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	230	0.04	< 0.005	—	232
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	230	0.04	< 0.005	—	232
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	38.1	0.01	< 0.005	—	38.4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	38.1	0.01	< 0.005	—	38.4

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	549	549	0.05	< 0.005	—	550
Total	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	549	549	0.05	< 0.005	—	550
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	549	549	0.05	< 0.005	—	550
Total	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.18	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	549	549	0.05	< 0.005	—	550
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	90.8	90.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	91.1
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	90.8	90.8	0.01	< 0.005	—	91.1

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	2.25	1.11	0.53	10.1	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.39	—	1.39	239	463	702	1.13	< 0.005	—	731
Consumer Products	1.84	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.15	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.23	0.22	0.02	2.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.67	6.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.70
Total	4.47	3.32	0.55	12.6	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.40	—	1.40	239	470	709	1.13	< 0.005	—	737
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	2.25	1.11	0.53	10.1	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.39	—	1.39	239	463	702	1.13	< 0.005	—	731
Consumer Products	1.84	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.15	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.24	3.10	0.53	10.1	0.03	1.45	—	1.45	1.39	—	1.39	239	463	702	1.13	< 0.005	—	731

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearths	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.41	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	8.89	17.2	26.1	0.04	< 0.005	—	27.2
Consumer Products	0.34	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.54	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.55
Total	0.48	0.43	0.02	0.64	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	8.89	17.8	26.7	0.04	< 0.005	—	27.7

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.40	15.6	19.0	0.35	0.01	—	30.3
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	2.58	3.14	0.06	< 0.005	—	5.02
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	2.58	3.14	0.06	< 0.005	—	5.02

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	0.00	19.2	1.91	0.00	—	67.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.17	0.00	3.17	0.32	0.00	—	11.1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.17	0.00	3.17	0.32	0.00	—	11.1

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	0.61
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Single Family Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipm ent Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	------	-------	------	-----	-----	---	------

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipm ent Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipm ent Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetati on	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	2/2/2026	2/13/2026	5.00	10.0	—
Grading	Grading	2/14/2026	3/27/2026	5.00	30.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/28/2026	9/28/2027	5.00	392	—

Paving	Paving	9/29/2027	10/1/2027	5.00	3.00	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/2/2027	10/29/2027	5.00	20.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	10.0	148	0.41
Grading	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	10.0	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	3.00	10.0	423	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Back hoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	4.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	Diesel	Tier 3	1.00	4.00	71.0	0.37
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	7.70	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	4.00	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT

Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	7.70	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	4.00	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	15.8	7.70	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	4.70	4.00	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	7.50	7.70	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	4.00	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	3.17	7.70	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	4.00	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	173,745	57,915	0.00	0.00	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	15.0	0.00	—
Grading	—	—	131	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Single Family Housing	0.48	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Single Family Housing	415	420	376	149,794	2,531	2,558	2,292	912,754

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

Hearth Type	Unmitigated (number)
Single Family Housing	—
Wood Fireplaces	0
Gas Fireplaces	22
Propane Fireplaces	0
Electric Fireplaces	0
No Fireplaces	22
Conventional Wood Stoves	0
Catalytic Wood Stoves	2
Non-Catalytic Wood Stoves	2
Pellet Wood Stoves	0

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
173745	57,915	0.00	0.00	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	411,250	204	0.0330	0.0040	1,712,142

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	1,773,024	8,646,663

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	35.5	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
---------------	----------------	-------------	-----	---------------	----------------------	-------------------	----------------

Single Family Housing	Average room A/C & Other residential A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	2.50	2.50	10.0
Single Family Housing	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.12	0.60	0.00	1.00

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
----------------	-----------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor
----------------	-----------	----------------	---------------	----------------	------------	-------------

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)
----------------	-----------	--------	--------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
----------------	-----------

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------------	----------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
--------------------	---------------	-------------

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
-----------	--------	------------------------------	------------------------------

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	34.2	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	1.10	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	5	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	5	1	1	4
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt. The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	88.7
AQ-PM	95.7
AQ-DPM	48.1
Drinking Water	97.8
Lead Risk Housing	46.3
Pesticides	96.8
Toxic Releases	50.9
Traffic	24.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	50.3
Groundwater	64.5
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	53.5
Impaired Water Bodies	23.9
Solid Waste	64.4
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	77.4
Cardio-vascular	64.4
Low Birth Weights	12.1

Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	49.4
Housing	30.6
Linguistic	45.4
Poverty	50.9
Unemployment	29.4

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	53.93301681
Employed	56.93571154
Median HI	49.37764661
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	58.65520339
High school enrollment	20.46708585
Preschool enrollment	38.90671115
Transportation	—
Auto Access	66.18760426
Active commuting	62.15834723
Social	—
2-parent households	88.02771718
Voting	64.55793661
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	73.63018093
Park access	33.18362633
Retail density	13.67894264

Supermarket access	38.97087129
Tree canopy	33.31194662
Housing	—
Homeownership	58.4370589
Housing habitability	63.33889388
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	98.08802772
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	63.24906968
Uncrowded housing	37.66200436
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	44.70678814
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	28.6
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	64.6
Cognitively Disabled	48.3
Physically Disabled	39.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	41.4
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	79.9
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0

Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	59.5
Elderly	49.5
English Speaking	67.2
Foreign-born	17.6
Outdoor Workers	17.9
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	70.5
Traffic Density	12.0
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	49.7
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	62.1

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	70.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	54.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

- a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
- b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Characteristics: Project Details	Schedule
Land Use	Added details from project description, adjusted population based on 44 units x 2.91 persons per household
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction schedule
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Construction equipment based on information from developer/contractor

Cancer

**HARP - Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool v22118

**9/23/2025

**Exported Risk Results

REC	GRP	NETID	X	Y	RISK_SUM	SCENARIO	INHAL_RISK	SOIL_RISK
1	SENSITIV		270700	4045746	1.5283E-08	2YrCancerI	1.5283E-08	0
2	SENSITIV		270863	4045950	2.1124E-08	2YrCancerI	2.1124E-08	0
3	SENSITIV		270878	4046081	2.9601E-09	2YrCancerI	2.9601E-09	0
4	SENSITIV		270641	4046086	8.2702E-09	2YrCancerI	8.2702E-09	0

EGG_RISK

0

0

0

0

Chronic

**HARP - Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool v22118

**9/23/2025

**Exported Risk Results

REC	GRP	NETID	X	Y	SCENARIO CV	CNS	IMMUN	
	1	SENSITIV	270700	4045746	NonCancer	0	0	0
	2	SENSITIV	270863	4045950	NonCancer	0	0	0
	3	SENSITIV	270878	4046081	NonCancer	0	0	0
	4	SENSITIV	270641	4046086	NonCancer	0	0	0

KIDNEY	GILV	REPRO/DE\RESP	SKIN	EYE	BONE/TEET ENDO	BLOOD	
0	0	0 8.9349E-06	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 1.235E-05	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 1.7306E-06	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 4.8351E-06	0	0	0	0	0

ODOR	GENERAL	MAXHI
0	0	8.9349E-06
0	0	1.235E-05
0	0	1.7306E-06
0	0	4.8351E-06

Acute

**HARP - Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool v22118

**9/23/2025

**Exported Risk Results

REC	GRP	NETID	X	Y	SCENARIO CV	CNS	IMMUN	
	1	SENSITIV	270700	4045746	NonCancer	0	0	0
	2	SENSITIV	270863	4045950	NonCancer	0	0	0
	3	SENSITIV	270878	4046081	NonCancer	0	0	0
	4	SENSITIV	270641	4046086	NonCancer	0	0	0

KIDNEY	GILV	REPRO/DE\RESP	SKIN	EYE	BONE/TEET ENDO	BLOOD	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ODOR	GENERAL	MAXHI
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Appendix B: Biological Resources Memo

PROVOST & PRITCHARD CONSULTING GROUP

455 W Fir Ave • Clovis, CA 93611 • (559) 449-2700
www.provostandpritchard.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Holly Owen
Community Development Director, City of Kingsburg

From: Olivia Arredondo, Biologist

Subject: Biological Evaluation of the Tract No. 6499 CEQA Project

Date: September 17, 2025

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Crown Construction and Development Inc has proposed the Tract No. 6499 Project (project), which would subdivide Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 394-021-42, a parcel of approximately 15.03 acres in size, into 44 single family residential lots, meeting the density of the Low Density Residential Land Use and conforming with the R-1-7 Single Family zone district standards for which the subject property is planned and zoned by the City of Kingsburg General Plan and Official Zoning Map. Additionally, the Project would develop a neighborhood park serving the new subdivision called Crown Park. The project site (site) is located to the south of East Kamm Avenue and adjacent to the northern border of the City of Kingsburg (see [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#)).

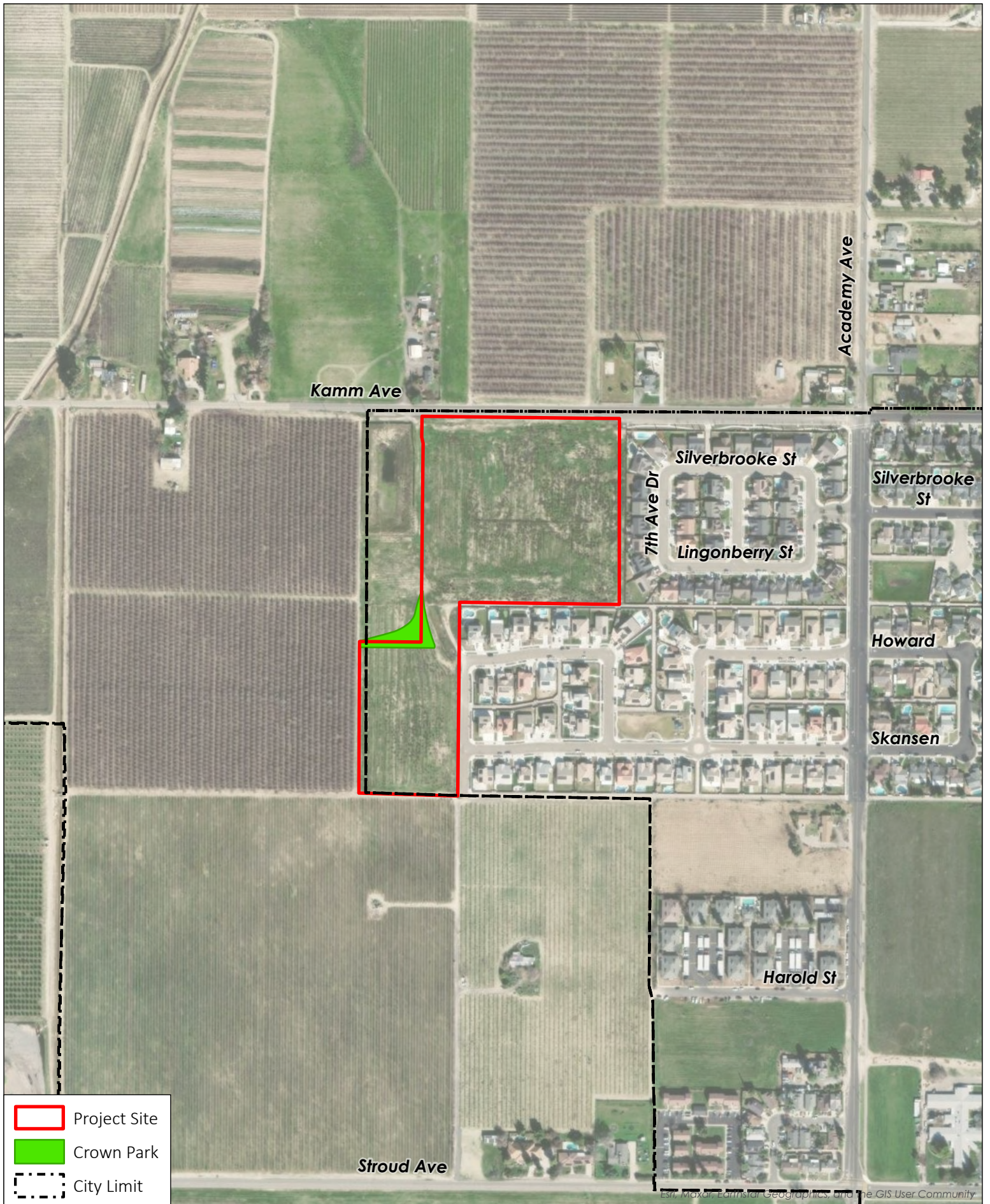
This biological evaluation describes the existing conditions of the site, sensitive resources that may be impacted by project-related activities, and proposed mitigation measures to reduce the level of impacts as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The existing conditions were determined by investigating various online sources, such as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), iNaturalist, California Herps, California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Google Earth, United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Web Soil Survey. Sensitive resources that may potentially be impacted by the project were determined by conducting a search of the CNDDDB for special status species within five miles of the site (see [Attachment C](#)), a search of the IPaC for the site ([Attachment D](#)), and using the results of these investigations and searches, as well as professional knowledge of the preferred habitats for special status species to determine potential impacts to sensitive resources. Mitigation measures were then proposed to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the sensitive resources with the potential to be impacted by the project. As follows are details on the existing conditions, sensitive resources, and proposed mitigation measures.

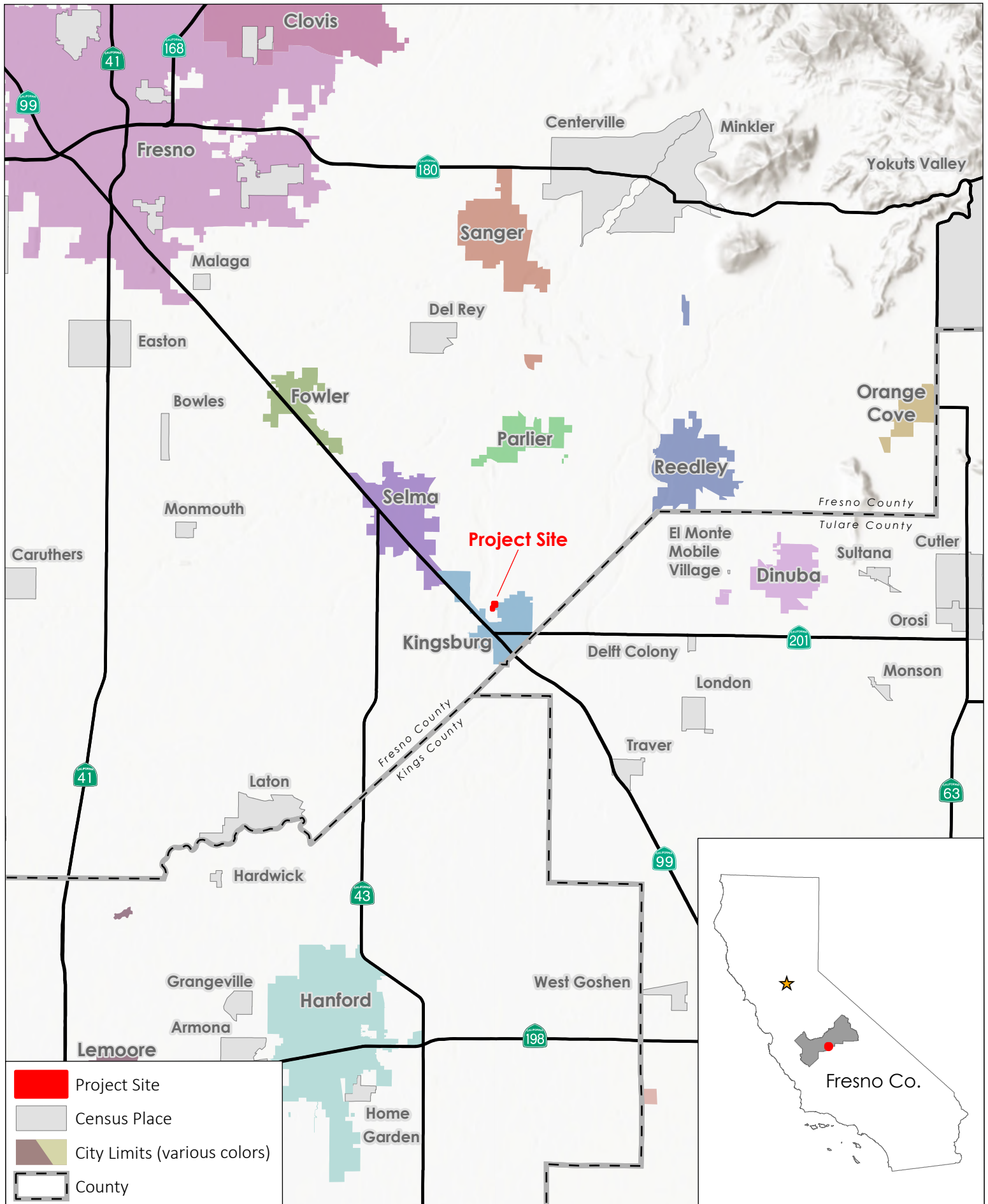
EXISTING CONDITIONS

The section describes the details on the topography, climate, waters, soils, and biotic habitats of the site.

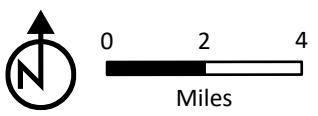
TOPOGRAPHY

Within the United States Geological Survey *Selma* 7.5 minute quadrangle, the site is located in the northeast corner of Section 22, Township 16 South, Range 22 East (see [Figure 3](#)), and the topography within the site is relatively flat with elevations at approximately 300 to 312 feet above mean sea level.





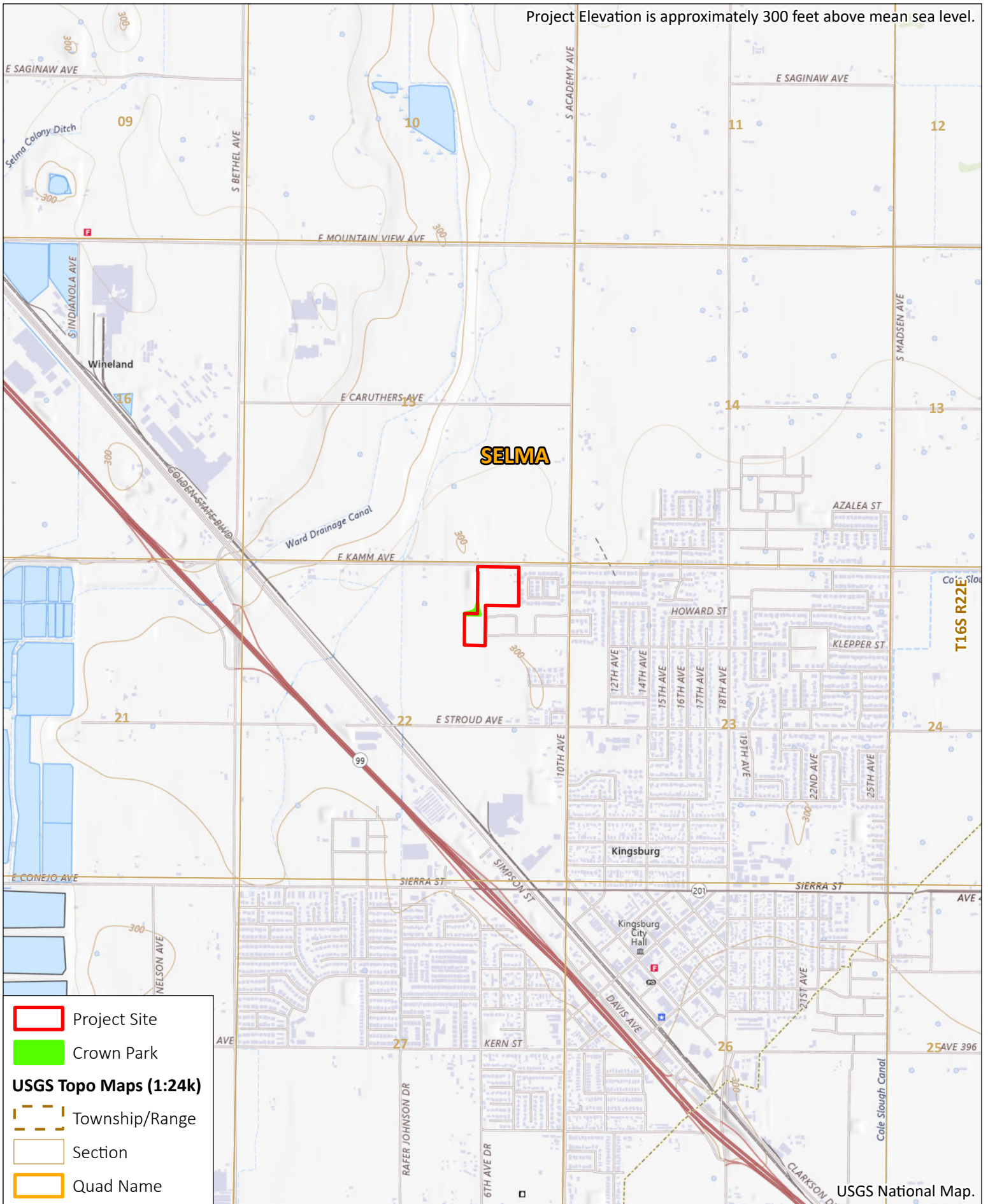
- Project Site
- Census Place
- City Limits (various colors)
- County








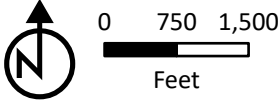
Regional Vicinity Map
 City of Kingsburg - Tract 6499

PROVOST & PRITCHARD
 Figure 2

Project Elevation is approximately 300 feet above mean sea level.



-  Project Site
-  Crown Park
- USGS Topo Maps (1:24k)**
-  Township/Range
-  Section
-  Quad Name



Topographic Map

City of Kingsburg - Tract 6499

PROVOST & PRITCHARD

Figure 3

USGS National Map.

T16S R22E

CLIMATE

Like most of California, the site experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. In the summer, average high temperatures range between 90- and 99-degrees Fahrenheit (°F), but do not often exceed 104 °F, and the humidity is generally low. Winter temperatures are often below 60°F during the day and rarely exceed 65°F. On average, the City of Kingsburg receives approximately 8 inches of precipitation in the form of rain yearly, most of which occurs between October and May (The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025), and the site would be expected to receive similar amounts of precipitation.

WATERS

The nearest surface water is the Kingsburg Branch Canal, approximately 0.25 miles west of the site. This canal would not be impacted by the project.

SOILS

Two soil mapping units representing four soil types were identified within the site and are listed in **Table 1** (see **Attachment B** for the Web Soil Survey Report). The soils are displayed with their core properties in the table below, according to the Major Land Resource Area of California. These soils are primarily used for urban residential or commercial development and agriculture.

Table 1: List of Soils Located on the Site and Their Basic Properties

Soil	Soil Map Unit	Percent of Site	Hydric Soil Category	Drainage	Permeability	Runoff
<i>Delhi</i>	Sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	30.8 %	Predominantly nonhydric	Somewhat excessively drained	High to very high	Very low
	Sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	27.4	Nonhydric	Somewhat excessively drained	High to very high	Low
	Loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	14.4%	Predominantly nonhydric	Somewhat excessively drained	High to very high	Very low
<i>Hanford</i>	Sandy loam	27.4%	Nonhydric	Well drained	High	Very low

Hydric soils are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions such that under sufficiently wet conditions, hydrophytic vegetation can be supported. None of the major or minor soils units were identified as hydric.

BIOTIC HABITAT

The site appears to contain ruderal/disturbed habitat comprised of non-native and scrubby vegetation (see **Attachment A** for Google Earth photos). The site is surrounded by residential neighborhoods to the south and east, and agricultural areas to the north and west.

Because the area is highly urbanized and developed with constant disturbance from traffic, nearby businesses, and adjacent cropland and residential areas, common urban wildlife species are expected to occupy the site. The disturbed annual scrubland habitat could provide foraging and nesting opportunity for a variety of birds, such as California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). The lawn can function as burrowing and/or foraging habitat for mammal species such as Botta’s pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). Domesticated species such as dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and cats (*Felis catus*), both stray and owned, are likely to travel through the site.

SENSITIVE RESOURCES

This section describes the details on the special status species, migratory birds, designated habitat and communities, and wildlife movement corridors and native wildlife nursery sites that could be impacted by project-related activities.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

There are no regional recorded observations of special status plants within five miles of the site. There are regional recorded observations of nine special status animal species within five miles of the site which are listed in [Table 2](#), below.

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

Species	Status*	Habitat	Occurrence within the Site
California tiger salamander – central California DPS (<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>)	FT, CT	Requires vernal pools or seasonal ponds for breeding and small mammal burrows for aestivation. Generally found in grassland and oak savannah plant communities in central California from sea level to 1,500 feet in elevation. Can migrate up to 1.3 miles to breed.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species and CNDDDB lists this species as “extirpated” from the region.
Crotch’s bumble bee (<i>Bombus crotchii</i>)	CCE	Occurs throughout coastal California, as well as east to the Sierra Nevada-Cascade crest, and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include snapdragons, scorpionweeds, primroses, poppies, and buckwheats.	Unlikely. The site appeared to lack suitable vegetation and habitats for this species. Vegetation onsite is unlikely to sustain a population of this species. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 3 miles northwest of the site in 1912.
Pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	CSSC	Found in grasslands, chaparral, and woodlands, where it feeds on ground- and vegetation-dwelling arthropods, and occasionally takes insects in flight. Prefers to roost in rock crevices, but may also use tree cavities, caves, bridges, and other human-made structures.	Unlikely. While the open, disturbed scrubland habitat could provide foraging opportunities for this species, the site appeared to lack suitable roosting habitat. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 4.2 miles east of the site in 2001.
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	FPT	Roosts in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Larval host plants consist of milkweeds. Winter roost sites extend along the Pacific Coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Unlikely. The site appeared to lack suitable vegetation and habitats for this species. The nearest recorded observation of this species within the vicinity was approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the site in 2023.
Northwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>)	FPT, CSSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species.

Species	Status*	Habitat	Occurrence within the Site
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT	Occupies vernal and seasonal pools, with clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable vernal pool habitat for this species.
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.	Possible. While the site appeared to lack suitable trees for this species to nest, the open disturbed scrubland habitat onsite offers foraging habitat for this species. Trees within 0.5 miles of the site appear to provide nesting habitat. The nearest recorded observation overlaps the site and is a historical observation from 1926.
Western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	FPT, CSSC	The majority of the time this species is terrestrial and occurs in small mammal burrows and soil cracks, sometimes in the bottom of dried pools. Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal or seasonal pools, that hold water for a minimum of three weeks, are necessary for breeding.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable aquatic habitat for this species.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once common in the California Central Valley, as well as coastal valleys and riparian habitats east of the Sierra Nevada, habitat loss now constrains the California breeding population to small numbers of birds.	Absent. The site appeared to lack suitable habitat for this species and CNDDB lists this species as "possibly extirpated" from the region.

***EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES**

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

STATUS CODES

- FE Federally Endangered
- FT Federally Threatened
- FPT Federally Threatened (Proposed)
- FC Federal Candidate
- CE California Endangered
- CCE California Endangered (Candidate)
- CT California Threatened
- CSSC California Species of Special Concern

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Migratory birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game code. There are numerous regulations with each law, but generally, most negative impacts to a migratory bird are illegal. Birds are more vulnerable during the nesting season, and they can nest on the ground, and in shrubs, trees, and other natural and unnatural structures. At the site, birds could nest on the ground or within the existing residence and could be impacted by project activities.

DESIGNATED HABITATS AND COMMUNITIES

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

The CDFW also designates “natural communities of special concern” and has jurisdiction over most riparian habitat. Natural communities of special concern are defined by distinguished, significant biological diversity, or a home to special status species. Riparian habitat is composed of plant communities that occur along the banks, and sometimes over the banks, of most waterways and is an important habitat for numerous wildlife species. According to CNDDDB and Google Earth, the site does not appear to contain any natural communities of special concern or riparian habitat.

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS AND NATIVE WILDLIFE NURSERY SITES

Wildlife movement corridors are routes that animals regularly and predictably follow during seasonal migration, dispersal from native ranges, daily travel within home ranges, and inter-population movements. Movement corridors in California are typically associated with valleys, ridgelines, rivers, and creeks supporting riparian vegetation. No features within the site would be expected to serve as a wildlife movement corridor.

Native wildlife nursery sites are areas where a species or group of similar species raise their young in a concentrated place, such as maternity bat roosts. No native wildlife nursery sites were found within the site.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the investigations and searches completed, the project has the potential to impact a number of sensitive resources. While the site does not appear to provide nesting habitat for Swainson’s hawk, they could nest within the vicinity of the site and be disturbed by project-related activities when they are nesting. The site also appears to provide nesting habitat for various migratory birds that could nest on the ground. Projects that adversely impact these sensitive resources would be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA and may violate any State and/or federal laws that protect these resources. The following mitigation measures are proposed to protect these resources.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (*Swainson’s Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance*): The project’s construction activities will occur, if feasible, between September 16 and January 31 (outside of the nesting bird season) to avoid impacts to nesting birds.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (*Swainson’s Hawk and Nesting Bird Pre-construction Surveys*): If activities must occur within the nesting bird season (February 1 to September 15), a qualified biologist (someone familiar with these species and nesting birds) will conduct a single pre-construction take-avoidance survey for Swainson’s hawk nests on the site and within a 0.5-mile radius outside of the site within seven (7) calendar days prior to the start of construction. The Swainson’s hawk survey must not be completed between April 21 to June 10 due to the difficulty of identifying nests during this time of year. The survey shall also include inspecting nesting migratory birds within the site and up to 100 feet outside of the site and for nesting raptors within the site and up to 500 feet outside of the site. All raptor nests shall be considered “active” upon the nest-building stage. If no active nests are observed,

no further mitigation is required. If construction is delayed or halted for more than ten (10) days, another pre-construction survey for nesting birds will be conducted.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (*Swainson's Hawk and Nesting Bird Avoidance Buffers*): On discovery of any active nests or breeding colonies near work areas, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate avoidance buffer distances based on applicable CDFW and/or USFWS guidelines, the biology of the species, conditions of the nest(s), and the level of project disturbance. If necessary, avoidance buffers will be identified with flagging, fencing, or other easily visible means, and will be maintained until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged.

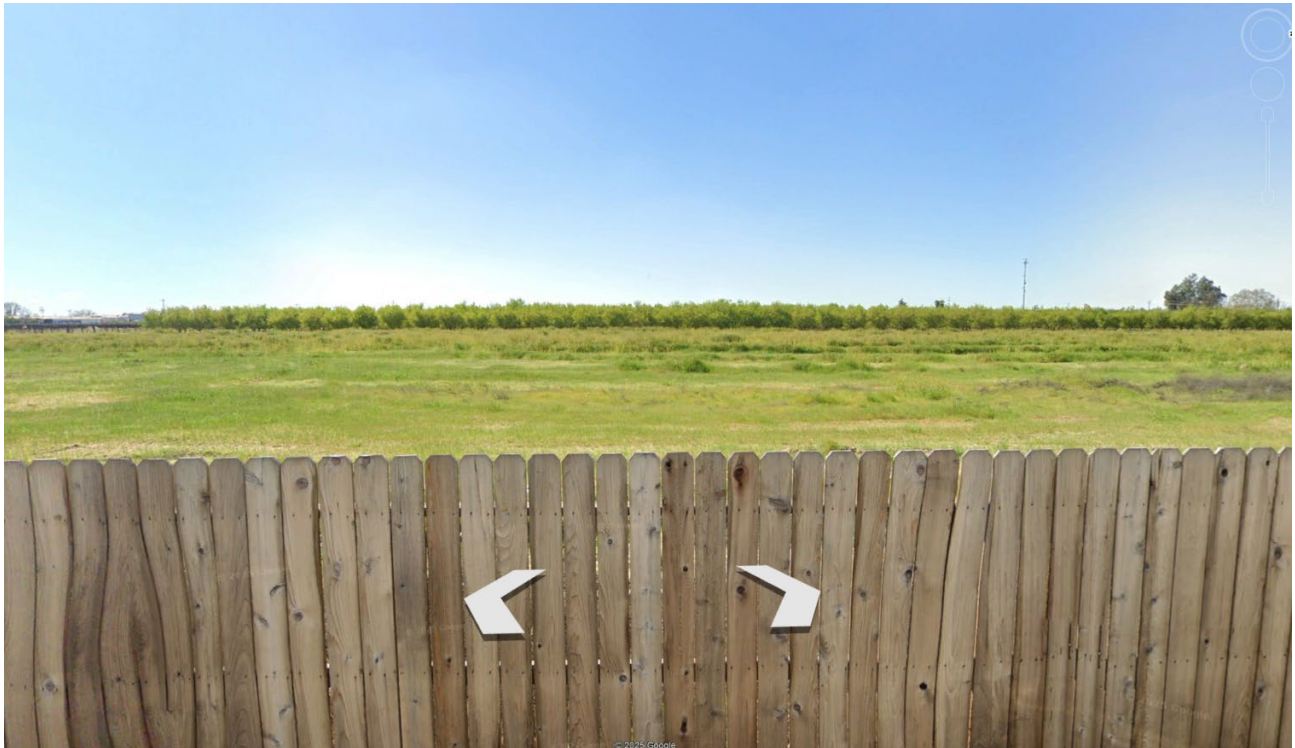
REFERENCES

- Calflora. (2025). Retrieved from Calflora: Information on California Plants for Education, Research and Conservation: <http://www.calflora.org/>
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. (2025a). *California Natural Diversity Database- RareFind*. Retrieved July 2025
- Cornell Lab of Ornithology. (2025). *eBird*. Retrieved July 2025, from eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance: <https://ebird.org/>
- State of California Natural Resources Agency Department of Fish and Game. (2012). *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. Retrieved July 2025
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2025). *AgACIS Climate Data Retrieval*. Retrieved from <https://agacis.rcc-acis.org/>
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2025). *Essential Fish Habitat Mapper*. Retrieved July 2025, from https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/apps/efhmapper/?page=page_5
- United States Army Corps of Engineers. (1987). *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. Retrieved July 2025
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. (2025d). *Environmental Conservation Online System*. Retrieved July 2025, from <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/>

Attachment A- Aerial Photos of Project Area



Overview of project site from Kamm Avenue. Imagery date 2/2025.



Overview of project site from 6th Avenue. Imagery date 3/2024.



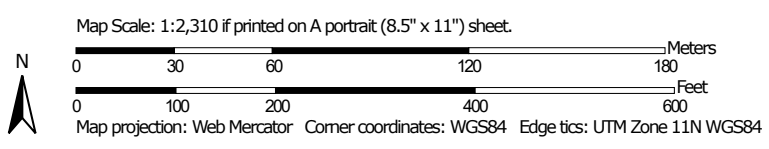
Overview of the project site from 6th Avenue and the adjacent residential area. Imagery dated 3/2024.

Attachment B- NRCS Soil Report

Soil Map—Eastern Fresno Area, California
(Tract No. 6499 Project Site)




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eastern Fresno Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 17, Aug 30, 2024

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

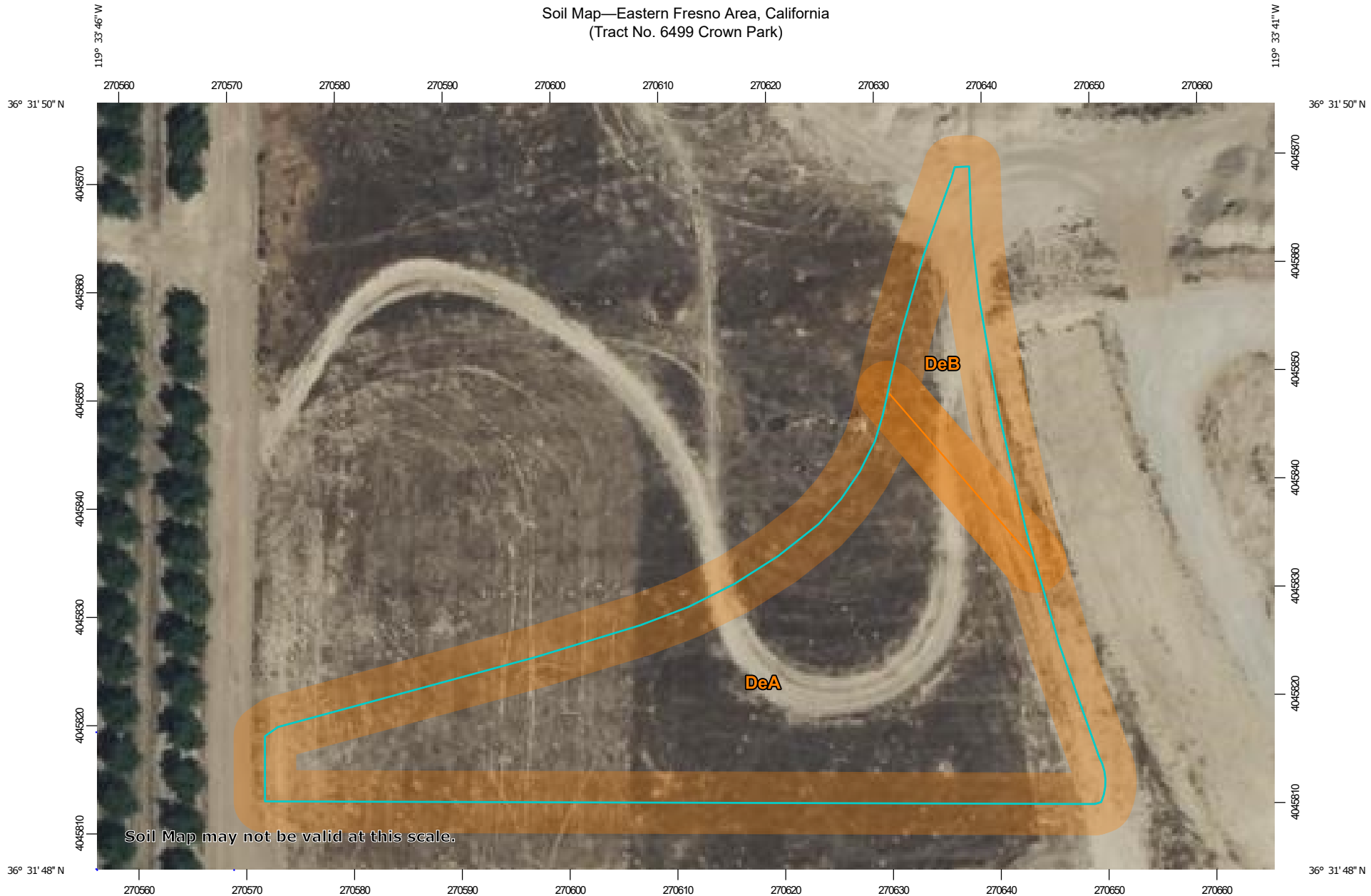
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 16, 2022—May 30, 2022

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

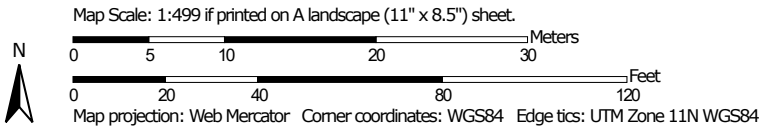
Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DeA	Delhi sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17	4.1	28.6%
DeB	Delhi sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	4.0	28.4%
DhA	Delhi loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17	2.1	14.9%
Hc	Hanford sandy loam	4.0	28.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		14.2	100.0%

Soil Map—Eastern Fresno Area, California
(Tract No. 6499 Crown Park)




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Eastern Fresno Area, California

Survey Area Data: Version 17, Aug 30, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 16, 2022—May 30, 2022

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DeA	Delhi sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes, MLRA 17	0.4	88.0%
DeB	Delhi sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	0.0	12.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.4	100.0%

Attachment C- CNDDDB Species List



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS OR Selma (3611955) OR Reedley (3611954) OR Laton (3611946) OR Burris Park (3611945) OR Traver (3611944)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
alkali-sink goldfields <i>Lasthenia chrysantha</i>	PDAST5L030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
American bumble bee <i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
brittlescale <i>Atriplex depressa</i>	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
burrowing owl <i>Athene cucularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
California alkali grass <i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
California tiger salamander - central California DPS <i>Ambystoma californiense pop. 1</i>	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Earlimart orache <i>Atriplex cordulata var. erecticaulis</i>	PDCHE042V0	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.2
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
lesser saltscale <i>Atriplex minuscula</i>	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Morrison bumble bee <i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	IIHYM24460	None	None	G3	S1S2	
Northern Claypan Vernal Pool <i>Northern Claypan Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
San Joaquin adobe sunburst <i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i>	PDAST7P030	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
San Joaquin kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S3	
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Valley Sacaton Grassland <i>Valley Sacaton Grassland</i>	CTT42120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	

Record Count: 27

Attachment D- IPaC Species List



United States Department of the Interior



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

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2025-0135141
Project Name: Tract No. 6499

08/13/2025 16:59:40 UTC

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

To Whom It May Concern:

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

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

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0135141

Project Name: Tract No. 6499

Project Type: Residential Construction

Project Description: Crown Construction and Development Inc has proposed the Tract No. 6499 Project (project), which would subdivide Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 394-021-42, a parcel of approximately 15.03 acres in size, into 44 single family residential lots, meeting the density of the Low Density Residential Land Use and conforming with the R-1-7 Single Family zone district standards for which the subject property is planned and zoned by the City of Kingsburg General Plan and Official Zoning Map. Additionally, the Project would develop a neighborhood park, serving the new subdivision. The project site (site) is located to the south of East Kamm Avenue and adjacent to the northern border of the City of Kingsburg.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@36.530599300000006,-119.56168149803182,14z>



Counties: Fresno County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Fresno Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys nitratooides exilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5150	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened
Western Spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> Population: Northern DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Olivia Arredondo
Address: 455 W. Fir Ave.
City: Clovis
State: CA
Zip: 93611
Email: oarredondo@ppeng.com
Phone: 8312970074

Appendix C: Cultural Resources



To: Amy Giacomini
Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group
455 W. Fir Avenue
Clovis, CA 93611

Record Search 25-361

Date: September 15, 2025

Re: City of Kingsburg – Crowns Construction Tract 6499 Project

County: Fresno

Map(s): Selma 7.5'

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

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

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

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

According to the information in our files, there have been no previous cultural resource studies completed within the project area. There have been three studies completed within the one-half mile radius: FR-00135, 02287, and 02452.

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

According to the information in our files, there are no recorded cultural resources within the project area, and it is not known if any exist there. There are four recorded resources within the one-half mile radius: P-10-002966, 003930, 005812, and 006242. These resources consist of three historic era canals and an historic era railroad.

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

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand this project consists of a subdivision of 15.03 acres into 44 single family lots and a neighborhood park. Further, we understand the current land usage is agricultural and vacant. Please note that farming does not constitute previous development, as it does not destroy cultural resources, but merely moves them around within the plow zone. Because a cultural resource study has not been previously conducted on this property, it is unknown if any cultural resources are present. Therefore, prior to ground disturbance activities, we recommend a qualified, professional consultant conduct a field survey to determine if any cultural resources are present. A list of qualified consultants can be found at www.chrisinfo.org.

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

By:



Celeste M. Thomson, Coordinator

Date: September 15, 2025

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