

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF FAIRFIELD

Initial Study Questionnaire

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Project title: Blessed Baptist Church
Contact Person: Meily Sheehan, Senior Planner (707) 428-7474
msheehan@fairfield.ca.gov

**Project Sponsor's
Name and Address:** Joseph Palafox
3939 Smith Street
Union City, CA 94581

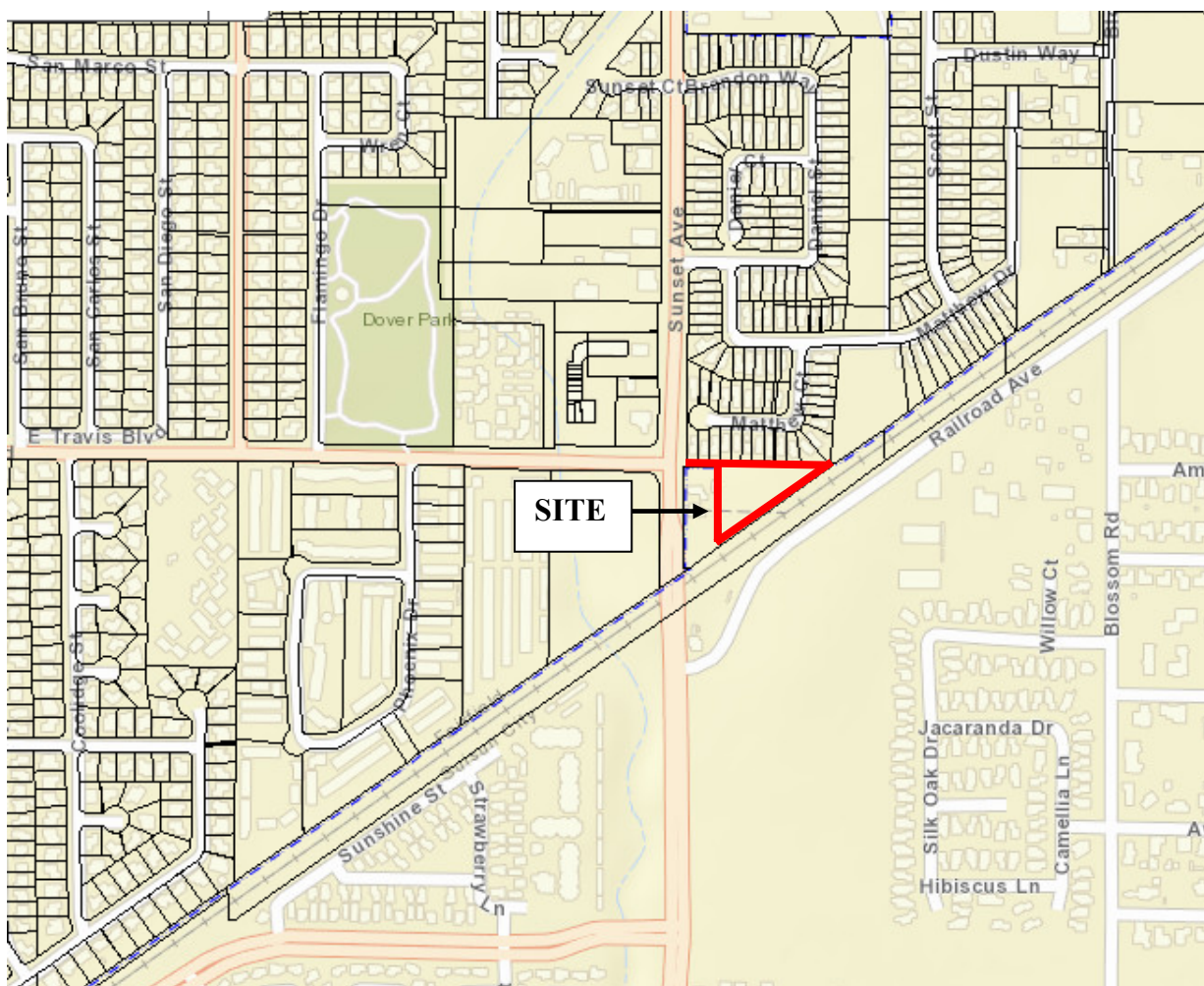
General Plan Designation: RM (Residential Medium)

Zoning: RM (Residential Medium)

Project Location: On Sunset Avenue, Fairfield, Solano County

Longitude/Latitude: 38.257999"N", -122.019069"W"

Assessor's Parcel Number: 0037160040



AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENT: This document is available for review at:
1000 Webster St, 2nd fl., Fairfield, CA; 8am-12pm, 1-5:30pm; Monday-Thursday, and the second,
fourth, and fifth Fridays of each month.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A 10,132 square-foot church and associated site improvements are proposed on a ±1.23-acres of off Sunset Avenue. The building will include a Worship Hall that will seat up to 180 people, several classrooms, and kitchen facilities. Site development will include ±46 parking spaces, landscaping, and stormwater quality treatment areas.

SURROUNDING LAND USES AND SETTING: The ±1.23-acre site is located off of Sunset Avenue at the “T” intersection of E Travis Boulevard in an urban built-out area of the City. The site is triangular in shape and is situated within in a primarily residential portion of the City of Fairfield, with a few commercial uses. A residential subdivision borders the north edge of the site and commercial uses are across the street to the west. South of the site are vacant parcels outside of the City limits, that are pre-zoned for residential uses. The Union Pacific Railroad runs along the south-east edge of the site, and Railroad Avenue is further south, on the far side of the tracks. The site is essentially level and is at an elevation of approximately 30 feet above mean sea level.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVALS: Solano County Local Agency Formation Committee

TRIBAL NOTIFICATION: Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

☒ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission’s Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below could be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Less than Significant with Mitigation” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & 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 / Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ 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.

Meily Sheehan
Meily Sheehan, Senior Planner

Oct. 30, 2020
Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) A “Mitigated Negative Declaration” (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The Lead Agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:
 - a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.
 - b) Identify which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.
 - c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project’s environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

- 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
- the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ISSUES

I. <u>AESTHETICS</u> – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
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?				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Discussion: The project is not located on a scenic vista or roadway as identified by the City's Scenic Vistas and Roadways Plan. There are no significant trees or other natural resources that would be damaged nor are there significant historical resources. The project as proposed and conditioned meets required building setbacks, height limits, landscaping and similar development standards adopted to ensure aesthetic quality. The project's elevations, materials, coloring and highlighted features are compatible with surrounding developments. The City requires, as a standard condition of development, that lighting be of appropriate intensity and shielded to avoid unreasonable impacts to surrounding property. The project will not adversely affect community aesthetics.

(Sources: 8, 9, 10, 22)

<p>II. <u>AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES:</u> In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. -- Would the project:</p>	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Public Resources Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Discussion: The project is indicated as Urban and Built-Up Land on the Solano County Important Farmland map. This land and adjacent land is not designated as farmland in any statewide study nor involve Williamson Act property.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19)

III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

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

Discussion: This section evaluates the potential impacts on air quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project. This includes the potential for the proposed project to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment, expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. This section also sets forth mitigation measure to minimize or avoid significant impacts.

The project site is situated along the northeastern portion of the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB). The SFBAAB includes all of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties as well as the southern half of Sonoma County and the southwestern portion of Solano County. Fairfield has a semi-arid temperate climate. The annual average minimum temperature is 47°F in Fairfield. July is usually the warmest month with annual average maximum temperatures around 73°F. Fairfield gets, on average, over 23 inches of precipitation annually (Western Regional Climate Center 2018). The region averages approximately 30 inches of rain per year, with most of the rain falling during winter. Fog from nearby marshes and bays is common during winter. The prevailing wind in the region is from the southwest and west-southwest through the Carquinez Strait and wind speeds average 20-45 miles per hour.

Air pollutants of concern in the air basin are primarily generated by three categories of sources: mobile, stationary, and area sources. Mobile sources refer to operational and evaporative emissions from motor vehicles. Stationary sources include “point sources” which have one or more emission sources at a single facility. Point sources are usually associated with manufacturing and industrial uses and include sources such as refinery boilers or combustion equipment that produces electricity or process heat. Area sources include sources that produce widely distributed emissions. Examples of area sources include residential water heaters, painting operations, lawn mowers, agricultural fields, landfills, and consumer products, such as lighter fluid or hair spray. Criteria air pollutants (listed below) are defined as pollutants for which the federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards for outdoor concentrations. The federal and state standards have been set at levels above which concentrations could be harmful to human health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect the most sensitive persons such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly, from illness or discomfort.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the state agency responsible for ensuring implementation of the California Clean Air Act (CAA), setting the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), and overseeing air quality planning and control throughout the state. The California CAA established a legal mandate for air basins to achieve the CAAQS by the earliest practical date. These standards apply to the following 10 criteria pollutants; ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}), particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter (PM₁₀), and lead (Pb), visibility-reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride. CARB is also responsible for designating air basin areas of the State as ‘attainment’, ‘nonattainment’, or ‘unclassified’ based on the 10 criteria pollutants per State standards. The air quality of a region is considered to be in attainment of the State standards if the measured ambient air pollutant levels for O₃, CO, NO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ (1-and 24-hour), and lead are not exceeded, and all other standards are not equaled or exceeded at any time in any consecutive three-year period.

The SFBAAB is considered in non-attainment for ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} with regards to standards established by the State of California. Management of air quality in the SFBAAB is the responsibility of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Specifically, the BAAQMD has responsibility for monitoring ambient air pollutant levels throughout the air basin area and developing and implementing attainment strategies to ensure that future emissions will be within federal and state standards. The following plans have been developed by the BAAQMD to achieve attainment of the federal and state ozone standards. The Clean Air Plan (CAP) and Ozone Strategy fulfill the planning requirements of the California CAA, while the Ozone Attainment Plan fulfills the federal CAA requirements.

In addition to the aforementioned plans, the BAAQMD has developed screening criteria to provide conservative indications of whether the proposed project could result in potentially significant air quality impacts. If all of the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then it is assumed that the project’s air pollutant emissions and odor impacts are less than significant. The proposed project’s square footage is well below the screening threshold for the ‘place of worship’ operation criteria established by BAAQMD. Furthermore, the project’s land use as a ‘place of worship’ was not an identified land use for odor screening. The project has met all of the BAAQMD screening criteria and is therefore in alignment with all district, state, and federal goals. From an operational standpoint the project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutants or create objectionable odors. Although the project meets the screening thresholds set forth by the BAAQMD, the project may have construction related impacts to air quality, such as dust and

emissions, that the surrounding community could find undesirable. For all proposed projects, BAAQMD recommends the implementation of all the following Basic Construction Mitigation Measures, whether or not construction-related emissions exceed applicable thresholds of significance.

Impact AQ-1: Construction

Construction activities would generate exhaust emissions from vehicles/equipment and fugitive particulate matter emissions that would affect local air quality. Construction dust could be generated at levels that would create an annoyance to nearby properties. Because of the prevailing winds that affect the area, generation of dust during grading and construction activities is a potential significant impact of the project.

Mitigation AQ-1: Construction

To mitigate these potential impacts to less-than significant levels, the City will require the Enhanced Control Measures identified as acceptable by the BAAQMD Guidelines including the following:

1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
9. Sweep as needed (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.

10. Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways.
11. All construction equipment, diesel trucks, and generators shall be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOx and PM.
12. All contractors shall use equipment that meets CARB's most recent certification standard for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines. Idling time of diesel-powered construction equipment shall be limited to two minutes.
13. All diesel-powered off-road equipment larger than 50 horsepower and operating on the site for more than two days continuously shall, at a minimum, meet U.S. EPA particulate matter emissions standards for Tier 2 engines or equivalent.
14. All diesel-powered portable equipment (i.e., air compressors, concrete saws, forklifts, and generators) operating on the site for more than two days shall meet U.S. EPA particulate matter emissions standards for Tier 4 engines or equivalent.
15. Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph.
16. Limit the area subject to excavation, grading, and other construction activity at any one time.

(Sources: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10)

IV. <u>BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE</u> – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?		X		
b) Have 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?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	

IV. <u>BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE</u> – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	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?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X	

Discussion: The body of the site is an open field vegetated in upland grasses and weeds that is routinely mowed. There are only a few trees and shrubs in the site, with almost all being volunteer ornamental species; there are no oaks in the site. There are three small ornamental trees in the approximate center of the site and one small ornamental species along the north edge of the site. There are no potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands in the site. Due to a lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site.

On-site habitats are biologically unremarkable. Only a few bird species were observed during the recent survey; all of these are common species found in commercial and urban areas of Solano County. Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), and California gull (*Larus californicus*) were observed in and near the project site. The largest ornamental tree along the south edge of the site is the only tree in the site large enough to support nesting raptors. The only mammal observed in the site was an opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). No other mammals were observed in the site during the survey. Due to the location of the site in an urbanized area and habitats in the site, only a few common mammals have potential to occur in the site. Based on lack of suitable habitat in the site, only a few amphibians and reptiles have potential to occur in the site and none were observed during the recent survey.

Swainson's hawk and burrowing owl are the only species with more than a very low potential to occur in the project site on more than a transitory or very occasional basis. Conversion of 1.23-acres of ruderal grassland habitat to development in this infill setting is a less than significant reduction in potential foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and other wildlife. The site is not within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.

Impact BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Grasslands and the one large tree on the site could be used by Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and burrowing owl or other birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918

and Fish and Game Code of California during their nesting seasons. If project construction occurs during the bird nesting season, the loss or disturbance of active nests and the loss of foraging habitat could result in a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Pre-construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.25 miles of the project site are recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. The determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (CDFG, 1994).

Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the site are recommended if construction commences between February 1 and August 31. If occupied burrows are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. The determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (CDFG, 2012).

If tree removal is scheduled during the nesting season of raptors, January 1 through July 31, a pre-construction survey for nesting raptors is recommended. If other vegetation removal or construction commences during the general avian nesting season, March 1 through July 31, a pre-construction survey for all species of nesting birds is recommended. If active nests are found, work in the vicinity of the nests should be delayed until a qualified biologist determines nesting is complete.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17)

V. <u>CULTURAL RESOURCES</u> – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

Discussion: The site is flat and contains no unique geologic features or structures. There have been no known discoveries of archeological resources at the site or within its immediate vicinity. However, cultural resources could be encountered unexpectedly during the excavation of the site. The greater Fairfield area does have a rich tribal history, which has resulted in the discovery of human remains and artifacts during construction projects in the past.

Construction of the proposed project may result in the identification of historic-era or prehistoric archaeological materials including human remains. In the event that such resources are encountered unexpectedly during excavation activities, the City will require that no resources shall

be handled or photographed, construction activity of subject property shall cease and the following measures implemented to address potential impacts.

Impact CR-1: Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Archaeological Resources

If prehistoric archaeological resources are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected and a qualified archaeologist contacted to evaluate the finds and make recommendations for mitigation to be followed by the applicant. It is recommended that adverse effects to such deposits be avoided. If such deposits cannot be avoided, it shall be determined whether they qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. If the deposits are not eligible, avoidance is not necessary. If they are eligible, they shall be avoided, or, if avoidance is not feasible, the adverse effects shall be mitigated.

Mitigation may include, but is not limited to, thorough recording on Department of Parks and Recreation form 523 records (DPR523) or data recovery excavation. If data recovery excavation is selected, the excavation must be guided by a data recovery plan prepared and adopted prior to beginning the data recovery work, and a report of findings shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) (CCR Title 14(3) 15126.(b)(3)(C)).

Impact CR-2: Archaeological Remains

Archaeological remains could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Archaeological Remains

If archaeological remains are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected and the County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time an Archeologist will be contacted to assess the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the methods and results and provide recommendations for the treatment of the human remains and any associated cultural materials, as appropriate and in coordination with the recommendations of the MLD. The report shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the Northwest Information Center.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10)

VI. ENERGY – Would the project:

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

Discussion: During construction there would be a temporary consumption of energy resources required for the movement of equipment and materials. Compliance with local, State, and federal regulations would reduce short-term energy demand during the project's construction to the extent feasible, and project construction would not result in a wasteful or inefficient use of energy. Energy use during project construction would be primarily in the form of fuel consumption to operate heavy equipment, light-duty vehicles, machinery, and generators. Temporary power may also be provided to construction trailers or electric construction equipment.

The proposed project would use energy resources for the operation of project buildings (electricity and natural gas) and for on-road vehicle trips (gasoline and diesel fuel) generated by the proposed project. Based on CalEEMod model data, the proposed project's operational energy usage are so low that the project represents a rounded zero percent figure to the 2016 countywide annual electricity demand (approximately 7,435 GWh) and the 2016 countywide annual natural gas consumption (approximately 25,370,819,544MBTU/year).

There are no unusual project characteristics or processes involved in this place of worship project that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities, or the use of equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards and related fuel efficiencies. Overall, the construction and operation of this proposed project would not require the creation of a new source of energy. Compliance with state and local requirements and mitigations identified in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas sections of this analysis would not result in a potential impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

The project would not conflict with or obstruct the State plan for renewable energy, and the project would use a minimum of electricity. State and local agencies regulate the use and consumption of energy through various methods and programs. As a result of the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), which seeks to reduce the effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a majority of State regulations are intended to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. These include the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6–Energy Efficiency Standards and the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11– California Green Building Standards. The City of Fairfield Building Division enforces the applicable requirements of the Energy Efficiency Standards and Green Building Standards in Title 24. Further, Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) mandates that electricity providers supply 100% carbon-free clean energy by 2045. Because the proposed project would be powered by the existing electricity grid, the project would eventually be powered by renewable energy mandated by SB 100 and would not conflict with this statewide plan. The City of Fairfield General Plan Open Space, Conservation, Public Facilities, and Recreation Element contains

programs related to energy usage to minimize energy consumption during construction and operation of projects. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency and impacts would be less than significant.

(Sources: 2, 6, 7, 8, 10)

VII. <u>GEOLOGY AND SOILS</u> – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks direct or indirect to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		X		

Discussion: The project site is considered to be a seismically active area, as is all of Northern California. It is located outside of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake fault zone, 7.15 miles east of the Green Valley Fault and 6.45 miles east of the Cordelia Fault. Ground shaking and surface ruptures from earthquakes along the known active faults in the site vicinity and general region could cause damage to people and structures unless properly mitigated.

It is acknowledged that seismic hazards cannot be completely eliminated, even with site-specific geotechnical investigation and advanced building practices. Exposure to seismic hazards is a generally accepted part of living in the seismically active areas of California. The project conditions of approval shall require the project to be designed according to the most recent California Building Code, applicable local codes, and be in accordance with the accepted standards for geotechnical practice for seismic design in Northern California. The project site is on flat ground with no significant elevation changes and landslides are not a threat. The project site will be finished per Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan standards to prevent the erosion of topsoil.

The site is flat and contains no unique geologic features or structures. There have been no known discoveries of paleontological resources at the site or within its immediate vicinity. However, construction of the proposed project may result in the identification of historic-era or prehistoric paleontological materials. In the event that such resources are encountered unexpectedly during excavation activities, the City will require that no resources shall be handled or photographed, construction activity of subject property shall cease and the following measures implemented to address potential impacts.

Impact GEO-1: Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified paleontological resources at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Paleontological Resources

If paleontological resources are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected until a paleontological monitor can evaluate the resources and make recommendations. If paleontological deposits are identified, it is recommended that such deposits be avoided by construction activities. If such deposits cannot be avoided the adverse effects shall be mitigated. Mitigation shall include data recovery and analysis, preparation of a report and the presentation of fossil material recovered to an accredited paleontological repository, such as the University of California, Museum of Paleontology (UCMP). Monitoring shall continue until, at the paleontologist's judgment, paleontological resources are no longer likely to be encountered. Upon project completion, a report shall be prepared documenting the methods and results of the monitoring. Copies of this report shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the repository to which any fossils were presented.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 20)

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Discussion: California has adopted a series of laws and programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) into the atmosphere. Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), seeks to reduce the effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to relative 1990 levels by the year 2030. Branching off of AB32 goals, a majority of State regulations are intended to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. These include the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6–Energy Efficiency Standards and the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11– California Green Building Standards, and Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s (BAAQMD) adopted updated *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*.

The proposed project exceeds the screening threshold for operational criteria established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Guidelines (BAAQMD) for greenhouse gas impacts. However, the screening criteria does not take into account local development requirements or project design that could lead to lower emissions or differences between in-fill development projects, such as the one proposed, and greenfield development projects. The proposed project may generate greenhouse gas emissions in addition to other emissions during the construction phase of the project, as well as possible emissions related to the operation of the facility. On an individual level these emissions will have a less than significant impact. However, they may contribute to the cumulative increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition to the GHG emission reductions described above, it is important to note that the estimates from mobile sources are likely much greater than the emissions that would actually occur. The analysis assumes that all emissions sources are new sources and that 100% of emissions from these sources will be added to existing conditions. This is a standard approach taken for air quality analyses. In many cases, such an assumption is appropriate because it is impossible to determine whether emissions sources associated with a project move from outside the air basin and are in effect new emissions sources, or whether they are sources that were already in the air basin and just shifted to a new location. Because the effects of GHGs are global, a project that shifts the location of a GHG-emitting activity (e.g., where people live, where vehicles drive, or where companies conduct business) would result in no net change in global GHG emissions levels.

(Sources: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8)

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS –

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Discussion: The project does not involve the use of hazardous chemicals or processes, nor was there a previous use of the land that involved potential hazards. The proposed project will not involve transporting substances known to the City to be hazardous, caustic, or explosive. It is not located in a potentially hazardous airport area, nor would it interfere with an emergency response plan or expose people or structures to a significant risk of wildland fires. Furthermore, the project is not located within any identified by the High Wildfire Risk Areas according to the City General Plan. All buildings are required by California Building Code to be equipped with fire sprinklers.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 21, 24)

X. <u>HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY</u> – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or areas including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?			X	
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			X	
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X

Discussion: Included with the development are storm water treatment areas. Storm water either sheet flows into, or is collected and piped to the treatment areas. From there the water is piped through a private storm drain line into the public storm drain system in Sunset Avenue.

The proposed project will substantially increase the site's impervious surfaces. However, to accommodate peak runoff, storm drainage from the project site will be handled through on-site storm water treatment areas and piped off-site to the existing infrastructure per the conditions of approval prepared by the City Public Works Department. Compliance with the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District standard requirements to pre-treat storm run-off, including but not limited to the use of Best Management Practices (BMP's) to address the issue of ongoing post-construction storm water

quality for the project site. Additionally, the applicant will be required to prepare an erosion and sedimentation control plan and comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirement.

The project is not located within the 100-year flood hazard zone as indicated on the applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map.

(Sources: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14)

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

Discussion: The project requires annexation approval to be brought into City limits. The site has a General Plan designation of RM (Residential, Medium Density), as well as an RM pre-zoning designation. The project is not in conflict with any applicable land use plan and meets the standards and regulations of the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance of the City. The proposed project is within a built-up residential and commercial area of the city and will be compatible with the surrounding uses. In this location the project would create no physical division of the existing neighborhood. There are no Specific Plans to which this development is subject.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 24)

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

Discussion: The project is not in conflict with any applicable land use plan and meets the standards and regulations of the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance of the City. The site is not known to have significant mineral resources.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8)

XIII. NOISE – Would the project result in:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?			X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Discussion: The City of Fairfield noise and land use compatibility guidelines for “Church and meeting hall” uses establish noise levels from transportation (e.g. roadway and rail) noise sources should be equal to or less than an Ldn of 60 dBA in outdoor activity areas and that the interior spaces should be limited to a worst-case hour (peak hour) average (Leq) noise level of 40 dBA or less during typical periods of operation. Furthermore, the City Noise Ordinance indicates that “Church and meeting hall” uses themselves are sensitive land uses to be protected from noise impacts.

The project operations will not result in increased exposure to noise in excess of City standards. The proposed use does not include any significant outdoor activity or use areas and therefore would not produce excess outdoor noise impacts on surrounding uses. The project, however, has the potential to be exposed to noise impacts from the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) line. In accordance with the Environmental Noise Assessment prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. (Feb. 2020), the project will be exposed to exterior peak hour Leq levels of between 73 and 76 dBA from the UPRR under future conditions. To reduce noise impacts, the project shall be constructed in accordance with the exterior door and window Sound Transmission Class Ratings (STC) between 30 and 36 as identified in Figure 4 of the Environmental Noise Assessment prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. (Feb. 2020).

Noise generated by project construction activities would temporarily elevate ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. Noise impacts resulting from construction depend on the noise generated by various pieces of construction equipment, the timing and duration of noise generating activities, and the distance between construction noise sources and noise sensitive receptors. Construction noise impacts primarily occur when construction activities occur during noise-sensitive times of the day (early morning, evening, or nighttime hours), the construction occurs in areas immediately adjoining noise sensitive land uses, or when construction durations last over extended periods of time. The closest noise sensitive use is the residential community to the north of the project site.

Typically, significant noise impacts do not result when standard construction noise control measures are enforced at the project site and when the duration of the noise generating construction period is limited to one construction season (typically one year) or less. Once construction moves indoors, minimal noise would be generated at off-site locations.

City ordinance limits the hours of construction to between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. Additionally, noise and vibration during construction will be moderated by the City standard construction noise conditions of which the project will be required to comply. As such, construction related noise impacts would be considered less than significant.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8, 15)

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

Discussion: The place of worship will be built on vacant parcel. No existing homes will be removed, nor will a substantial number of new homes be required for additional population. The project will not significantly induce population growth above that already assumed in the General Plan. The project is consistent with the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance land use regulations.

(Sources: 4, 6, 7, 8)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. <u>PUBLIC SERVICES</u>				
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:				
Fire protection?				X
Police protection?				X
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?				X

Discussion: Both the Fire and the Police Departments have reviewed the plans and determined that limited additional resources will be required. The Fire Department has imposed conditions to meet fire safety standards. The project will pay AB 1600 impact fees for traffic improvements and public facilities, and impact fees for schools and County Public Facilities to offset the impacts and increased demand for public services and facilities created by the project.

(Sources: 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12)

XVI. RECREATION

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

Discussion: This place of worship project will not have an impact on recreational facilities.

(Sources: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)

XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	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?				X
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X

Discussion: In accordance with Senate Bill 743 (SB 743) and the resulting changes to the CEQA Guidelines published by the Natural Resources Agency, local agencies may no longer use measures of vehicle delay such as Level of Service (LOS) to quantify transportation impacts on the environment. Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) has been codified in the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines as the most appropriate measure for measuring transportation impacts. The technical guidance published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) states that a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively, if existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the proximity to other destinations and availability of transit.

A trip generation analysis was prepared for the proposed project. The analysis based the trip generation on the Institute of Transportation Engineers rates for Church (ITE Land Use Code 560) taken from the 10th Edition of the ITE Trip Generation Manual. The proposed project is estimated to produce approximately 72 trips per day on a weekday, with about 3 new vehicle trips added during the AM peak hour and 5 trips added during the PM peak hour. Additionally, the project trip generation estimates 286 trips per weekend day with about 103 new vehicle trips added during the AM peak hour for a Sunday service. Based on the trip generation assessment prepared by Abrams Associates Traffic Engineering Inc. (Feb. 2020) the project does not qualify for VMT analysis exemption under the small or infill project screening criterion. However, at 10,132 square-feet the project is well under the VMT impact screening threshold of 50,000 square-feet for local serving retail.

The OPR technical guidance recommends that retail projects be analyzed in terms of net VMT impacts (i.e. total VMT that would occur with and without the project). By increasing retail opportunities closer to homes and workplaces, local serving retail may decrease overall VMT if it substitutes for longer trips. OPR advises that projects of 50,000 or fewer square feet for an individual retail establishment may be used to distinguish local serving retail from more regional establishments that draw customers from greater distances.

The OPR technical guidance explains that residential, office, and retail projects tend to have the greatest influence on VMT as compared to other land use projects. Although a place of worship is not a retail use in terms of operations, a conservative approach from a trip generation and VMT perspective is to compare a place of worship to a retail use. Like a grocery store or similar retail use, a place of worship is a land use that is typically frequented on a weekly to bi-weekly basis. During times of intensified operations, the proposed project can be found to have less of a generated daily vehicle impact than a true retail use. Based on the 10th Edition of the ITE Trip Generation Manual, the projected daily vehicle trip rates for a 10,000 square-foot Supermarket (ITE Land use Code 850), which is considered local serving retail, is 1,022 trips. As mentioned above, the proposed project is estimated to generate 286 vehicle trips per day on a Sunday service.

By establishing a new place of worship within the City, the project increases local serving community facilities closer to surrounding residential and commercial uses. The project is located in a primarily residential area with over 200 residential units directly north of the

project site and hundreds more within a .5-mile radius. Additionally, several commercial businesses are located across from the project site on the west side of Sunset Avenue. Due to the project's proximity to these homes and workplaces it can be surmised that the overall VMT may decrease, as trips to the local serving project would replace longer trips to other places of worship within the City. Furthermore, due to the size and nature of the project, it is not expected that the project will result in an increase of regional trips.

In addition to meeting the 50,000s.f. local serving retail screening threshold, the project is also within close proximity to transit stations and stops. The project site is approximately 1.5-miles away from a major transit stop, the Suisun-Fairfield Train Station, and there are six bus stops within a .35-mile radius. Furthermore, the project as conditioned will provide infrastructure improvements that align with the City's adopted mitigation strategies to reduce VMT impacts. The developer shall, at their sole cost, provide for, construct, and install the necessary modifications to the 1) existing traffic signal improvements, 2) handicap ramp & crosswalk improvements, 3) Travis Blvd. & Sunset Ave. improvements as detailed in the Public Works Department Conditions of Development. Furthermore, the developer is responsible for payment of City AB 1600 fees to mitigate for contribution to regional traffic improvements needed to maintain General Plan LOS standards as well as future VMT goals. The AB 1600 fees are collected by the City at the time of building permit issuance.

The roads and site accesses will be constructed per Public Works and Fire Department standards and will therefore not result in an increase in hazards due to design features, nor hinder emergency access. Adequate parking, consistent with City zoning ordinance standards, has been conditioned on the project.

(Sources: 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 23)

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – 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:

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

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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X

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – 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:

- b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources 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.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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X

Discussion: The City notified Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 of the project on September 9, 2020. On September 23, 2020 Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation concluded that the project site is within their aboriginal territories, and that the project could impact known archeological deposits and cultural sites. To ensure that any discovered cultural resources are properly handled, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation has requested the developer undergo cultural sensitivity training with the Tribe.

There have been no known discoveries of archeological resources at the site or within its immediate vicinity. However, tribal cultural resources could be encountered unexpectedly during the excavation of the site. The greater Fairfield area does have a rich tribal history, which has resulted in the discovery of human remains and artifacts during construction projects in the past. In the event that such resources are encountered unexpectedly during excavation activities, the City will require that no resources shall be handled or photographed, construction activity of subject property shall cease and the following measures implemented to address potential impacts.

Impact TC-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified tribal cultural resources at the construction

stage. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TC-1 and TC-2 would ensure that potential impacts related to previously undiscovered historic or archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure TC-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Due to the possibility of archeological resources on the project site, the City of Fairfield shall require a note on any plans that require ground disturbing excavation that there is a potential for exposing buried cultural resources, including prehistoric Native American burials.

Construction personnel associated with earth moving equipment, drilling, grading, and excavating, shall be provided with basic archaeological and cultural sensitivity training conducted by a qualified archaeologist and in consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Issues that shall be included in the basic training will be geared toward training the applicable construction crews in the identification of archaeological deposits and tribal cultural resources. Training will include written notification of the restrictions regarding disturbance and/or removal of any portion of archaeological deposits and the proper procedures to follow should a resource be identified. The project applicant shall inform the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation of the project construction schedule and allow for a Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation tribal monitor to be present at the project site during any ground disturbance activities in native soil, to ensure such activities do not negatively impact cultural resources. The tribal monitor will also be provided an opportunity to attend the pre-construction briefing. The construction contractor, or its designee, shall be responsible for implementation of this measure.

Mitigation Measure TC-2: Tribal Cultural Resources

If archaeological remains or tribal cultural resources are uncovered, all construction activities within a 100-foot radius shall be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the tribal monitor, can evaluate whether the resource requires further study. The City shall require that the applicant include a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. Any previously undiscovered archaeological resources are found during construction shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and evaluated for significance in terms of California Environmental Quality Act criteria by a qualified archaeologist. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include but are not limited to: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps). If the resource is determined to be significant under CEQA, the City and a qualified archaeologist shall determine whether preservation in place is feasible. Such preservation in place is the preferred mitigation. If such

preservation is infeasible, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the resource. The archaeologist shall also conduct appropriate technical analyses, prepare a comprehensive written report and file it with the appropriate information center (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS]), and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered materials. For any tribal cultural resources found during the ground disturbance activities, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation shall be immediately notified, and the appropriate treatment method for the uncovered resources shall be determined by the City and archaeologist in consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and its Yocha Dehe Treatment Protocol.

The treatment of human remains and any associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activity within the project site shall comply with applicable State laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Solano County Coroner and the City of Fairfield of the discovery of any human remains.

In the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American (PRC Section 5097.98). The MLD may then make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98. Development activity on the impacted site will halt until the landowner has conferred with the MLD about their recommendations for treatment of the remains, and the coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to investigation under California Government Code Section 27491.

The project applicant, archaeological consultant, and MLD shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d)). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The California PRC allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project will follow PRC Section 5097.98(b) which states that ". . . the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance."

(Sources: 6, 7, 8, 26)

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

Discussion: The responsible departments and agencies for wastewater and water supply have reviewed the project and determined that capacities will be adequate. The project will substantially increase the site's impervious surfaces, but not beyond the capacity of the existing storm drainage system. The drainage of this project will be required to comply with City standards for drainage and grading (see "Discussion: Hydrology and Water Quality"). Appropriate permits will be required to be obtained prior to construction. Solid waste will be managed on site and redirected to secondary facility with adequate capacity.

(Sources: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 25)

XX. WILDFIRE -- 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	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?			X	
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?			X	

Discussion: The project does not involve the use of hazardous chemicals or processes, nor was there a previous use of the land that involved potential hazards. The proposed project will not involve transporting substances known to the City to be hazardous, caustic, or explosive. It is not located in a potentially hazardous airport area, nor would it interfere with an emergency response plan or expose people or structures to a significant risk of wildland fires. Furthermore, the project is not located within any identified by the High Wildfire Risk Areas according to the City General Plan or a very high fire hazard severity zone according to the 2007 Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA produced by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). All buildings are required by California Building Code to be equipped with fire sprinklers.

The proposed project will develop the site with infrastructure and associated site improvements to support the 10,132 square-foot place of worship facility. However, both the Fire and the Police Departments have reviewed the plans and determined that limited additional resources will be required. The Fire Department has imposed conditions to meet fire safety standards. The project will pay AB 1600 impact fees for traffic improvements and public facilities, and impact fees for schools and County Public

Facilities to offset the impacts and increased demand for public services and facilities created by the project.

The responsible departments and agencies for wastewater and water supply have reviewed the project and determined that capacities will be adequate. The project will substantially increase the site's impervious surfaces, but not beyond the capacity of the existing storm drainage system. The drainage of this project will be required to comply with City standards for drainage and grading (see "Discussion: Hydrology and Water Quality"). Appropriate permits will be required to be obtained prior to construction. Additionally, the applicant will be required to prepare an erosion and sedimentation control plan and comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirement.

(Sources: 6, 7, 8, 11, 21)

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

Discussion: The Initial Study identified potential significant project impacts relative to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology, and tribal cultural resources. All of the identified impacts can be reduced to less than significant levels through implementation of Mitigation Measures discussed in the Initial Study. Therefore, a Draft

Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared for the project to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Sources:

1. Abrams Associates, *Trip Generation Analysis for the Proposed Blessed Baptist Church*, February 17, 2020.
2. Bay Area Air Quality Management District, *California Environmental Quality, Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2017.
3. California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A community Health Perspective*, April 2005.
4. City of Fairfield: Chapter 25: Zoning Ordinance, September, 2020.
5. City of Fairfield: Consumer Confidence Report: *2019 Annual Water Quality Report for City of Fairfield Water Customers*, 2019.
6. City of Fairfield: Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Comprehensive Amendment to the City of Fairfield General Plan, August 2001.
7. City of Fairfield: Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the Comprehensive Amendment to the City of Fairfield General Plan, May 2002.
8. City of Fairfield: General Plan Policy Document, September 2017.
9. City of Fairfield: Scenic Vistas and Roadways Plan, June 1999.
10. City of Fairfield: *Staff Research and Filed Observation, Meily Sheehan*, September 2020.
11. City of Fairfield: *Memo from Alvin Lei*, Public Works Department, September 25, 2020.
12. City of Fairfield: *Email from Bryan Just*, Fire Plans Examiner/Inspector II, November 11, 2020.
13. DKS Associates, *Fairfield Senate Bill 743 Implementation Procedures*, August 2020
14. Federal Emergency Management Administration: *Flood Insurance Rate Map, 06095C0269E*, August 03, 2016.
15. Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc., *Blessed Baptist Church Environmental Noise Assessment*, February 26, 2020.
16. LSA, Solano County Water Agency, *Solano Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan- Administrative Draft*, May 2009.

17. Moore Biological Consultants, *Blessed Baptist Church*, February 10, 2020.
18. State of California, Department of Conservation, *Solano County Williamson Act Map*, FY 2013/2014.
19. State of California, Department of Conservation, *Solano County Important Farmland Map*, 2016.
20. State of California, Department of Conservation, State Geologist, *Special Studies Zones, Revised Map*, 2015.
21. State of California, Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Solano County: *Draft Fire hazard Severity Zones in LRA*, October 3, 2007.
22. State of California, Department of Transportation, *Officially Designated Scenic Highways List*, 2017.
23. State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, *Transportation Impacts (SB743)*, April 13, 2018.
24. Solano County, Department of Resource Management, *Travis Air Force Base Land Use Compatibility Plan*, Adopted October 8, 2015.
25. Solano Irrigation District: *Letter from Nancy McWilliams*, Senior Civil Engineer, December 17, 2019.
26. Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation: *Letter from Laverne Bill*, Cultural Resources Manager, September 23, 2020.

Initial Site Assessment Checklist for Special Status Species or Habitat

PROJECT NAME:

SITE LOCATION:

ASSESSMENT PREPARED BY:

SITE CHARACTERISTICS	PRESENT?		COMMENTS
	Yes	No	

I. GENERAL CRITERIA

A. Is the Proposed Project Site located within one of the following Areas of Concern*:

Vernal Pool Species	_____	_____	_____
Giant Garter Snake	_____	_____	_____
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	_____	_____	_____
California Red-legged Frog	_____	_____	_____
Coastal Marsh Species	_____	_____	_____
Callippe Silverspot Butterfly	_____	_____	_____
(i.e., Potrero Hills or the open space area formed by Interstate Highways 80, 680, 780)			

B. Is the Proposed Project Site located along a watercourse? _____

*See accompanying Areas of Concern Guidelines for descriptions and map.

If the answer to any of the above Section I criteria is "yes":

1. The site should be evaluated by a qualified biologist/botanist to determine the presence of special status species and/or habitat for such species.
2. The project will require evidence of compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act. The applicant should contact the USFWS regarding compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the Solano Project Biological Opinion. Details are provided in the Areas of Concern Guidelines.

If "no": Complete Section II of this checklist on the following pages.

The USFWS can be reached at: Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, Endangered Species Program

2800 Cottage Way, Rm. W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 414-6600

Initial Site Assessment Checklist for Special Status Species or Habitat

SITE CHARACTERISTICS	PRESENT?		COMMENTS
	Yes	No	
II. SPECIES-SPECIFIC CRITERIA			
<u>Vernal Pool Species</u>			
Vernal pool and/or seasonal wetlands, including alkaline wetlands and stock ponds	_____	_____	_____
Level topography with shallow depressions capable of containing standing water during the rainy season (Nov.-May)	_____	_____	_____
Has a wetland delineation has been completed?	_____	_____	_____
Grassland with low-lying areas with stunted vegetation growth	_____	_____	_____
Shallow stock ponds which normally dry on an annual basis	_____	_____	_____
Presence of the following soil types: Pescadero series, Antioch series, San Ysidro series, Solano series, and associated complex soils (excludes existing developed areas and areas cultivated with perennial crops)	_____	_____	_____
<u>Giant Garter Snake</u>			
Freshwater marshes, sloughs, ponds, low flow drainages, irrigation canals, backwater areas, rice fields	_____	_____	_____
Emergent aquatic vegetation (e.g., cattails, bulrushes)	_____	_____	_____
Grassy banks and vegetated uplands adjacent to or within 200ft of habitats listed above	_____	_____	_____

Initial Site Assessment Checklist for Special Status Species or Habitat

SITE CHARACTERISTICS	PRESENT?		COMMENTS
	Yes	No	
<u>Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle</u>			
Creeks, small drainages, man-made watercourses	_____	_____	_____
Elderberry Shrubs	_____	_____	_____
Riparian vegetation	_____	_____	_____
<u>California Red-legged Frog</u>			
Perennial and seasonal creeks and ponds, small drainages, seeps and springs, stock ponds and other artificial water sources	_____	_____	_____
Aquatic or riparian vegetation	_____	_____	_____
Oak woodlands nearby or other suitable migration corridors between wet areas	_____	_____	_____
<u>Coastal Marsh Species</u>			
Brackish or salt marsh, tidal sloughs	_____	_____	_____
Dense patches of pickleweed, saltgrass, or other perennial marsh vegetation	_____	_____	_____
Adjacent high marsh (non-submerged) areas for refuge	_____	_____	_____
Presence of any of above habitat conditions within 1,000 feet of proposed new development	_____	_____	_____

Summary:

If the answer to any of the above Section II criteria is "yes", the site should be evaluated by a qualified biologist or botanist to determine the presence of special status species and/or potential habitat of such species. Also, the applicant should contact the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office regarding compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the Solano Project Biological Opinion.

City Council of the City of Fairfield
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
(ER2019-043)

LEAD AGENCY: City of Fairfield

NAME OF PROJECT: Blessed Baptist Church

FILE NUMBER: ANX2019-002 | ER2019-043 | MD2019-010

PROJECT SPONSOR: Joseph Palafox

PROJECT LOCATION: Sunset Avenue (APN: 0037-160-040)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A 10,132 square-foot church and associated site improvements are proposed on a ±1.23-acres of off Sunset Avenue. The building will include a Worship Hall that will seat up to 180 people, several classrooms, and kitchen facilities. Site development will include ±46 parking spaces, landscaping, and stormwater quality treatment areas.

SURROUNDING LAND USES AND SETTING: The ±1.23-acre site is located off of Sunset Avenue at the “T” intersection of E Travis Boulevard in an urban built-out area of the City. The site is triangular in shape and is situated within in a primarily residential portion of the City of Fairfield, with a few commercial uses. A residential subdivision borders the north edge of the site and commercial uses are across the street to the west. South of the site are vacant parcels outside of the City limits, that are pre-zoned for residential uses. The Union Pacific Railroad runs along the south-east edge of the site, and Railroad Avenue is further south, on the far side of the tracks. The site is essentially level and is at an elevation of approximately 30 feet above mean sea level.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Based upon an initial study prepared for the project, it has been determined that the project may have the following significant environmental impacts, but with the mitigation measures, the potential impacts will be avoided or reduced to insignificant levels.

Impact AQ-1: Construction

Construction activities would generate exhaust emissions from vehicles/equipment and fugitive particulate matter emissions that would affect local air quality. Construction dust could be generated at levels that would create an annoyance to nearby properties. Because of the prevailing winds that affect the area, generation of dust during grading and construction activities is a potential significant impact of the project.

Mitigation AQ-1: Construction

To mitigate these potential impacts to less-than significant levels, the City will require the Enhanced Control Measures identified as acceptable by the BAAQMD Guidelines including the following:

1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
9. Sweep as needed (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.
10. Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways.
11. All construction equipment, diesel trucks, and generators shall be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NO_x and PM.

12. All contractors shall use equipment that meets CARB's most recent certification standard for off-road heavy duty diesel engines. Idling time of diesel powered construction equipment shall be limited to two minutes.
13. All diesel-powered off-road equipment larger than 50 horsepower and operating on the site for more than two days continuously shall, at a minimum, meet U.S. EPA particulate matter emissions standards for Tier 2 engines or equivalent.
14. All diesel-powered portable equipment (i.e., air compressors, concrete saws, forklifts, and generators) operating on the site for more than two days shall meet U.S. EPA particulate matter emissions standards for Tier 4 engines or equivalent.
15. Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph.
16. Limit the area subject to excavation, grading, and other construction activity at any one time.

Impact BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Grasslands and the one large tree on the site could be used by Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and burrowing owl or other birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Fish and Game Code of California during their nesting seasons.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Nesting Birds

Pre-construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.25 miles of the project site are recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. The determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (CDFG, 1994).

Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the site are recommended if construction commences between February 1 and August 31. If occupied burrows are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. The determination should be pursuant to criteria set forth by CDFW (CDFG, 2012).

If tree removal is scheduled during the nesting season of raptors, January 1 through July 31, a pre-construction survey for nesting raptors is recommended. If other vegetation removal or construction commences during the general avian nesting season, March 1 through July 31, a pre-construction survey for all species of nesting birds is recommended. If active nests are found, work in the vicinity of the nests should be delayed until a qualified biologist determines nesting is complete.

Impact CR-1: Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified archaeological resources at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Archaeological Resources

If prehistoric archaeological resources are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected and a qualified archaeologist contacted to evaluate the finds and make recommendations for mitigation to be followed by the applicant. It is recommended that adverse effects to such deposits be avoided. If such deposits cannot be avoided, it shall be determined whether they qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. If the deposits are not eligible, avoidance is not necessary. If they are eligible, they shall be avoided, or, if avoidance is not feasible, the adverse effects shall be mitigated.

Mitigation may include, but is not limited to, thorough recording on Department of Parks and Recreation form 523 records (DPR523) or data recovery excavation. If data recovery excavation is selected, the excavation must be guided by a data recovery plan prepared and adopted prior to beginning the data recovery work, and a report of findings shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) (CCR Title 14(3) 15126.(b)(3)(C)).

Impact CR-2: Archaeological Remains

Archaeological remains could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Archaeological Remains

If archaeological remains are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected and the County Coroner notified immediately. At the same time an Archeologist will be contacted to assess the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of identification. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the methods and results and provide recommendations for the treatment of the human remains and any associated cultural materials, as appropriate and in coordination with the recommendations of the MLD. The report shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the Northwest Information Center.

Impact GEO-1: Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified paleontological resources at the construction stage.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Paleontological Resources

If paleontological resources are discovered during grading activities, work within 25 feet of the discovery will be redirected until a paleontological monitor can evaluate the resources and make recommendations. If paleontological deposits are identified, it is recommended that such deposits be avoided by construction activities. If such deposits cannot be avoided, or if avoidance is not feasible, the adverse effects shall be mitigated. Mitigation can include data recovery and analysis, preparation of a report and the presentation of fossil material recovered to an accredited paleontological repository, such as the University of California, Museum of Paleontology (UCMP). Monitoring shall continue until, at the paleontologist's judgment, paleontological resources are no longer likely to be encountered. Upon project completion, a report shall be prepared documenting the methods and results of the monitoring. Copies of this report shall be submitted to the City of Fairfield and the repository to which any fossils were presented.

Impact TC-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal cultural resources could be discovered during grading and potentially significant impacts could result to as-yet-unidentified tribal cultural resources at the construction stage. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TC-1 and TC-2 would ensure that potential impacts related to previously undiscovered historic or archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure TC-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Due to the possibility of archeological resources on the project site, the City of Fairfield shall require a note on any plans that require ground disturbing excavation that there is a potential for exposing buried cultural resources, including prehistoric Native American burials.

Construction personnel associated with earth moving equipment, drilling, grading, and excavating, shall be provided with basic archaeological and cultural sensitivity training conducted by a qualified archaeologist and in consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Issues that shall be included in the basic training will be geared toward training the applicable construction crews in the identification of archaeological deposits and tribal cultural resources. Training will include written notification of the restrictions regarding disturbance and/or removal of any portion of archaeological deposits and the proper procedures to follow should a resource be identified. The project applicant shall inform the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation of the project construction schedule and allow for a Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation tribal monitor to be present at the project site during any ground disturbance activities in native soil, to ensure such activities do not negatively impact cultural resources. The tribal monitor will also be provided an opportunity to attend the

pre-construction briefing. The construction contractor, or its designee, shall be responsible for implementation of this measure.

Mitigation Measure TC-2: Tribal Cultural Resources

If archaeological remains or tribal cultural resources are uncovered, all construction activities within a 100-foot radius shall be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the tribal monitor, can evaluate whether the resource requires further study. The City shall require that the applicant include a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. Any previously undiscovered archaeological resources are found during construction shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation forms and evaluated for significance in terms of California Environmental Quality Act criteria by a qualified archaeologist. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include but are not limited to: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps). If the resource is determined to be significant under CEQA, the City and a qualified archaeologist shall determine whether preservation in place is feasible. Such preservation in place is the preferred mitigation. If such preservation is infeasible, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the resource. The archaeologist shall also conduct appropriate technical analyses, prepare a comprehensive written report and file it with the appropriate information center (California Historical Resources Information System [CHRIS]), and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered materials. For any tribal cultural resources found during the ground disturbance activities, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation shall be immediately notified, and the appropriate treatment method for the uncovered resources shall be determined by the City and archaeologist in consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and its Yocha Dehe Treatment Protocol.

The treatment of human remains and any associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activity within the project site shall comply with applicable State laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Solano County Coroner and the City of Fairfield of the discovery of any human remains.

In the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC shall identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American (PRC Section 5097.98). The MLD may then make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for the means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98. Development activity on the impacted site will halt until the landowner has

conferred with the MLD about their recommendations for treatment of the remains, and the coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to investigation under California Government Code Section 27491.

The project applicant, archaeological consultant, and MLD shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d)). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The California PRC allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project will follow PRC Section 5097.98(b) which states that ". . . the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance."

DETERMINATION: On January 5, 2021, the City Council of the City of Fairfield determined that the proposed project, as submitted, will not have a significant effect on the environment, including any adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively on wildlife resources.

The Initial Study was prepared by the Community Development Department, City of Fairfield. A copy of the Initial Study is attached. Additional information may be obtained at the Community Development Department, Fairfield City Hall, 1000 Webster Street, Second Floor, Fairfield, California 94533.

STEFAN T. CHATWIN, CITY MANAGER

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

NAME OF PROJECT: Blessed Baptist Church

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM AND COMPLIANCE RECORD

FILE NO.: ER 2019-043

INITIAL STUDY PREPARED BY: Meily Sheehan

DATE: _____

APPLICANT: Joseph Palafox

MITIGATION PLAN				COMPLIANCE RECORD		
MITIGATION MEASURE	DEPARTMENT	ACTION(S) REQUIRED	REQUIRED TIME OF COMPLIANCE	ACTION TAKEN	VERIFIED BY/DEPT.	DATE
AQ 1-14	Community Development, Public Works	Implement BAAQMD Control Measures	During Construction			
BIO1	Community Development	Pre-Construction surveys for nesting Swainson's hawks within .25 miles of the project site if construction commences between Mar. 1 – Sept. 15. Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 250 feet of the project site if construction commences between Feb. 1 – Aug. 31 Pre-construction nesting bird survey if vegetation removal and/or project construction occurs between Jan. 1 – Jul. 31	Prior to construction			
CR1	Community Development	If prehistoric archeological resources discovered, contact archeologist to evaluate	During Construction			
CR2	Community Development	If human remains discovered, contact coroner and archeologist to evaluate	During Construction			
GEO1	Community Development	If paleontological resources discovered, contact monitor to evaluate	During Construction			
TC1	Community Development	Construction personnel associated with earth moving equipment, drilling, grading, and excavating, shall be provided with basic archaeological and cultural sensitivity training conducted by a qualified archaeologist and in consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. A Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation tribal monitor to be present at the project site during any ground disturbance activities in native soil, to ensure such activities do not negatively impact cultural resources.	Prior to construction & During design and construction			
TC2	Community Development	If tribal cultural resources discovered, contact Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.	During construction			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

AB 3180 (Public Resources Code section 21081.6) requires public agencies to adopt a reporting or monitoring program whenever: a) a Negative Declaration which incorporates mitigation measures is adopted for a project; and b) after certifying an EIR, CEQA findings are adopted which concludes that otherwise significant impacts will be substantially lessened or avoided through the adoption of mitigation measures.

The following procedures shall be followed to ensure compliance with AB 3180. Please note that these procedures are intended to cover all project categories (private or public) and all stages of a project when monitoring or reporting may be required. A typical mitigation or monitoring program will consist of the checklist (Appendix "A"), the General Provisions, and appropriate portions of the section titled "Types of project and mitigation and their monitoring/reporting procedures." The monitoring or reporting program may be attached to the Mitigated Negative Declaration or EIR findings and made a part of that document.

The CEQA Guidelines require mitigation of "significant impacts", except where findings of overriding significance are made. Unless this threshold of "significant impact" is reached, it is advisable to address project issues as conditions of project approval outside the CEQA process.

Mitigation measures must be written in very clear language, and must specify what, who, when, where, and if possible the why.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Checklist: All mitigation measures for a Negative Declaration or EIR shall be incorporated into the attached checklist for the purpose of monitoring or reporting their implementation.
- B. Disagreement over the interpretation of a mitigation condition: Where staff and the applicant cannot agree on the exact meaning of a mitigation condition, the matter shall be referred to the Community Development Director. The applicant shall have the right to appeal the Director's interpretation to the Planning Commission.
- C. Reporting: All reports submitted by the developer and consultant shall be under the penalty of perjury.
- D. Records: All records pertaining to a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be kept in the project file at the offices of the Community Development Department.
- E. Fees: For private projects, the applicant shall bear the cost of monitoring and/or reporting. Fees charged for staff time shall be established by City Council Resolution.

Where necessary, the applicant will be required to deposit a lump sum with the Community Development Department. Monitoring costs will be debited against said deposit. For public projects where fees are not charged, the cost of monitoring shall be borne by the Department responsible for the project.

- F. Penalties: If an applicant fails to properly implement mitigation measures, the Community Development Director the appropriate City Department may issue a stop-work order or deny subsequent approvals necessary to complete and occupy the project. In some cases, the City may require performance bonds or letters of credit to ensure that mitigation conditions are properly implemented. The amount of such bonds or letters of credit shall be determined by the Community Development Director. Failure to implement mitigation measures or to furnish required mitigation reports may be cause for suspension or revocation of a permit or the basis for legal action by the City to enforce compliance with the mitigation measure or reporting requirement.

TYPES OF PROJECTS AND MITIGATION AND THEIR MONITORING/REPORTING PROCEDURES:

Private Projects

- A. Conditions affecting permanent construction. These conditions affect the permanent design and location of a structure. Examples include limiting building height, requiring a setback, or providing a landscape buffer.
- The department applying the condition signs off on the mitigation condition(s) before the building permit is issued, verifying that the plans conform with the condition(s).
 - The building inspector ensures that construction conforms with approved plans.
 - Affected department signs off on the mitigation condition(s) before final inspection/occupancy, verifying that the project conforms to the mitigation condition(s).
- B. Conditions during construction. These conditions affect the way construction is carried out. Examples will be hours of operation, erosion control plans, preservation of archaeological sites, and preservation and protection of marshes.
- Responsibility for monitoring and reporting shall be placed on the applicant. The City department which imposed the condition will investigate complaints and review reports that are submitted. City inspectors should be informed about mitigation conditions so they can report obvious violations.
 - Reporting by applicant shall be under penalty of perjury.

C. Operational Conditions. These require permanent monitoring/reporting on a regular basis. Examples will include: hours of operation, maximum occupancy, toxic handling and disposal, and limits on nuisances like noise and odors.

- The burden would be placed on the applicant to provide reports to the City as required. The content and frequency of the reports would be specified as part of the conditions. Specialized inspectors may be required.
- Failure to implement an operational mitigation measure or to furnish required mitigation reports may be cause for suspension or revocation of a permit or the basis for legal action by the City to enforce compliance with the mitigation measure or reporting requirement.
- Reporting shall be under penalty of perjury.
- The City may enter into agreement with another agency to monitor compliance (e.g. Fish and Game for creek conditions; County Health for toxins).
- Code enforcement officer, planning staff, appropriate City staff will investigate complaints, and also ensure that reports are submitted as required to the Community Development Department.