

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number: NIPA PCL 50; Foothills 30 Major Grading Plan; PL18-0414
Project Location: 7465 Foothills Blvd., Roseville, Placer County, CA
APN: 017-232-022-000
Project Applicant: Tiffany Wilson, RSC Engineering, Inc.; (916) 788-2884; 2250 Douglas Blvd., Suite 150, Roseville, CA 95661
Property Owner: Thad Johnson, Pappas Investments; (916) 447-7100; 555 University Avenue Suite 200, Roseville, CA 95825
Lead Agency Contact Person: Sean Morales, Assistant Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5279
Date: March 29, 2018

Project Description:

The applicant requests a Major Grading Plan approval to allow rough grading in two phases at the northeast corner of Foothills Blvd. and Pleasant Grove Blvd. Phase one involves removing berms along the frontages of the two roads and phase two involves using the cut from phase one as fill to create a level pad area in the southwest corner of the site for future development. A tree permit is also requested to remove three native oak trees on the site.

DECLARATION

The Planning Manager has determined that the above project will not have significant effects on the environment and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

- A. *The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.*
- B. *The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
- C. *The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
- D. *The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
- E. *No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.*
- F. *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.*
- G. *This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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Project Applicant:	Tiffany Wilson, RSC Engineering, Inc.
Property Owner:	Thad Johnson, Pappas Investments For: Foothills 30 LLC
Lead Agency Contact:	Sean Morales, Assistant Planner, (916) 774-5282

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on site-specific studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

This document has been prepared to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects.

The initial study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. If the lead agency finds substantial evidence that any aspect of the project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the lead agency is required to prepare an EIR. If the agency finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant effect on the environment, a negative declaration shall be prepared. If in the course of analysis, the agency recognizes that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that by incorporating specific mitigation measures to which the applicant agrees, the impact will be reduced to a less than significant effect, a mitigated negative declaration shall be prepared.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at 7465 Foothills Boulevard, on the northeast corner of the intersection of Foothills Boulevard and Pleasant Grove Boulevard (Figure 1). The subject property is within the North Industrial Plan Area. The site is zoned M1 (Light industrial) and is currently developed with a parking lot that was constructed for the electronics manufacturing firm NEC (now TSI) but is no longer in use. The site is surrounded by the TSI Semiconductors complex to the north, commercial and residential uses to the west, a retail center to the south, and a Union Pacific railway with industrial uses beyond to the east. See Table 1 for the land use designations and uses of the subject and surrounding properties.

Figure 1. Project Location



Table 1: Site and Vicinity Land Use Designations

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	M1	LI	Vacant parking lot
North	M1	LI	TSI Semiconductors Manufacturing
South	CC/SA-NW, BP/SA-NW	CC/BP, BP	Shopping Center, Business Park
East	M1	LI	Railway lines with light industrial uses beyond
West	R3,CC/SA-NW	CC, MDR-8	Vacant

Background

The project is located within the North Industrial Plan Area (NIPA). The NIPA, while not subject to a specific plan, is a recognized planning subarea of the City. The area consists of 2,046 gross acres west of Washington Boulevard and north of the Northwest Roseville Specific Plan. Devoted primarily to industrial uses, the area is intended to provide a major employment/ industrial center for the South Placer region. The project site was initially developed with the NEC Electronics, Inc. (NEC) campus. In 1981, Electronic Arrays, a division of NEC Electronics Inc., requested an environmental assessment of a plan concept involving the construction and operation of a plant to fabricate, assemble, and test microelectronic devices. The project was proposed as 10 buildings on 73 acres of undeveloped land. Buildout was to occur in three phases over a 10-15 year period. An EIR was prepared and certified for the project on December 10, 1981.

Environmental Setting

The project site is developed with the former employee parking area of the NEC campus. The vast majority of the site was levelled and artificially contoured for the construction of the NEC facility to the north and the construction of parking lots, an athletic field, and open grassland on the project site. The western and southern boundaries along Foothills and Pleasant Grove Boulevards were contoured to create berms that limit visibility into the site. There is a drainage course associated with a slope seasonal marsh wetland in the western portion of the site. The remainder of the site is relatively level, except the rear portion of the property which slopes down to the rail lines to the east of the property. The vegetation on the site include California annual grassland, depressional seasonal wetlands, and seasonal marshland. There are a range of ornamental plantings on the site and numerous protected oak trees.

Proposed Project

The project consists of a request to allow rough grading in two phases on the property. The first phase is to remove three (3) existing berms to create better site visibility into the property. Two (2) stockpiles will be placed onsite within unpaved areas internal to the site next to the existing parking lot. The stockpiles will range in height from 2' to 4' with a maximum 4:1 slope. The approximate amount of earthwork being moved is 14,000 +/- cubic yards of material. The second phase of the grading permit will use the stockpile to fill the existing seasonal marsh and wetlands onsite. A new storm drain ranging in size from 18" to 36" will be constructed to take the drainage from the existing storm drain outfall at the northern end of the marsh area and connect to an existing storm drain at Pleasant Grove Blvd. Filling the drainage course will provide developable land at the corner. A Tree Permit is also requested to remove three protected oak trees. The requested City of Roseville entitlements include a Major Grading Plan and a Tree Permit.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f) allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan
- City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (RMC Title 19)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 16-75)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152)
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Highway 65 Joint Powers Authority Improvement Fee (Resolution 2008-02)
- South Placer Regional Transportation Authority Transportation and Air Quality Mitigation Fee (Resolution 09-05)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
 - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines (Resolution 92-226)

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183, any project which is consistent with the development densities established by zoning, a Community Plan, or a General Plan for which an EIR was certified shall not require additional environmental review, except as may be necessary to examine whether there are project-specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or its site. The Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR updated the City's General Plan to 2035, and updated Citywide analyses of traffic, water supply, water treatment, wastewater treatment, and waste disposal. The proposed project is consistent with the adopted land use designations examined within the environmental documents listed above, and thus this Initial Study focuses on effects particular to the specific project site, impacts which were not analyzed within the EIR, and impacts which may require revisiting due to substantial new information. When applicable, the topical sections within the Initial Study summarize the findings within the environmental documents listed above. The analysis, supporting technical materials, and findings of the environmental document are incorporated by reference, and are available for review at the Civic Center, 311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA.

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

There are four (4) possible answers to the Environmental Impacts Checklist on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained below:

- 1) A “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more “Potentially significant Impact” entries are made, an EIR is required.
- 2) A “Less Than Significant With Mitigation” answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to “Less than Significant.” For example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.
- 3) A “Less Than significant Impact” answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less-than-significant level. For instance, the application of the City’s Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level.
- 4) A “No Impact” answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a “No Impact” answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A “No Impact” answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off- and on-site, indirect, direct, construction, and operation impacts, except as provided for under State CEQA Guidelines.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site is a previously disturbed property that is developed with a vacant parking lot, a drainage course, and surrounding native and non-native vegetation. The site is adjacent to the TSI Semiconductors manufacturing facility to the north. The primary viewer groups of the site are drivers on Pleasant Grove Blvd. and Foothills Blvd. The proposed project involves grading existing berms on the western and southern edges of the property in the first phase and filling the existing drainage course in the second phase. The two phases will result in 945 cubic yards of earth being removed from the site. Elimination of the berms will alter the view into the project site from

some angles. Existing landscaping will also be removed with the proposed grading activities. The new view into the site will be largely the same as no new construction is proposed.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 area, 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 a 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	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of an environmental impact cannot always be determined through the use of a specific, quantifiable threshold. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) affirms this by the statement “an ironclad definition of significant effect is not always possible because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” This is particularly true of aesthetic impacts. As an example, a proposed parking lot in a dense urban center would have markedly different visual effects than a parking lot in an open space area. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–d of the checklist below. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Zoning Ordinance (e.g. building height, setbacks, etc), Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Ch. 18), Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347), and applicable Specific Plan Policies and/or Specific Plan Design Guidelines will prevent significant impacts in urban settings as it relates to items a, b, and c, below.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-b) There are no designated or eligible scenic vistas or scenic highways within or adjacent to the City of Roseville.

c) The project site is in an urban setting, and as a result lacks any prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development. The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design, site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. When buildings and associated site improvements are proposed for the site they will be reviewed for consistency with these guidelines. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) There is no lighting proposed with the current grading project. There are existing lights in the existing vacant parking lot, but they are not currently functioning.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

The State Department of Conservation oversees the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, which was established to document the location, quality, and quantity of agricultural lands, and the conversion of those lands over time. The primary land use classifications on the maps generated through this program are: Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland. According to the current California Department of Conservation Placer County Important Farmland Map (2012), the majority of the City of Roseville is designated as Urban and Built Up Land and most of the open space areas of the City are designated as Grazing Land. There are a few areas designated as Farmland of Local Importance and two small areas designated as Unique Farmland located on the western side of the City along Baseline Road. The current Williamson Act Contract map (2013/2014) produced by the Department of Conservation shows that there are no Williamson Act contracts within the City, and only one (on PFE Road) that is adjacent to the City. None of the land within the City is considered forest land by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland are called out as protected farmland categories within CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Neither the City nor the State has adopted quantified significance thresholds related to impacts to protected farmland categories or to agricultural and forestry resources. For the purpose of this study, the significance thresholds are as stated in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, as shown in a–e of the checklist above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–e) The project site is not used for agricultural purposes, does not include agricultural zoning, is not within or adjacent to one of the areas of the City designated as a protected farmland category on the Placer County Important Farmland map, is not within or adjacent to land within a Williamson Act Contract, and is not considered forest land. Given the foregoing, the proposed project will have no impact on agricultural resources.

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, "non-attainment" for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM₁₀ standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In responding to checklist items a–c, project-related air emissions would have a significant effect if they would result in concentrations that either violate an ambient air quality standard or contribute to an existing air quality violation. To assist in making this determination, the PCAPCD adopted thresholds of significance, which were developed by considering both the health-based ambient air quality standards and the attainment strategies outlined in the State Implementation Plan. The PCAPCD-recommended significance threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) is 82 pounds daily during construction and 55 pounds daily during operation, and for particulate matter (PM) is 82 pounds per day during both construction and operation. For all other constituents, significance is determined based on the concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are also of public health concern, but no thresholds or standards are provided because they are considered to have no safe level of exposure. Analysis of TAC is based on the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective* (April 2005, California Air Resources Board), which lists TAC sources and recommended buffer distances from sensitive uses. For checklist item c, the PCAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook (Handbook)* recommends that the same thresholds used for the project analysis be used for the cumulative impact analysis.

With regard to checklist item d, there are no quantified significance thresholds for exposure to objectionable odors or other emissions. Significance is determined after taking into account multiple factors, including screening distances from odor sources (as found in the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook), the direction and frequency of prevailing winds, the time of day when emissions are detectable/present, and the nature and intensity of the emission source.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not

analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide “hot spots”) before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. “Hot spots” are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The Amoruso Ranch EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that 198 out of 226 signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG, NO_x, or PM. A project-level analysis has been prepared to determine whether the project will, on a singular level, exceed the established thresholds.

Construction activities will result in emissions of criteria pollutants for which the area is in non-attainment. The proposed project is for grading only on the site, therefore there will be no operational impacts. Consistent with PCAPCD’s published guidance, the project’s construction and operational emissions (NOX, ROG, and PM) were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) (Attachment 1: Air Quality Impact and Greenhouse Gas Analysis, Foothills 30 Major Grading Plan, February 2019). The CalEEMod was run using the model defaults as well as project specific information such as land use and density. The PCAPCD rules 202, 218, 228, and Regulation 3 were accounted for in the modeling. The results are detailed in Table 2 below. The modeled emissions for the project do not exceed PCAPCD’s construction and operational thresholds of significance.

Table 2: CalEEMod Results

Maximum Unmitigated Construction-Related Emissions			
Pollutant	Project Emissions (lbs/day)	PCAPCD Significance Threshold (lbs/day)	Exceeds Threshold?
ROG	4.4	55	No
NO _x	45.6	55	No
PM ₁₀	20.6	82	No
Source: CalEEMod, February 2019			

The proposed project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction or operation. As such, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (which is the SIP) or contribute substantially to the PCAPCD’s nonattainment status for ozone. In addition, because the proposed project would not produce substantial emissions of criteria air pollutants, CO, or TACs, adjacent residents would not be exposed to significant levels of pollutant concentrations during construction or operation. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts, and consistent with the analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant.

With regard to TAC, there are hundreds of constituents which are considered toxic, but they are typically generated by stationary sources like gas stations, facilities using solvents, and heavy industrial operations. The proposed project is not a TAC-generating use, nor is it within the specified buffer area of a TAC-generating use, as established in the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook – A Community Health Perspective*. Impacts due to substantial pollutant concentrations are less than significant.

d) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in

compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

Biological communities on the site include annual grassland, disturbed/developed areas, landscaped areas, and slope seasonal marsh wetland. Within portions of the grasslands are scattered native oak trees.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		X		

Environmental Issue	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	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

There is no ironclad definition of significance as it relates to biological resources. Thus, the significance of impacts to biological resources is defined by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, and relies on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to biological resources (as cited and described in the Discussion of Checklist Answers section). Thresholds for assessing the significance of environmental impacts are based on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f, above. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if:

The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; [or] substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species . . .

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A “special status” species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be “fully protected” by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted “special animal” status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered

in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Checklist item b addresses all “sensitive natural communities” that may be affected by local, state, or federal regulations/policies while checklist item c focuses specifically on one type of such a community: federally-protected wetlands. Focusing first on wetlands, there are two questions to be posed in examining wet habitats: the first is whether the wetted area meets the technical definition of a wetland, making it subject to checklist item b, and the second is whether the wetland is subject to federal jurisdiction, making it subject to checklist item c. The 1987 Army Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual is used to determine whether an area meets the technical criteria for a wetland. A delineation verification by the Army Corps verifies the size and condition of the wetlands and other waters in question, and determines the extent of government jurisdiction as it relates to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act and Section 401 of the State Clean Water Act.

The Clean Water Act protects all “navigable waters”, which are defined as traditional navigable waters that are or were used for commerce, or may be used for interstate commerce; tributaries of covered waters; and wetlands adjacent to covered waters, including tributaries. Non-navigable waters are called isolated wetlands, and are not subject to either the Federal or State Clean Water Act. Thus, isolated wetlands are not subject to federal wetland protection regulations. However, in addition to the Clean Water Act, the State also has jurisdiction over impacts to surface waters through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which does not require that waters be “navigable”. For this reason, isolated wetlands are regulated by the State of California pursuant to Porter-Cologne. The City of Roseville General Plan also provides protection for wetlands, including isolated wetlands, pursuant to the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element. Federal, State and City regulations/policies all seek to achieve no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function.

Aside from wetlands, checklist item b also addresses other “sensitive natural communities,” which includes any habitats protected by local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The City of Roseville General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element includes policies for the protection of riparian areas (streamside habitat) and floodplain areas; these are Vegetation and Wildlife section Policies 2 and 3. Policy 4 also directs preservation of additional area around stream corridors and floodplain if there is sensitive woodland, grassland, or other habitat which could be made part of a contiguous open space area. Other than wetlands, which were already discussed, US Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife habitat protections generally result from species protections, and are thus addressed via checklist item a.

For checklist item d, there are no regulations specific to the protection of migratory corridors. This item is addressed by an analysis of the habitats present in the vicinity and analyzing the probable effects on access to those habitats which will result from a project.

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

Regarding checklist item f, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans within the City of Roseville.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-b) The project site is located within Section 28, Township 11 north, Range 6 East, of the USGS 7.5-minute series Roseville quadrangle. The project applicant has prepared a Biological Survey, which is included as Attachment 1 to this initial study. The survey identifies the potential biological resources that could occur on the

site and the appropriate mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to the resources. Prior to the site survey, existing information, including the previously prepared wetland delineation, soil maps were reviewed and the results of the database records search and five-mile radius California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNNDDB) query were summarized in a table (Attachment 1). The results identified the special status plant wildlife species with known occurrences in the region. Many of the identified special status species are associated with habitat types that are not present on the site. Only those species known to be present and those that are associated with habitat on and adjacent to the site are discussed further.

The special status species surveys that were conducted identified potential habitat was present onsite for four special-status plant species, six special-status bird species, and three special-status bat species. There was a low potential of occurrence for all species except for the three bird species; Northern harrier, Sharp-shinned hawk, and Cooper's hawk. Therefore, consistent with the mitigation measure listed below, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted to confirm the presence or absence of special status wildlife. With the mitigation measure the impact is considered less than significant.

The project will result in the removal of three onsite oak trees which provide habitat, and construction activities have potential to disrupt offsite nesting species. A pre-construction special status plants species survey, **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** is required in order to ensure that special status plant species are not harmed during construction and **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** is required to ensure that special status animal species are not harmed. Ground disturbing activities shall not occur during the active nesting season, if it is necessary to conduct such activities during the nesting season, pre-construction surveys and mitigation as described in **Mitigation Measure BIO-2**, would be required. Compliance with **Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2** will ensure that potential impacts to special status species are less than significant. If species are identified on the site the applicant is directed to cease all construction activities, contact the City, and to apply the appropriate measures. With implementation of these measures impacts to special status species are less than significant.

c) The project involves minor grading activities that will fill wetlands on the site. **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** is required to ensure that the applicant obtains the appropriate wetland permits. Grading activities will impact wetland features.

The City's General Plan Implementation Measures for wetland resources (pg.V-22) require avoidance as a first priority, with compensation or mitigation implemented when avoidance is not feasible. The measures also identify no net loss of wetland acreage, values, or function. The project will provide wetland mitigation as required by the US Army Corps of Engineers. With the proposed mitigation the project will not conflict with local policies regarding protection of biological resources.

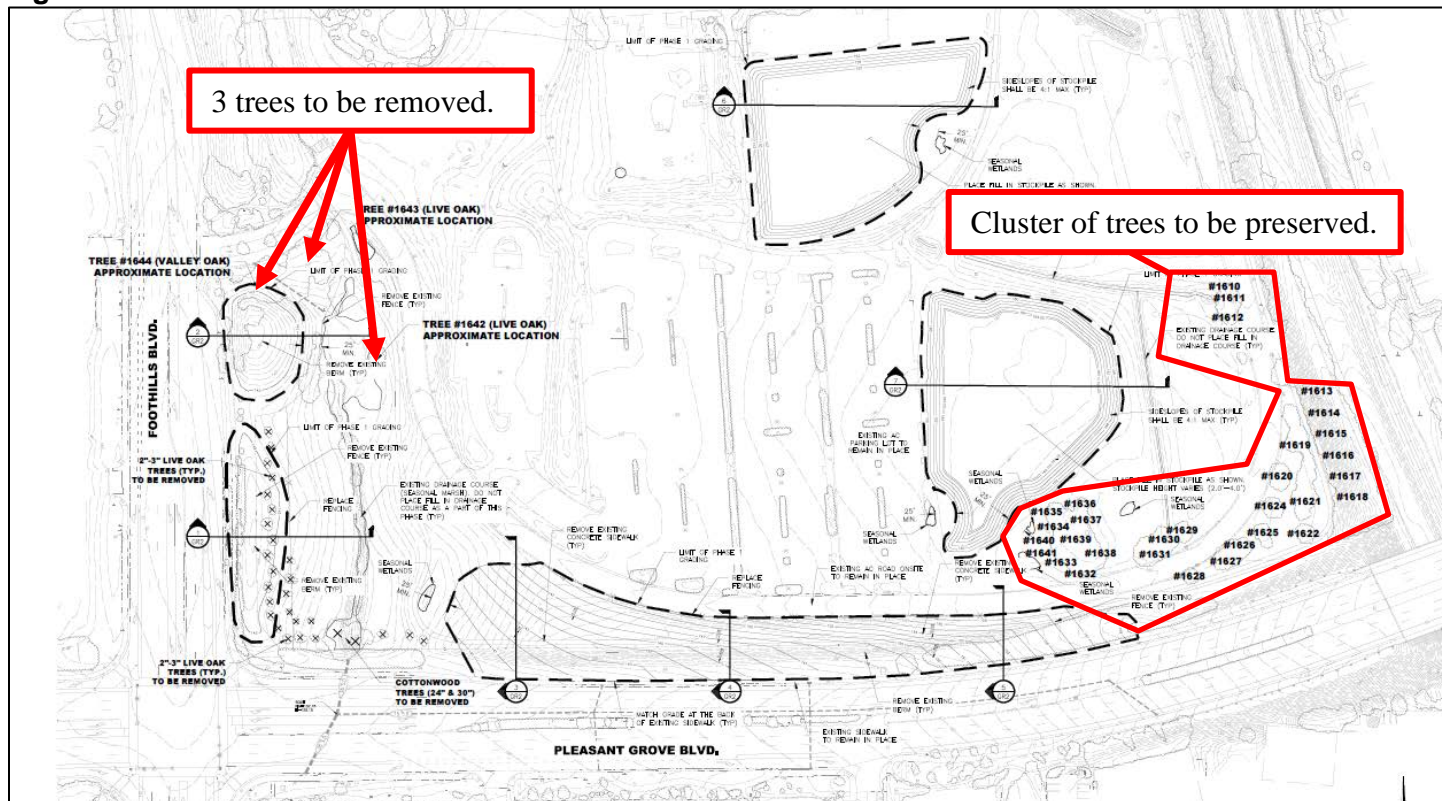
Implementation of the **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would ensure that permits are obtained from federal agencies and adherence to the permit would further ensure that the project will result in "no net loss" of wetlands/waters, and that discharge into the waters is regulated. Therefore, with mitigation measures, impacts to wetlands/waters and potential loss of associated habitat are considered less than significant with mitigation.

d) The City includes an interconnected network of open space corridors and preserves located throughout the City, to ensure that the movement of wildlife is not substantially impeded as the City develops. The development of the project site will not negatively impact these existing and planned open space corridors, nor is the project site located in an area that has been designated by the City, United States Fish and Wildlife, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife as vital or important for the movement of wildlife or the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

e) An arborist report was prepared for the site by Sierra Nevada Arborists, February, 2018 (Attachment 2). The report identified all protected trees located within or overhanging the project site. In total 35 protected oak trees were identified with a total of 363 aggregate diameter inches. Of the 35 trees identified, three will be

removed to facilitate development and the rest are located in the south east corner of the site and will not be impacted by the proposed grading. The locations of the affected trees are shown on Figure 2.

Figure 2. Protected Tree Locations



In order to evaluate the project's impacts on these trees, the arborist reviewed the site grading plans and measured the diameter at breast height of the protected trees proposed for removal. The size of each tree proposed for removal is detailed in Table 4. The total inches of diameter at breast height represents the direct impact to the trees given their removal and compliance with the City's Tree Ordinance as conditioned through a tree permit.

Table 3. Trees to be removed.

Tree Number	Common Name	DBH*
1642	Interior Live Oak	19
1643	Interior Live Oak	10
1644	Valley Oak	7

As required by the Tree Preservation Ordinance, the applicant is requesting a Tree Permit to allow removal of three protected oak trees. If approved, the Tree Permit would contain measures to compensate for oak tree encroachment and removal. Any deviation from the approved permit would require a Tree Permit Modification, which would require approval by the City's Planning Commission. Consistency with the requirements of the Tree Permit will ensure that impacts are less than significant.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

BIO-1: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Plant Species: Prior to the initiation of construction a qualified botanist should conduct one botanical survey in May within the annual grassland and slope seasonal marsh habitats which will overlap with the typical identification period of all five potentially occurring special-status plant species. The disturbed/developed and landscaped areas do not provide habitat for potentially occurring special-status plant species and therefore would not be covered by the plant survey recommendation. It should be noted that weather conditions during any given survey year may require surveys to be conducted earlier or later in the typical blooming period in order to conduct the survey during the appropriate weather conditions for the survey year. This timing may result in the need to conduct more than one round of plant surveys to adequately survey for all potentially occurring special-status plant species. The results of these surveys should be documented in a letter report to the City of Roseville. If no special-status plants are observed during the recommended botanical surveys, no additional measures are recommended.

If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, the plants and/or the seedbank should be transplanted to suitable habitat near the project site since the entire site is slated for development. A qualified biologist should prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for special-status plants in the vicinity of the work area.

If any State-listed plants occur within the project footprint, an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) would be required from the CDFW as the proposed project does not allow for avoidance of plants should they occur within the Study Area.

BIO-2: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Animal Species Prior to project construction, special status species surveys shall be conducted to establish the presence/absence of these species, including burrowing owls, nesting birds, and bats on the site. These studies shall be conducted via the appropriate federal and state protocols.

If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the project site, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, the City should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in

Several species of raptors and other migratory birds may forage and nest in the Study Area, including the special-status species white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and Swainson's hawk. If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish appropriate buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or until the nest is determined to be inactive. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors or up to 500 feet or more for Swainson's hawk nests. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged or the nest is no longer active. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests within or adjacent to the work area.

If construction activities begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a nesting bird survey and training are not required, and no further studies are necessary.

If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At a minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that the bat is no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for

bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species.

BIO-3: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Animal Species Prior to grading permit the project shall obtain an Army Corps of Engineers wetland fill or discharge "Section 404" permit. The project will be required to purchase credits in an approved wetland mitigation fund or other mitigation required by the 404 permit to ensure no net loss of wetlands.

V. Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. The gold rush which began in 1848 marked another settlement period, and evidence of Roseville's ranching and mining past are still found today. Historic features include rock walls, ditches, low terraces, and other remnants of settlement and activity. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource pursuant to in Section 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts to cultural resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant resources (Policies 1 and 2). There are also various federal and State regulations regarding the treatment and protection of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act and the Antiquities Act (which regulate items of significance in history), Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code (which regulates the treatment of human remains) and Section 21073 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (regarding Tribal Cultural Resources). The CEQA Guidelines

also contains specific sections, other than the checklist items, related to the treatment of effects on historic resources.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) A Cultural Resources Assessment was prepared for the project by Foothill Associates, Inc. (November, 2018). The report documented the findings of a field survey, record search, and sacred lands search that was done for the site. The report states that no cultural resources are known to exist on the project site; however, a standard mitigation measure, **CUL-1**, was applied to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts; therefore project-specific impacts are less than significant.

CUL-1: Implement Measures to Protect Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, any amount of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains, be encountered during any subsurface development activities, work shall be suspended within 100-feet of the find. The City of Roseville Planning and Public Works Staff shall be immediately notified. At that time, as deemed necessary by the City, the developer shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant. All work by the archeologist shall be completed in consultation with and subject to the approval of City Planning. The archeologist shall also coordinate with and consult potentially-affected tribal representatives. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance or preservation in place. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff, in consultation with the archaeologists, to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 or the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 inefficiency?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Established in 2002, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) currently requires that 33 percent of electricity retail sales be served by renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50 percent by 2030. The City published a Renewables Portfolio Standard Procurement Plan in June 2018, and continues to comply with the RPS reporting, requirements, and standards. There are no numeric significance thresholds to define "wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary" energy consumption, and therefore significance is based on CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b, above, and by the use of expert judgment supported by facts, relying on the policies, codes, and regulations adopted by the City and by regulatory agencies which relate to energy. The analysis considers compliance with regulations and standards, project design as it relates to energy use (including transportation energy), whether the project will result in a substantial unplanned demand on the City's energy resources, and whether the project will impede the ability of the City to meet the RPS standards.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) The project would consume energy during project construction. The project would not consume energy during operation as this is a grading-only project.

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. However, the energy consumed during construction would be temporary, and would not represent a significant demand on available resources. There are no unusual project characteristics that would necessitate the use of construction equipment or methods that would be less energy-efficient or which would be wasteful.

The project is consistent with the existing land use designation of Light Industrial. The General Plan EIR included an assessment of energy impacts for the entire City. The analysis included consideration of transportation energy, and evaluated walkability, alternative transportation modes, and the degree to which the mix and location of uses would reduce vehicle miles traveled in the plan area. The EIR also included a citywide assessment of energy demand based on the existing and proposed land uses within the City. Impacts related to energy consumption were found to be less than significant. The project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and therefore is consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned, inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

As described in the Safety Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, there are three inactive faults (Volcano Hill, Linda Creek, and an unnamed fault) in the vicinity, but there are no known active seismic faults within Placer County. The last seismic event recorded in the South Placer area occurred in 1908, and is estimated to have been at least a 4.0 on the Richter Scale. Due to the geographic location and soil characteristics within the City, the General Plan indicates that soil liquefaction, landslides, and subsidence are not a significant risk in the area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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) Ruptures 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 in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to geology and soils is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–f listed above. Regulations applicable to this topic include the Alquist-Priolo Act, which addresses earthquake safety in building permits, and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, which requires the state to gather and publish data on the location and risk of seismic faults. The Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources section of the City of Roseville General Plan also directs the proper evaluation of and, when feasible, protection of significant archeological resources, which for this evaluation will include paleontological resources (Policies 1 and 2). Section 50987.5 of the California Public Code Section is only applicable to public land; this section prohibits the excavation, removal, destruction, or defacement/injury to any vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints or other paleontological feature.

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic shaking, ground failure or landslides.

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)¹ and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has

¹ United States Geological Survey, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault>, Accessed January 2016

prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

iv) Landslides typically occur where soils on steep slopes become saturated or where natural or manmade conditions have taken away supporting structures and vegetation. The existing and proposed slopes of the project site are not steep enough to present a hazard during development or upon completion of the project. In addition, measures would be incorporated during construction to shore minor slopes and prevent potential earth movement. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides are less than significant.

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>), indicates that the soils on the site are cometa-fiddyment complex, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the General Plan EIR; however, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency², global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce

² <http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html>, Accessed January 2016

greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that “the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .”. The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California’s GHG emissions. CARB’s updated August 2011 Scoping Plan calculated a reduction needed of 21.7% from future “Business As Usual” (BAU) conditions in the year 2020. The current Scoping Plan (adopted May 2014) indicates that statewide emissions of GHG in 1990 amounted to 431 million metric tons, and that the 2020 “Business As Usual” (BAU) scenario is estimated as 509³ million metric tons, which would require a reduction of 15.3% from 2020 BAU. In addition to this, Senate Bill 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Air Resources Board is currently updating the Scoping Plan to reflect this target.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to AB 32 reduction goals, and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold. Any project emitting less than 1,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MT CO₂e/yr) during construction or operation results in less than significant impacts. The PCAPCD considers any project with emissions greater than the bright-line cap of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr to have significant impacts. For projects exceeding the de minimum threshold but below the bright-line threshold, comparison to the appropriate efficiency threshold is recommended. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 1 below.

³ Includes Pavely and Renewables Portfolio Standard reduction

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

Bright-line Threshold 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr			
Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/capita¹)		Non-Residential Efficiency (MT CO₂e/ksf²)	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Threshold 1,100 MT CO₂e/yr			
1. Per Capita = per person			
2. Per ksf = per 1,000 square feet of building			

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) Buildout of the project would contribute to increases of GHG emissions in that area associated with global climate change during construction and operation. As detailed in Attachment 1, CalEEMod (version 2016.3.2) was used to model the project's construction related GHG emissions (CO₂e). Because no building is proposed at this time, there are no operational emissions associated with the project. Construction related GHG emissions occur at one point in time and are, therefore, not typically expected to significantly contribute to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, and emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increases in developed area and other factors. However, the proposed project's construction related GHG has been estimated and compared to the PCAPCD thresholds. The project's maximum construction related emissions is 20.0866 MT CO₂e in the most active construction year. The project's construction related emissions are below the de minimis threshold of 1,100 MT CO₂e.

The proposed project does not include any operational characteristics as it is a grading-only project. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and policies and regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to AB32. This impact is considered less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no listed hazardous sites within the project vicinity and the proposed use does not involve the use of hazardous materials. Asbestos and lead, which can be present in older buildings, are not onsite as the site currently contains a parking lot.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though 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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hazardous materials is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–g listed above. A material is defined as hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state or local regulatory agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The determination of significance based on the above criteria depends on the probable frequency and severity of consequences to people who might be exposed to the health hazard, and the degree to which Project design or existing regulations would reduce the frequency of or severity of exposure. As an example, products commonly used for household cleaning are classified as hazardous when transported in large quantities, but one would not conclude that the presence of small quantities of household cleaners at a home would pose a risk to a school located within ¼-mile.

Many federal and State agencies regulate hazards and hazardous substances, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), and the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA). The state has been granted primacy (primary responsibility for oversight) by the US EPA to administer and enforce hazardous waste management programs. State regulations also have detailed planning and management requirements to ensure that hazardous materials are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce human health risks. California regulations pertaining to hazardous waste management are published in the California Code of Regulations (see 8 CCR, 22 CCR, and 23 CCR).

The project is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or private use airport. Therefore, no further discussion is provided for item e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Standard construction activities would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuels, oils, lubricants, glues, paints and paint thinners, soaps, bleach, and solvents. These are common household and commercial materials routinely used by both businesses and average members of the public. The materials only pose a hazard if they are improperly used, stored, or transported either through upset conditions (e.g. a vehicle accident) or mishandling. In addition to construction use, the operational project would result in the use of common hazardous materials as well, including bleach, solvents, and herbicides. Regulations pertaining to the transport of materials are codified in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171–180, and transport regulations are enforced and monitored by the California Department of Transportation and by the California Highway Patrol. Specifications for storage on a construction site are contained in various regulations and codes, including the California Code of Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and the California Health and Safety Code. These same codes require that all hazardous materials be used and stored in the manner specified on the material packaging. Existing regulations and programs are sufficient to ensure that potential impacts as a result of the use or storage of hazardous materials are reduced to less than significant levels.

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. While development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5⁴; therefore, no impact will occur.

e) This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the project will cause a less

⁴ <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/SectionA.htm>

than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.
- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

g) The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility. The project site is in an urban area, and therefore would not expose people to any risk from wildland fire. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

As described in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the City is located within the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin and the Dry Creek Basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. Most major stream areas in the City are located within designated open space.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 off-site;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and

prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,c (i),d, e) The project will involve the disturbance of on-site soils and the construction of impervious surfaces, such as asphalt paving. Disturbing the soil can allow sediment to be mobilized by rain or wind, and cause displacement into waterways. To address this and other issues, the developer is required to receive approval of a grading permit and/or improvement plants prior to the start of construction. The permit or plans are required to incorporate mitigation measures for dust and erosion control. In addition, the City has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board which requires the City to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. The City does this, in part, by means of the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, which require preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. All permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the City's Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Standards for New Development, the City's 2016 Design/Construction Standards, Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the Water Supply Assessment of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, which included a Citywide water analysis. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide Water Supply Assessment. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

c (ii and iii)) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project includes adequate and appropriate facilities to ensure no net increase in the amount or rate of stormwater runoff from the site, and which will adequately convey stormwater flows.

c (iv) and e) The project has been reviewed by City Engineering staff for conformance with City ordinances and standards. The project is not located within either the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain or the City's Regulatory Floodplain (defined as the floodplain which will result from full buildout of the City). Therefore, the project will not impede or redirect flood flows, nor will it be inundated. The proposed project is located within an area of flat topography and is not near a waterbody or other feature which could cause a seiche or tsunami. There would be no impact with regard to these criterion.

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site has a General Plan Designation of LI (Light Industrial) and is zoned M1 (Light Industrial). The site is surrounded by the TSI Semiconductors complex to the north, retail and residential uses to the west, a retail center to the south, and railroad tracks with industrial uses beyond to the east.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to land use is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above. Consistency with applicable City General Plan policies, Improvement Standards, and design standards is already required and part of the City's processing of permits and plans, so these requirements do not appear as mitigation measures.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project area has been master planned for development, including adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths to provide connections within the community. The project will not physically divide an established community.

b) The project proposes grading activities only. This grading does not conflict with the General Plan designation or Zoning Ordinance designation.

XII. Mineral Resources

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 requires the State Geologist to classify land into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ's) based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) was historically responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing—or potentially containing—significant mineral resources, though that responsibility now lies with the California Geological Survey (CGS). CDMG published Open File Report 95-10, which provides the mineral classification map for Placer County. A detailed evaluation of mineral resources has not been conducted within the City limits, but MRZ's have been identified. There are four broad MRZ categories (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4), and only MRZ-2 represents an area of known significant mineral resources. The City of Roseville General Plan EIR included Exhibit 4.1-3, depicting the location of MRZ's in the City limits. There is only one small MRZ-2 designation area, located at the far eastern edge of the City.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mineral resources is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) The project site is not in the area of the City known to include any mineral resources that would be of local, regional, or statewide importance; therefore, the project has no impacts on mineral resources.

XIII. Noise

In the General Plan, the project site is identified as being within the future 2035 60 dB Ldn contour line of Foothills Blvd. and Pleasant Grove Blvd. The project site is also located within the 60 dB Ldn noise contour of the Union Pacific railroad line.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	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 ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

Standards for transportation noise and non-transportation noise affecting existing or proposed land uses are established within the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element Table IX-1 and IX-3, and these standards are used as the thresholds to determine the significance of impacts related to items a and c. The significance of other noise impacts is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items b and c listed above. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City Noise Regulation (RMC Ch. 9.24) will prevent significant non-transportation noise as it relates to items a and b. The Ordinance establishes noise exposure standards that protect noise-sensitive receptors from a variety of noise sources, including non-transportation/fixed noise, amplified sound, industrial noise, and events on public property. The project is not within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport and there are also no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project area. Therefore, item c has been ruled out from further analysis.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project includes grading only. With this project, there will be no operations after construction and therefore no permanent noise sources.

b) Surrounding uses may experience short-term increases in groundborne vibration, groundborne noise, and airborne noise levels during construction. However, these increases would only occur for a short period of time. When conducted during daytime hours, construction activities are exempt from Noise Ordinance standards, but the standards do apply to construction occurring during nighttime hours. While the noise generated may be a minor nuisance, the City Noise Regulation standards are designed to ensure that impacts are not unduly intrusive. Based on this, the impact is less than significant.

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the North Industrial Plan Area and has a land use designation of M1 (Light Industrial). The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and

population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City, and the Specific Plan likewise includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to population and housing is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a and b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

b) The project site is vacant. No housing exists on the project site, and there would be no impact with respect to these criteria.

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and Roseville Joint Union High School District. 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 government 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 following public services:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?			X	
d) Parks?			X	
e) Other public facilities?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the City’s General Plan addressed the level of public services which would be needed to serve the planned growth within the City. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies’ design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) Existing City codes and regulations require adequate water pressure in the water lines, and construction must comply with the Uniform Fire and Building Codes used by the City of Roseville. Additionally, the applicant is required to pay a fire service construction tax, which is used for purchasing capital facilities for the Fire Department. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Although this project is grading only, sales taxes and property taxes resulting from any future development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

c) The applicant for this project is required to pay school impact fees at a rate determined by the local school districts. School fees will be collected prior to the issuance of building permits, consistent with City requirements. School sites have already been designated as part of the Specific Plan process. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

d) The developer will be required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for park services. Future park and recreation sites and facilities have already been identified as part of the Specific Plan process. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

e) The City charges fees to end-users for other services, such as garbage and greenwaste collection, in order to fund those services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 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	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to recreation services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–b listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project involves grading only and will not lead to an increase in park usage in the area of the project.

b) No additional facilities are required as a result of this project. The project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

XVII. Transportation

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 indicates that a project's effect on automobile delay cannot be considered a significant impact, and directs transportation system analysis to focus on vehicle miles traveled (VMT), per checklist item b. However, the CEQA Guidelines also include consistency with a program, plan, or policy addressing transportation systems as an area of potential environmental effects (checklist item a). The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to this checklist item: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistencies with these plans and the policies contained within them, which includes an analysis of delay. The Circulation Element of the General Plan establishes Level of Service C or better as an acceptable operating condition at all signalized intersections during a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Exceptions to this policy may be made by the City Council, but a minimum of 70% of all signalized intersections must maintain LOS C. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch. 4.44) will fund roadway projects and improvements necessary to maintain the City's Level of Service standards for projects consistent with the General Plan and related Specific Plan. An existing plus project conditions (short-term) traffic impact study may be required for projects with unique trip generation or distribution characteristics, in areas of local traffic constraints, or to study the proposed project access. A cumulative plus project conditions (long-term) study is required if a project is inconsistent with the General Plan or Specific Plan and would generate more than 50 pm peak-hour trips. The guidelines for traffic study preparation are found in the City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards–Section 4.

For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop⁵ or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor⁶ should be presumed to have less than significant impacts, as should any project which will decrease VMT when compared with the existing conditions. VMT may be analyzed qualitatively if existing models or methods are not available to estimate VMT for a particular project; this will generally be appropriate for discussions of construction traffic VMT.

Impacts with regard to items c and d are assessed based on the expert judgment of the City Engineer and City Fire Department, as based upon facts and consistency with the City's Design and Construction Standards.

⁵ A site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. (Public Resources Code Section 21064.3)

⁶ A corridor with fixed route bus service at service intervals of 15 minutes or less during peak commute hours.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a,b) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. The proposed project involves grading only. It is expected short term traffic impacts will be minor with grading equipment to be brought to the site. Traffic and transportation impacts from the project are consistent with the impacts analyzed in the General Plan EIR and the impact is less than significant.

c, d) The project has been reviewed by the City Engineering and City Fire Department staff, and has been found to be consistent with the City's Design Standards. Furthermore, standard conditions of approval added to all City project require compliance with Fire Codes and other design standards. Compliance with existing regulations ensure that impacts are less than significant.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

As described within the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Roseville General Plan, the Roseville region was within the territory of the Nisenan (also Southern Maidu or Valley Maidu). Two large permanent Nisenan habitation sites have been identified and protected within the City's open space (in Maidu Park). Numerous smaller cultural resources, such as midden deposits and bedrock mortars, have also been recorded in the City. A majority of documented sites within the City are located in areas designated for open space uses.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as 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:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In addition to archeological resources, tribal cultural resources are also given particular treatment. Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as either 1) a site, feature, place, geographically-defined cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, that is listed or eligible for listing on the California Register or Historical Resources, or on a local register of historical resources or as 2) a resource determined by the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, to be significant according to the historical register criteria in Public Resources Code section 5024.1(c), and considering the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The General Plan EIR included historic and cultural resources study, which included research on whether any listed or eligible sites had been documented in the project area. No such sites were found. Additionally, a cultural resources report for the site was prepared by Foothills Associates in November 2018. No items of significance to Tribal Cultural Resources were found during the study. The study cited a previous archeological survey completed by Daniel Foster in 1981. Foster identified four isolated artifacts in an area of study that roughly matches the proposed project area. The four artifacts included two broken disk blades and two manos or handstones. Foster did not record the location of the artifacts, and since his project site was larger than the current project site, the artifacts may have been outside project area. Furthermore, finds of isolated Native American artifacts, especially those used for pulverizing, are not uncommon on the plains between Roseville and Lincoln. To be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the artifact must be shown to be significant under one of the four criteria of eligibility – for its association with important events, people, design, or informational potential. No such connections could be made for the artifacts discovered by Foster. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measures require pre-construction inspections, unpaid tribal observation, contractor awareness training, and outline post-review discovery procedures including an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The four measures **TCR-1**, **TCR-2**, **TCR-3**, and **TCR-4** are listed below. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52. A request for consultation was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). As discussed in item a, above, no significant resources are known to occur in the area. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to resources, should any be found on-site. The measures require pre-construction inspections, unpaid tribal observation, contractor awareness training, and outline post-review discovery procedures including an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

TCR-1: Pre-Construction Inspections. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the contractor or project developer shall notify the City of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the City representative sufficient time to contact the United Auburn Indian Community. A tribal representative shall be invited to, at its discretion, voluntarily inspect the project location, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of ground breaking activity. Construction activity may be ongoing during this time. Should the tribe choose not to perform a field visit within the first five days, construction activities may continue as scheduled, as long as the notification was made.

TCR-2: Unpaid Tribal Observation. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the contractor or project developer shall notify the City of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the City representative sufficient time to contact the United Auburn Indian Community. A tribal representative shall be invited to, at its discretion, voluntarily observe any or all ground-disturbing activities during construction. The tribe shall be provided 72 hours to accept or decline observation and shall provide the names of all tribal personnel who will be present to observe activity. All tribal observers shall be required to comply with all job site safety requirements and shall sign a waiver of liability prior to entering the job site. Should the tribe choose not to observe any or all of the activity, the City shall deem the mitigation measure completed in good faith without tribal observation as long as the notification was made and documented.

TCR-3: Contractor Awareness Training. The developer shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is developed and delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the City of any occurrences; and project-specific requirements; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and reviewed by City for approval, and may be provided in an audio-visual format, such as a DVD. The developer shall provide culturally-affiliated tribes that consulted on the project United Auburn Indian Community the option of attending the initial training in person and/or providing additional materials germane to the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources for incorporation into the training.

The training program shall be required for all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment, and all personnel shall be required to sign a training roster and display a hard hat sticker that is visible to City inspectors. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The developer shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the City as proof of compliance.

TCR-4: Post-Review Discovery Procedures. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery, and the developer shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director. The City of Roseville will notify the tribes of the discovery, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within five days of notification, the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the

notification was made and documented. The developer shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:

1.) Work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required if: 1) the professional archeologist determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resources and, if a response from a tribal representative was received within five days 2) the tribal representative determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource or determines that no further action is necessary.

2.) If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

3.) If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource (including a tribal cultural resource) that does not include human remains, the United Auburn Indian Community and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

4.) If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

There are existing storm drains along Foothills Blvd. and Pleasant Grove Blvd. as well as on the site. Storm drains on the site outfall into an existing drainage course. The proposal with the project is to fill the existing drainage course and construct a new storm drain to take the drainage between existing storm drains on the site. No wastewater treatment is necessary as there is none currently on the site and the project involves grading only.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	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 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 the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project will involve minor storm water infrastructure to be constructed within the project site. However, these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development was expected to occur and existing drainage facilities are adequately sized to accommodate the storm water flows from the project site. There are no additional impacts to the storm drain improvements.

b) The City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), adopted May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for the City through the year 2040, based on existing land use designations and population projections. In addition, the Amoruso Ranch Water Supply Assessment (AR WSA, Appendix E of the Amoruso Ranch FEIR), dated May 2016, estimates water demand and supply for ultimate General Plan buildout. The project is consistent with existing land use designations, and is therefore consistent with the assumptions of the UWMP and AR WSA. The UWMP indicates that existing water supply sources are sufficient to meet all near term needs, estimating an annual water demand of 45,475 acre-feet per year (AFY) by the year 2020 and existing surface and recycled water supplies in the amount of 70,421 AFY. The AR WSA estimates a Citywide buildout demand of 64,370 AFY when including recycled water, and of 59,657 AFY of potable water. The AR WSA indicates that surface water supply is sufficient to meet demand during normal rainfall years, but is insufficient during single- and multiple-dry years. However, the City's UWMP establishes mandatory water conservation measures and the use of groundwater to offset reductions in surface water supplies. Both the UWMP and AR WSA indicate that these measures, in combination with additional purchased water sources, will ensure that supply meets projected demand. The project, which is consistent with existing land use designations, would not require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

c) The proposed project would be served by the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The Pleasant Grove WWTP has the capacity⁷ to treat 12 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 7.0⁸ mgd. The volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan FEIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Though the project will contribute incrementally to an eventual need to find other means of waste disposal, this impact of City buildout has already been disclosed and mitigation applied as part of each Specific Plan the City has approved, including the most recent Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan. All residences and business in the City pay fees for solid waste collection, a portion of which is collected to fund eventual solid waste disposal expansion. The project will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure. Environmental Utilities staff has reviewed the project for consistency with policies, codes, and regulations related to waste disposal and waste reduction regulations and policies and has found that the project design is in compliance.

⁷ Waste Discharge Requirements/Monitoring & Reporting Program/NPDES Permit No. CA0079502, Adopted on 28 March 2014

⁸ Dave Samuelson, City of Roseville Environmental Utilities, Personal communication, July 6, 2016.

XX. Wildfire

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

Environmental Issue	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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to utilities and service systems is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–d) Therefore, checklist questions a–d above do not apply, because the project site is not within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts which 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	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to mandatory findings of significance is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–c listed above.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the General Plan EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated via the General Plan EIR. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances, Guidelines, and Standards and best management practices, mitigation measures described in this chapter, and permit conditions, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species. Based on the foregoing, the proposed project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of any wildlife species, or create adverse effects on human beings.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

*In reviewing the site specific information provided for this project and acting as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has analyzed the potential environmental impacts created by this project and determined that with mitigation the impacts are less than significant. As demonstrated in the initial study checklist, there are no "project specific significant effects which are peculiar to the project or site" that cannot be reduced to less than significant effects through mitigation (CEQA Section 15183) and therefore an EIR **is not** required. Therefore, **on the basis of the foregoing initial study:***

[X] I find that the proposed project COULD, but with mitigation agreed to by the applicant, clearly will not have a significant effect on the environment and a *MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION* has been prepared.

Initial Study Prepared by:



3/28/19

Sean Morales, Assistant Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

1. Foothill Associates, Biological Resources Assessment, 2018
2. Sierra Nevada Arborists, Arborist Report and Tree Inventory, 2018
3. CalEEMod (version 2016.3.1) Modeling
4. Mitigation Monitoring Program

Biological Resources Assessment

±29.5-Acre Pleasant Grove Boulevard/Foothills Boulevard Property
City of Roseville, California

Prepared for:

Pappas Investments

November 26, 2018

Prepared by:



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Executive Summary

Foothill Associates' biologists conducted a biological resources assessment and aquatic resource delineation on August 7, August 22, September 24, and September 28, 2018 on the Pleasant Grove Boulevard/Foothills Boulevard Project located within the City of Roseville, California. The Study Area is located immediately northeast of the intersection of Pleasant Grove Boulevard and Foothills Boulevard. The Study Area is in an area that is generally developed with an industrial/commercial complex to the north, commercial properties and a railroad track to the east, commercial property to the south, and residential developments and residential construction to the west. The purpose of this document is to summarize the general biological resources on the site, to assess the suitability of the site to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types, and to provide recommendations for regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

The Pleasant Grove Boulevard/Foothills Boulevard site (Study Area) consists of ±29.5 acres of land that has been previously partially developed and includes a completed parking lot and partially constructed commercial infrastructure.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include the following:

- Potential habitat for special-status plant species (Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, Ahart's dwarf rush, Red Bluff dwarf rush, Sanford's arrowhead, and stinkbells);
- Marginal potential nesting habitat and foraging habitat for western burrowing owl;
- Potential nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, including Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk;
- Potential roosting habitat for special-status bats (pallid bat, silver-haired bat, and western red bat);
- Sensitive habitats including potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (depressional seasonal wetlands and slope seasonal marsh wetland); and
- Protected trees regulated by the City of Roseville.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a biological resources assessment and an aquatic resources delineation completed for the ±29.5-acre Study Area, located within the City of Roseville, California. This document addresses the onsite physical features, as well as plant communities present and the common plant and wildlife species occurring, or potentially occurring, in the Study Area. Furthermore, the suitability of habitats to support special-status species and sensitive habitats are analyzed and recommendations are provided for any regulatory permitting or further analysis required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

1.1. Project Description

The proposed project includes development of commercial/office, retail, and light industrial land uses, including areas for general parking, truck parking, and storage, and associated infrastructure on the approximately 29.5-acre Study Area. The proposed project will facilitate infill/redevelopment and provide local services for Placer County residents, especially those residing in the City of Roseville and nearby communities, including the City of Rocklin and Lincoln.

It is anticipated the project site will have multiple points of access. A traffic signal is proposed to serve as the main driveway for office/light industrial on Pleasant Grove Boulevard. A right in- and right-out access driveway is proposed on Pleasant Grove Boulevard near the intersection of Foothills Boulevard to serve commercial/retail uses. Two access driveways are also proposed along Foothills Boulevard.

Proposed commercial land uses on the subject property are consistent with the *City of Roseville General Plan* "Light Industrial" land use designation.

Mass grading of the project site is planned to commence following issuance of required permits and certifications during summer 2019 and will be completed in approximately four months.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal, State, and local environmental laws, regulations, and policies relevant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process are summarized below. The CEQA significance criteria are also included in this section.

2.1. Federal Regulations

2.1.1. Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) in 1973 to protect those species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

FESA prohibits the “take” of endangered or threatened wildlife species. “Take” is defined to include harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such conduct (FESA Section 3 [(3) (19)]). Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Harass is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Actions that result in take can result in civil or criminal penalties.

In the context of the proposed project, FESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would be initiated if development resulted in take of a threatened or endangered species or if issuance of a Section 404 permit or other federal agency action could result in take of an endangered species or adversely modify critical habitat of such a species.

2.1.2. Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Raptors (birds of prey), migratory birds, and other avian species are protected by a number of State and federal laws. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.

2.1.3. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles with limited exceptions. Under the Eagle Act, it is a violation to *“take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof.”* Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, and disturb. Disturb is further defined in 50 CFR Part 22.3 as *“to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available (1) injury to*

an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”

2.2. State Jurisdiction

2.2.1. California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA is similar to the FESA but pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires state agencies to consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), when preparing CEQA documents. The purpose is to ensure that the State lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction, or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code §2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur and allows CDFW to identify “reasonable and prudent alternatives” to the project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State’s prohibition against take of a listed species if the “take” of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (Fish & Game Code § 2081).

2.2.2. California Department of Fish and Game Codes

A number of species have been designated “fully protected” species under Sections 5515, 5050, 3511, and 4700 of the Fish and Game Code, but are not listed as endangered (Section 2062) or threatened (Section 2067) species under CESA. Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited. The California Fish and Game Code defines take as “*hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.*” Additionally, Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the killing of birds or the destruction of bird nests.

2.2.3. Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), enacted in 1977, allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants protected under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, with some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations and emergencies. Vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and certain other situations require proper advance notification to CDFW.

2.3. Jurisdictional Waters

2.3.1. Federal Jurisdiction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). “Discharges of fill material”

is defined as the addition of fill material into waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill that is necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; fill for intake and outfall pipes and subaqueous utility lines [33 C.F.R. §328.2(f)].

Waters of the U.S. include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, and wet meadows. Boundaries between jurisdictional waters and uplands are determined in a variety of ways depending on which type of waters is present. Methods for delineating wetlands and non-tidal waters are described below.

- Wetlands are defined as *“those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions”* [33 C.F.R. §328.3(b)]. Presently, to be a wetland, a site must exhibit three wetland criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology existing under the “normal circumstances” for the site.
- The lateral extent of non-tidal waters is determined by delineating the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) [33 C.F.R. §328.4(c)(1)]. The OHWM is defined by the Corps as *“that line on shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas”* [33 C.F.R. §328.3(e)].

An aquatic feature is determined to be a water of the U.S. based on nexus with a traditionally navigable water pursuant to the Supreme Court’s decision in the consolidated cases *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States* (126 S. Ct. 2208) and agency guidance subsequent to this decision. Under these rules, the Corps asserts jurisdiction over wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent non-navigable tributaries (i.e., waters that have a continuous flow at least three months out of the year), and wetlands that abut relatively permanent tributaries. The Corps determines jurisdiction over waters that are non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent, and wetlands adjacent to these tributaries, by making a determination whether such waters “significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of other jurisdictional waters more readily understood as “navigable.” Finally, the Corps generally does not consider the following to be “waters of the United States”: swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent or short duration flow) and ditches “wholly in and draining only uplands...which do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.” Navigable waters of the United States are defined as waters that have been used in the past, are now used, or are susceptible to use as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce up to the head of navigation.

2.3.2. State Jurisdiction

Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Discharges of fill or waste material to waters of the State are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through its Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code). All waters of the U.S. are also considered waters of the State. In addition, other aquatic features that are not subject to Corps' jurisdiction, such as roadside ditches or isolated wetlands, may be considered waters of the State. This determination will be made by RWQCB staff on a case-by-case basis.

Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant to obtain "water quality certification" to ensure compliance with State water quality standards before certain federal licenses or permits may be issued. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires any person discharging waste, including dredged or fill material, or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The permits subject to Section 401 include CWA Section 404 permits issued by the Corps. Waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act were typically waived for projects that required certification. Discharges to waters of the State that are not subject to a CWA Section 404 permit rely on the report of waste discharge process.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW is a trustee agency that has jurisdiction under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code. Under Sections 1602 and 1603, a private party must notify CDFW if a proposed project will "*substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds...except when the department has been notified pursuant to Section 1601.*" Additionally, CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over 4-inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that will allow protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they may enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures. Generally, CDFW recommends submitting an application for a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) for any work done within the lateral limit of water flow or the edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.

2.4. CEQA Significance

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study Checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these

examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- 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 CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- 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;
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

An evaluation of whether or not an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, State, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of, an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

2.4.1. California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a rank of plant species native to California that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The following identifies the definitions of the CNPS ranks:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed Extinct in California
- Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- Rank 2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere

- Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
- Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

All plants appearing on CNPS Rank 1 or 2 are considered to meet CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. While only some of the plants ranked 3 and 4 meet the definitions of threatened or endangered species, the CNPS recommends that all Rank 3 and Rank 4 plants be evaluated for consideration under CEQA.

2.4.2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

Some additional fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species may receive consideration by CDFW and lead agencies during the CEQA process, in addition to species that are formally listed under FESA and CESA or are fully protected. These species are included on the *Special Animals List*, which is maintained by CDFW. This list tracks species in California whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be in decline. In addition to “Species of Special Concern” (SSC), the *Special Animals List* includes species that are tracked in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), but warrant no legal protection. These species are identified as “California Special Animals” (CSA).

2.5. City of Roseville Policies and Regulations

2.5.1. City of Roseville General Plan

The *City of Roseville’s General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element* outlines specific goals, policies, and implementation measures pertaining to the protection of vegetation and wildlife (City of Roseville 2004). The three primary goals are:

Goal 1: Preserve, protect, and enhance a significant system of interconnected natural habitat areas, including creek and riparian corridors, oak woodlands, wetlands, and adjacent grassland areas.

Goal 2: Maintain healthy and well-managed habitat areas in conjunction with one-another, maximizing the potential for compatible open space, recreation, and visual experiences.

Goal 3: Protect special-status species and other species that are sensitive to human activities.

2.5.2. City of Roseville Tree Ordinance

The City of Roseville regulates the removal of or impact to protected trees under Chapter 19.66 of the Roseville Municipal Code. Protected trees are defined as any native oak tree [valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*)], or hybrid of these species, with a trunk diameter equal to or greater than six inches at breast height (DBH), which is at 54” above grade. No work that might impact the tree, including grading, trenching, or irrigation, is allowed within the protected zone of a protected tree, defined as the dripline radius plus one foot, without a Tree Permit. No permit is required for the removal of a protected tree under the following situations:

1. Trees damaged by thunderstorm, windstorm, flood, earthquake, fire or other natural cause and determined by a peace officer, fire fighter, public utility official, civil defense official or city code enforcement officer, acting in his or her official capacity, to present a danger to persons or property. Upon discovery of a condition justifying removal, the officer or official making the determination shall immediately provide written notification of the condition and action taken to the Planning Director.
2. When removal is determined to be necessary by fire department personnel actively engaged in fighting a fire.
3. When compliance would interfere with activities of a public utility necessary to comply with applicable safety regulations and/or necessary to repair or avoid the interruptions of services provided by such a utility. Unless there is an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the Planning Director shall be notified prior to the removal by a public utility of a protected tree.
4. The Planning Director may allow removal of a protected tree which has been certified by an arborist to be a dead tree. An arborist-certified dead tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements.
5. A protected tree located on property developed with a single-family or two-family dwelling which has been granted occupancy.
6. When a protected living tree presents a hazard to health and safety or structures due to its structural condition and location, the tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements. The hazardous condition of the tree must be determined by an arborist. The Planning Director must review the arborist's determination and consider the location of the protected tree prior to approving removal.

3.0 METHODS

Available information pertaining to the natural resources of the region was reviewed. All references reviewed for this assessment are listed in the **References** section. The following site-specific information was reviewed:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2018. *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CNDDDB: *Sheridan, Lincoln, Gold Hill, Rocklin, Roseville, Pleasant Grove, Rio Linda, Citrus Heights, and Folsom* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangles), Sacramento, CA. [Accessed on 09/20/2018] (**Appendix A**);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2018. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-02) (CNPS: *Sheridan, Lincoln, Gold Hill, Rocklin, Roseville, Pleasant Grove, Rio Linda, Citrus Heights, and Folsom* quadrangles). [Accessed on 09/20/2018] (**Appendix A**);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2018. *Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report: Pleasant Grove/Foothills, Roseville, California*. [Accessed on 09/20/2018] (**Appendix A**);
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2018. *Web Soil Survey*. Available online: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>. [Accessed on 8/6/2018]; and
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 1992. *Roseville, California* 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle. U.S. Department of the Interior.

Prior to the site survey, existing information, including the previously prepared wetland delineation, and soil maps were reviewed and the results of the database records search and five-mile radius CNDDDB query were summarized in a table (**Appendix A**). Field surveys of the Study Area were conducted on August 7, August 22, September 24, and September 28, 2018. The Study Area was systematically surveyed on foot with binoculars to ensure total search coverage, with special attention given to identifying those portions of the Study Area with the potential for supporting special-status species and sensitive habitats. During the field surveys, biologists recorded plant and wildlife species observed (**Appendix B**), as well as characterized biological communities occurring onsite. Biological features, such as wetlands, were mapped using a hand-held GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. Following the site survey, the potential for each special-status species identified in the records search to occur in the Study Area was determined based on the site surveys, soils, and species-specific information and habitat requirements, as shown in **Appendix A**.

As part of this assessment, wetlands were mapped utilizing the Corps' 1987 three-parameter methodology to delineate potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. This methodology requires the collection of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrologic data at several locations to establish the jurisdictional edge of waters of the U.S. The formal aquatic resources delineation is contained under separate cover, but the results are summarized in this report.

The aquatic resources delineation was submitted to the Corps with a request for preliminary jurisdictional determination on September 18, 2018.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1. *Site Location and Description*

The Study Area is located in the City of Roseville immediately northeast of the intersection of Pleasant Grove Boulevard and Foothills Boulevard. The Study Area is located in an area of Roseville that has been generally developed. The Study Area itself contains existing parking lots and other facilities that were presumably utilized by the industrial facility located immediately to the north of the Study Area. Land uses surrounding the Study Area include a commercial/industrial complex to the north, commercial properties and a railroad track to the east, commercial property and Pleasant Grove Boulevard to the south, and Foothills Boulevard, residential developments, and residential construction to the west. The Study Area is located within Section 28, Township 11 North, Range 6 East, of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Roseville* quadrangle. The approximate location of the center of the Study Area is 38° 46' 26.224" North, 121° 18' 36.096" West (**Figure 1**).

The Study Area consists of ±29.5 acres of land that is currently a mix of previously developed or disturbed areas with remnant annual grassland and a slope seasonal marsh wetland feature located in the western portion of the Study Area.

4.2. *Physical Features*

4.2.1. Topography and Drainage

The vast majority of the Study Area was levelled and artificially contoured in preparation for the construction of expansion of the existing TSI Semiconductors facility to the north of the Study Area and the construction of parking lots, an athletic field, and open grassland within the Study Area. Raised berms have been constructed on the southern and western boundaries of the Study Area so that the visibility of Pleasant Grove Boulevard and Foothills Boulevard is largely obstructed when viewed from the Study Area. The eastern boundary of the Study Area is a relatively steep east-facing slope approximately 45 feet wide, dropping approximately 10 vertical feet to the adjacent railroad tracks. A portion of the open field in the northeastern portion of the Study Area has been artificially elevated by a few feet. There is a drainage associated with a slope seasonal marsh wetland within a topographic fold in the western portion of the Study Area. The remainder of the Study Area is level. Site elevations range from approximately 150 feet above mean sea level (MSL) along the eastern boundary of the Study Area to 130 feet above MSL in the southwest corner to the Study Area.

According to an analysis of the USGS *Roseville, California* 7.5-minute map, series topographic quadrangle, the slope seasonal marsh wetland in the western portion of the Study Area is tributary to the south branch of Pleasant Grove Creek. The south branch of Pleasant Grove Creek is tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek. Pleasant Grove Creek is tributary to the Sacramento River, a traditionally navigable water.

4.2.2. Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped one soil unit in the Study Area (**Figure 2**). The soil unit that occurs onsite includes **Cometa-Fiddymment Complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes**. General characteristics associated with this soil type are described below.

- **Cometa-Fiddymment Complex, 1 to 5 Percent Slopes:** This soil type occurs on low terraces between elevations of 75 and 200 feet above MSL. The main components of this complex consist of 35 percent Cometa and 35 percent Fiddymment soil. Cometa soil is a deep, well-drained claypan soil that formed in alluvium mainly from granitic sources. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is very low. Fiddymment soil is a moderately deep, well-drained soil over a hardpan formed in old valley siltstone. Permeability is very slow, and the available water capacity is low. Inclusions within this soil unit consist of 10 percent San Joaquin sandy loam, 10 percent Kaseberg loam, 5 percent Ramona sandy loam on scattered narrow ridges, and 5 percent Alamo clay in some drainageways and basins. This soil unit is often used for winter grains and rice in level areas, and limited rangeland. Typically, vegetation on this soil unit consists mainly of non-native grasses and herbaceous plant species. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies one hydric inclusion occurring within this soil type: Alamo, within depressions.

4.3. *Biological Communities*

Four major biological communities occur in the Study Area including annual grassland, disturbed/developed, landscaped areas, and slope seasonal marsh wetland. Within portions of the annual grassland community are scattered native oak trees that do not constitute enough canopy coverage to warrant classifying them as a separate vegetation community. The Study Area also includes small scattered depressional seasonal wetlands that appear to be associated with previous site disturbance that created hydrology to support these features and constructed upland ditches (**Figure 3**).

These communities may provide habitat to a number of common species of wildlife and may provide suitable habitat for special-status species. Dominant vegetation observed within each biological community is discussed in detail below. A comprehensive list of plants observed within the Study Area is provided in **Appendix B**. The location and extent of each biological community are depicted in **Figure 3**.

4.3.1. Annual Grassland

California annual grassland areas occur throughout the majority of the Study Area and comprises approximately 11.02 acres of the Study Area (**Figure 3**). California annual grassland consists of a myriad of native and non-native annual plant species and occurs in a majority of the State at elevations from sea level to approximately 4,000 feet above MSL. Composition of this vegetation community varies depending on distribution, geographic location and land use. Additional major influences on this vegetation community include soil type, annual precipitation, and fall temperatures.

The annual grassland within the Study Area is a remnant community from previous development that has occurred within the Study Area. Annual grassland comprises approximately 11 acres within the Study Area and is located primarily in the southern and eastern portions of the Study Area (**Figure 3**). This community also includes some constructed upland ditches and low-quality seasonal wetlands that appear to have formed as a result of previous grading that occurred within the Study Area associated with development activities. Commonly observed plant species within the California annual grassland in the Study Area include the following: slender oats (*Avena barbata*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), brome fescue (*Festuca bromoides*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), narrow tar plant (*Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *virgata*), and hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*).

4.3.2. Disturbed/Developed

Disturbed/developed areas occur throughout the majority of the Study Area and comprise approximately 15.85 acres of the Study Area (**Figure 3**). Disturbed/developed areas include a paved parking lot, access roads, and abandoned facilities associated with previous construction. Unpaved areas of this habitat include some non-native annuals and ruderal (weedy) species on the margins similar to the vegetation described in **Section 4.3.1**.

4.3.3. Landscaped Areas

Portions of the eastern and western parts of the Study Area are dominated by ornamental, planted trees and shrubs associated with previous site development. These landscaped areas comprise approximately 2.28 acres within the Study Area (**Figure 3**). The southwestern landscaped community is dominated by planted coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees. The eastern landscaped area is comprised primarily of an overstory of Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*), Chinese pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*), Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera*), and ornamental pears (*Pyrus* sp.). Understory species in this area include annual grasses as summarized in **Section 4.3.1**.

4.3.4. Slope Seasonal Marsh Wetland

Slope seasonal marsh wetlands are those wetlands that occur in association with the discharge of groundwater to the land surface or sites with saturated overflow with no channel formation. They normally occur on sloping land ranging from slight to steep. The predominant source of water for the marsh wetland within the Study Area is discharge from the industrial facility located immediately to the north of the Study Area. Precipitation is often a secondary contributing source of water. Hydrodynamics are dominated by downslope unidirectional water flow. Slope seasonal marsh wetlands lose water primarily by saturated subsurface flows, and by evapotranspiration. Slope seasonal marsh wetland may develop channels, but the channels serve only to convey water away from the slope seasonal marsh wetland. Slope seasonal marsh wetlands are distinguished from depressional wetlands by the lack of a closed topographic depression and the predominance of groundwater/interflow water source. Within the Central Valley, these features are typically located along the fringes of slow moving, low gradient

riverine systems or at the lower extents of the downstream terminus of riverine seasonal features.

Slope seasonal marsh wetlands comprises approximately 0.27 acres of the Study Area and is located in the western portion of the Study Area (**Figure 3**). Commonly observed plant species within the slope seasonal marsh wetlands in the Study Area include sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), Fremont's cottonwood, Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), western vervain (*Verbena lasiostachys*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), spikeweed (*Centromadia fitchii*), common rush (*Juncus effusus*), Mediterranean beard grass (*Polypogon maritimus*), and little rattlesnake grass (*Briza minor*).

4.3.5. Depressional Seasonal Wetland

A total of 0.05 acres of depressional seasonal wetlands have been mapped within the Study Area (**Figure 3**). Depressional seasonal wetlands were identified in the Study Area as depressions within the topography with a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation and capable of supporting hydrophytic plant species and hydric soils. Plant species in depressional seasonal wetlands are adapted to withstand short periods of saturation or saturated soils conditions but will not withstand prolonged periods of inundation, as is common in vernal pools.

Plant species observed occurring within the depressional seasonal wetlands in the Study Area include Italian rye grass, stink wort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*), vinegar weed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), common toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*), and turkey-mullein (*Croton setiger*). The depressional seasonal wetlands in the Study Area appear to be associated with, and formed as a result of, previous site disturbance and development. The features are small and shallow and based on plant composition do not appear to inundate for significant periods of time.

4.3.6. Upland Ditches

The Study Area contains approximately 0.06 acres of excavated upland ditches that appear to have been constructed to assist with drainage associated with landscaping and previous development that has occurred within the Study Area (**Figure 3**). The ditches are dominated by upland plant species, namely slender oat, soft brome, and ripgut brome. The ditches do not have an OHWM.

4.4. Special-Status Species

Special-status species are plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resource agencies or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Special-status species are defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing under CESA or FESA;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g. Migratory Bird Treaty Act);
- Included on the CDFW Special Animals List;
- Identified as Rank 1-4 by CNPS; or
- Receive consideration during environmental review under CEQA.

Special-status species considered for this analysis are based on queries of the CNDDDB, the USFWS, and CNPS ranked species (online versions) for the *Roseville* and eight surrounding quadrangles. **Appendix A** includes the common name and scientific name for each species, regulatory status (federal, State, local, CNPS), habitat descriptions, and potential for occurrence in the Study Area. The following set of criteria has been used to determine each species' potential for occurrence in the Study Area:

- **Present:** Species known to occur within the Study Area based on CNDDDB records and/or observed within the Study Area during the biological surveys.
- **High:** Species known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area (based on CNDDDB records within five miles and/or based on professional expertise specific to the Study Area or species) and there is suitable habitat within the Study Area.
- **Low:** Species known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is marginal habitat within the Study Area **-OR-** Species is not known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area, however, there is suitable habitat on the Study Area.
- **None:** Species is not known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is no suitable habitat within the Study Area **-OR-** Species was surveyed for during the appropriate season with negative results **-OR-** The Study Area occurs outside of the known elevation or geographic ranges.

Only those species that are known to be *present* or have a *high* or *low* potential for occurrence are discussed further in the following sections.

4.4.1. Listed and Special-Status Plants

According to the records search, 15 special-status plant species have the potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area. Based on field observations and literature review, five special-status plant species were determined to have the potential to occur within the Study Area. No special-status plant species were considered to have a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area due to the high level of disturbance and development that has previously occurred within the Study Area. The species that are considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area include Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*), Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*), Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*), Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), and stinkbells (*Fritillaria agrestis*).

Special-Status Plant Species with a Low Potential for Occurrence

Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop – California Endangered – CNPS 1B

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop is an annual herbaceous plant species native to California and Oregon. It is listed as endangered under the CESA and classified as a CNPS 1B species which means that it is considered threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere. This species typically occurs below 5,300 feet in vernal pools, along lake margins, reservoir margins, and similar mudflats in wet clay soil. The bloom period for this species is typically from April through August. This species was not observed during the August and September site visits although a focused plant survey was not conducted and the site surveys that were conducted within the Study Area occurred at the very end of the potential identification period. The seasonal marsh habitat within the Study Area provides marginal habitat for this species. However, the level of disturbance within the Study Area and the relatively small amount of suitable habitat for this species within the Study Area lowers the potential for this species to occur. There are five records of occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). Based on the limited extent of suitable habitat within the Study Area and the high level of disturbance, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Ahart's Dwarf Rush – CNPS 1B

Ahart's dwarf rush is classified as a CNPS 1B species. It is found in mesic areas within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands in Placer County. The bloom period for this species is typically from March through May. There are no documented occurrences of this species in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). The grasslands on the margins of the slope seasonal marsh wetland contain marginally suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed during the August and September site visits although the field surveys were not performed during the typical identification period for this species. The high level of disturbance and relatively small amount of suitable habitat within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to occur. Therefore, this species is considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Red Bluff Dwarf Rush – CNPS 1B

Red Bluff dwarf rush is classified as a CNPS 1B species. Red Bluff dwarf rush is an annual herb that blooms from March through June. Red Bluff dwarf rush occurs in mesic areas in a wide variety of habitats including chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). This species was not observed during the August and September site visits although the field surveys were not performed during the typical identification period of this species. The high level of disturbance and relatively small amount of suitable habitat within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to occur. Therefore, this species is considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Sanford's Arrowhead – CNPS 1B

Sanford's arrowhead is classified as a CNPS 1B species. Sanford's arrowhead is an aquatic perennial herb that occurs in shallow, freshwater wetland features such as marshes, swamps,

ponds, ditches, and streams within California. This species blooms from May through October. There are two documented occurrences in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). This species was not observed during the August and September site visits. The field visits were conducted during the potential identification period although the field surveys did not include focused plant surveys. The level of disturbance and relatively small amount of suitable habitat within the Study Area along with the lack of observations of this species during the 2018 site visits reduces the potential for this species to occur. Therefore, this species is considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Stinkbells – CNPS 4

Stinkbells are ranked as a CNPS 4 species which means they have a limited distribution in California. It is a perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper grassland and valley and foothill grasslands. This species blooms from March through June. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). This species was not observed during the August and September site visits although the field surveys were not performed during the typical identification period of this species. The level of disturbance and relatively small amount of suitable habitat within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to occur. Therefore, this species is considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

4.4.2. Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

According to the records search, 40 special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur onsite or in the vicinity. Based on field observations and literature review, nine special-status wildlife species were determined to have the potential for occurrence to occur in the Study Area. Some protected migratory birds and raptors such as Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) that are acclimated to developed areas were determined to have a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area. No additional special-status wildlife species were determined to have a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area due to the high level of development and disturbance within and adjacent to the Study Area. Special-status wildlife species that are considered to have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area include Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*).

Wildlife Species with a High Potential for Occurrence

Nesting Birds and Raptors

The nests of raptors and most other birds are protected under the MBTA. Raptors are also protected by Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which makes it illegal to destroy any active raptor nest. Additionally, the USFWS and CDFW identify a number of avian species of conservation concern that do not have specific statutory protection. Avian species forage and nest in a variety of habitats throughout the City of Roseville and greater Placer County. As shown in **Appendix A**, the annual grassland and oak trees within the Study Area may

provide nesting and foraging habitat for raptors and other protected birds, including: Cooper's hawk, northern harrier, and sharp-shinned hawk. Raptors such as those referenced above have a relatively *low* potential to occur within the Study Area due to the high level of development within and surrounding the Study Area and limited opportunities for foraging. Other protected migratory birds that are adapted to a high level of disturbance have a *higher* potential to nest and forage within the Study Area.

Wildlife Species with a Low Potential for Occurrence

Swainson's Hawk – State Listed Threatened

Swainson's hawk is a long-distance migrant with nesting grounds in western North America. The Swainson's hawk population that nests in the Central Valley winters primarily in Mexico, while the population that nests in the interior portions of North America winters in South America (Bradbury *et al.* in prep.). Swainson's hawks arrive in the Central Valley between March and early April to establish breeding territories. Breeding occurs from late March to late August, peaking in late May through July (Zeiner *et al.* 1990). In the Central Valley, Swainson's hawks nest in isolated trees, small groves, or large woodlands next to open grasslands or agricultural fields. This species typically nests near riparian areas; however, it has been known to nest in urban areas as well. Nest locations are usually in close proximity to suitable foraging habitats, which include fallow fields, annual grasslands, irrigated pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops, and low-growing row crops. Swainson's hawks leave their breeding grounds to return to their wintering grounds in late August or early September (Bloom and De Water 1994). There are three records in the CNDDDB of this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). This species was not observed in the Study Area or in the vicinity during the field survey. There are a limited number of suitable nesting trees for this species within the Study Area. Most trees within the Study Area are not of a sufficient size to support nesting habitat for this species. In addition, given the high level of disturbance and development within and surrounding the Study Area, it is not expected that this species would forage within the Study Area. Therefore, the potential for this species to occur within the Study Area is *low*.

White-Tailed Kite – Fully Protected Species

The white-tailed kite is a locally common resident throughout California where there is suitable habitat. Their population is scattered widely throughout California during the non-breeding season. They occur in low elevation grassland, agricultural, wetland, oak-woodland, and oak-savannah habitats, and riparian areas adjacent to open areas (Small 1994). Nests are placed in trees and large shrubs. This species is considered both a California State Species of Special Concern and a Fully Protected Species. It is known to occur as a resident in the local area (Small 1994). There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). Suitable nesting locations occur within the Study Area for this species although foraging habitat is limited by previous development within and adjacent to the Study Area. Therefore, the potential for this species to occur within the Study Area is *low*.

Western Burrowing Owl – State Species of Concern

Western burrowing owl is a small ground-dwelling owl that occurs in western North America from Canada to Mexico, and east to Texas and Louisiana. Although in certain areas of its range western burrowing owls are migratory, these owls are predominantly non-migratory in California (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990). The breeding season for western burrowing owls occurs from February to August, peaking in April and May (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990). Western burrowing owls nest in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows. This owl is also known to use artificial burrows including pipes, culverts, and nest boxes. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). No western burrowing owls were observed within the Study Area during the biological assessment. However, the remnant grassland habitats in the Study Area provide marginal potential nesting and foraging habitat for this species. Suitable burrows for this species were not observed during the biological assessment and the frequency of disturbance in the Study Area significantly lowers the potential for this species to occur within the Study Area. Therefore, the potential for burrowing owls to occur in the Study Area is *low*.

Pallid Bat – California Species of Special Concern

The pallid bat is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is mostly found in desert habitats, including scrub and canyons with rocky outcrops, but is also found in oak woodland, savannah, and grassland riparian habitats generally below 2,000 meters (6,562 feet). Maternity roosts occur in rock crevices, in buildings, and in other man-made structures. Day roosting sites include caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings, while nighttime roosts may occur in more open areas, such as porches or open buildings (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990). The species was not observed onsite during the August and September 2018 site visits. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). The remnant annual grassland provides suitable foraging habitat for this species and there are some limited potential day roost sites within the scattered trees and buildings within and adjacent to the Study Area. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Silver-Haired Bat – California Species of Special Concern

The silver-haired bat is a California Species of Special Concern. This species occurs primarily in coniferous forested habitats which are adjacent to lakes, ponds, or streams, including areas altered by human disturbance. During migration and summer, females roost alone or in maternity colonies, while males roost alone. Breeding occurs in late summer and early fall, and the young are born from June to July. Summer roosts and nursery sites occur in coniferous or deciduous tree foliage, within tree cavities, or under loose bark, and sometimes in buildings. Overwintering sites can include caves, mines, houses, rock crevices, under loose bark and in hollow trees. The species was not observed onsite during the August and September 2018 biological surveys. There are no documented occurrences for this species in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). The remnant annual grassland provides suitable foraging habitat for this species and there are some limited potential day roost sites within the scattered trees and buildings within and adjacent to the Study Area. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Western Red Bat – California Species of Special Concern

The western red bat is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is typically solitary and roosts in the foliage of trees and shrubs. This species will sometimes roost in urban areas. It typically forages in edge habitats or along riparian corridors. The species was not observed onsite during the August and September 2018 biological surveys. There are no documented occurrences for this species in the CNDDDB within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018). The remnant annual grassland provides suitable foraging habitat for this species and there are some limited potential day roost sites within the scattered trees within and adjacent to the Study Area. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

4.5. Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, and/or Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act. Additionally, sensitive habitats are protected under the specific policies outlined in the *City of Roseville General Plan* (City of Roseville 2004). Sensitive habitats known to occur within the Study Area include slope seasonal marsh wetland, depressional seasonal wetlands, and protected oak trees (**Figure 3**). The following sections provide details on these sensitive habitats within the Study Area.

4.5.1. Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and State

Jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and State located in the Study Area total approximately 0.32 acres. This acreage includes 0.05 acres of depressional seasonal wetlands and 0.27 acres of slope seasonal marsh wetland (**Figure 3**). There are also approximately 0.06 acres of excavated upland ditch features within the Study Area. On November 20, 2018, the Corps issued a concurrence letter, verifying the 0.32 acre of waters of the U.S. as shown on the Aquatic Resources Delineation Map dated October 19, 2018. As discussed in **Section 2.3**, jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and State are subject to Sections 404 and 401 of CWA and are regulated by the Corps and RWQCB.

4.5.2. Protected Oak Trees

As mentioned previously, the Study Area contains scattered oak trees including blue oaks, interior live oaks, and valley oaks within the annual grassland community. The majority of oak trees within the Study Area are located in the southeastern portion of the Study Area and scattered within the landscaped community of the eastern portion of the Study Area. An arborist survey was not conducted for the proposed project by Foothill Associates. However, oak trees within the Study Area are tagged, so presumably a formal arborist survey was conducted previously. Oak trees are regulated by the *City of Roseville General Plan*. Any protected oak trees subject to removal by the project will require mitigation in accordance with the Roseville Tree Ordinance framework (refer to **Section 2.5**).

4.5.3. Wildlife Migration Corridors

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space

areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. Fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, such as when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or grading activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs. The Study Area is located in an area that is generally developed. Therefore, it does not link two significant natural areas and is surrounded by similar habitat types; therefore, it is not considered a wildlife migration corridor.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed, the Study Area consists of land that supports primarily disturbed/developed areas, annual grassland, landscaped areas, and slope seasonal marsh wetland. There are also scattered depressional seasonal wetlands and constructed upland ditches within the Study Area. **Table 1** below summarizes the biological communities and expected impacts from the proposed project. Proposed Project Impacts are shown in **Figure 4**.

TABLE 1 — IMPACTS TO BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Biological Communities	Impacted Acreage	Avoided Acreage	Total Acreage
Annual Grassland	10.70	0.32	11.02
Disturbed/Developed	15.67	0.18	15.85
Landscaped	1.26	1.02	2.28
Depressional Seasonal Wetland	0.05	—	0.05
Slope Seasonal Marsh Wetland	0.27	—	0.27
Upland Ditch	0.06	<0.01	0.06
Total	28.01	1.52	29.53

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include the following:

- Potential habitat for special-status plant species (Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, Ahart's dwarf rush, Red Bluff dwarf rush, Sanford's arrowhead, and stinkbells);
- Marginal potential nesting habitat and foraging habitat for western burrowing owl;
- Potential nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species protected by the MBTA, including Cooper's hawk, Swainson's hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk;
- Potential roosting habitat for special-status bats (pallid bat, silver-haired bat, and western red bat);
- Sensitive habitats including potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (depressional seasonal wetlands and slope seasonal marsh wetland); and
- Protected trees regulated by the City of Roseville.

5.1. *Special-Status Plant Species*

As discussed previously, the slope seasonal marsh wetland provides potentially suitable habitat for four special-status plant species (Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, Ahart's dwarf rush, Red Bluff dwarf rush, and Sanford's arrowhead) and the annual grassland habitat provides potential habitat for one special-status plant species (stinkbells) that are known to occur in the vicinity. The only State listed plant species that has potential to occur within the Study Area is Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop. Non-listed special-status plant species include Ahart's dwarf rush, Red Bluff

dwarf rush, Sanford's arrowhead and stinkbells. Ground disturbance associated with the project would result in the permanent removal of 10.70 acres of annual grassland and 0.27 acres of slope seasonal marsh wetland, which provides habitat for potentially occurring listed and non-listed special-status plants. Temporary disturbance and permanent removal would impact special-status plants, if present, through removal of individuals and elimination of their habitat.

Since the biological assessment was not conducted during the bloom period when most of these species are identifiable and a focused plant survey was not conducted during site visits, prior to the initiation of construction a qualified botanist should conduct one botanical survey in May within the annual grassland and slope seasonal marsh habitats which will overlap with the typical identification period of all five potentially occurring special-status plant species. The disturbed/developed and landscaped areas do not provide habitat for potentially occurring special-status plant species and therefore would not be covered by the plant survey recommendation. It should be noted that weather conditions during any given survey year may require surveys to be conducted earlier or later in the typical blooming period in order to conduct the survey during the appropriate weather conditions for the survey year. This timing may result in the need to conduct more than one round of plant surveys to adequately survey for all potentially occurring special-status plant species. The results of these surveys should be documented in a letter report to the City of Roseville. If no special-status plants are observed during the recommended botanical surveys, no additional measures are recommended.

If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, the plants and/or the seedbank should be transplanted to suitable habitat near the project site since the entire site is slated for development. A qualified biologist should prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for special-status plants in the vicinity of the work area.

If any State-listed plants occur within the project footprint, an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) would be required from the CDFW as the proposed project does not allow for avoidance of plants should they occur within the Study Area. Additional measures may be required through the consultation process with the CDFW, including compensatory mitigation or transplanting and monitoring.

5.2. *Western Burrowing Owl*

Although burrowing owls were not observed during the biological surveys, the Study Area contains remnant annual grassland that is potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owls. Since no suitable burrows for this species were observed within the Study Area during site visits and development within the Study Area is extensive, which reduces the potential for this species to occupy the Study Area. However, there remains some limited potential for this species to occupy and utilize the Study Area in the intervening period between the August and September 2018 site visits and when construction is expected to commence. Vegetation clearing activities within the Study Area could impact potential nest sites for this species if present. In addition,

noise and vibration associated with construction activities in the vicinity of active burrows could result in nest abandonment.

Given the high degree of disturbance and relatively low value habitat within the Study Area, it is recommended that a pre-construction clearance survey be conducted for burrowing owl rather than a multiple-round protocol survey. Burrowing owls can be present throughout the year, so this pre-construction clearance survey is recommended regardless of the timing of the initiation of construction. The survey area should include an approximately 500-foot (150-meter) buffer around the project footprint where access is permitted. The results of the survey should be submitted to the City of Roseville and CDFW. If the surveys are negative, then no additional measures are recommended.

If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the project site, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, the City should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report (CDFW 2012).

5.3. Swainson's Hawk

Although no Swainson's Hawks were observed on the property, the Study Area contains some suitable nesting trees for this species. Active nest sites require avoidance and protection during the nesting season (see **Section 5.4** below). The limited size of the remnant annual grassland within the Study Area and the extensive surrounding development within and adjacent to the Study Area makes it unlikely that the Study Area would be utilized as foraging habitat for this species. Therefore, no mitigation for impacts to Swainson's hawk foraging habitat is expected to be necessary for the proposed project.

5.4. Other Raptors and Migratory Birds

Several species of raptors and other migratory birds may forage and nest in the Study Area, including the special-status species white-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and Swainson's hawk. Active nests are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the MBTA. Construction activities could result in disturbance of nest sites through temporary increases in ambient noise levels and increased human activity. In addition, vegetation clearing operations, including pruning or removal of trees and shrubs, could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31). All vegetation clearing including removal of trees and shrubs should be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible.

If construction activities within the Study Area begin during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey of the project footprint, where accessible, for active nests. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible. Binoculars may be needed in order to survey areas outside of the Study Area and to remain within the property boundaries. The pre-

construction survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. If the pre-construction survey shows no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the results of the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish appropriate buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or until the nest is determined to be inactive. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors or up to 500 feet or more for Swainson's hawk nests. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged or the nest is no longer active. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests within or adjacent to the work area.

If construction activities begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a nesting bird survey and training are not required, and no further studies are necessary.

5.5. Special-Status Bat Species

The existing oak trees within the Study Area provide potential roosting habitat for various bat species that are known to occur in the vicinity. Removal of trees could impact bats should they be roosting in trees proposed for removal or if a roost is present in the vicinity of construction activity.

A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey in the early evening, when target species may be emerging, within 14 days prior to clearing or grading operations and removal of trees. If no bats are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional survey is required prior to starting work.

If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At a minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that the bat is no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species.

5.6. Sensitive Habitats

Table 2 summarizes the biological communities and expected impacts from the proposed project. Proposed project impacts to sensitive habitats are shown in **Figure 4**.

TABLE 2 — IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive Habitats	Impacted Acreage	Avoided Acreage	Total Acreage
Slope Seasonal Marsh Wetland	0.27	—	0.27
Depressional Seasonal Wetland	0.05	—	0.05
Total	0.32	—	0.32

5.6.1. Jurisdictional Waters

Proposed construction activities will impact 0.32 acres of aquatic features located in the Study Area (**Figure 4**). Construction activities will also result in fill of approximately 0.06 acres of upland ditch features. At this time, it is assumed that the ditch features are not subject to regulation under the CWA as they are classified as ditches excavated in uplands although the Corps will make a final determination as the extent of regulated aquatic features within the Study Area. A Section 404 permit should be obtained from the Corps and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification should be obtained for the RWQCB prior to the start of construction that will impact any water of the U.S, and water of the state. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed should be replaced or rehabilitated on a “no-net-loss” basis in accordance with the Corps mitigation guidelines. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement should be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies.

If a 404 permit is required for the proposed project, water quality concerns during construction would be addressed in a Section 401 water quality certification from the RWQCB. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would also be required during construction activities. SWPPPs are required in issuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction discharge permit by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during construction is standard in most SWPPPs and water quality certifications. Examples of BMPs include stockpiling of debris away from regulated wetlands and waterways; immediate removal of debris piles from the site during the rainy season; use of silt fencing and construction fencing around regulated waterways; and use of drip pans under work vehicles and containment of fuel waste throughout the site during construction.

Impacts to the slope seasonal marsh wetland within the Study Area may also require a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the CDFW. A SAA should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW to determine if a SAA is required. The proposed project will be required to comply with all conditions contained within the 404/401 and SAA permits.

5.6.2. Protected Oak Trees

The Study Area contains scattered oak trees that are protected under the City of Roseville Tree Ordinance. If protected oak trees are expected to be removed by the proposed project, an arborist survey should be conducted and impacts to protected trees should be assessed. As noted previously, the oak trees within the Study Area have been previously tagged, so an arborist survey may have been conducted previously. Impacts to protected trees will require issuance of a Tree Permit and mitigation according to City of Roseville guidelines.

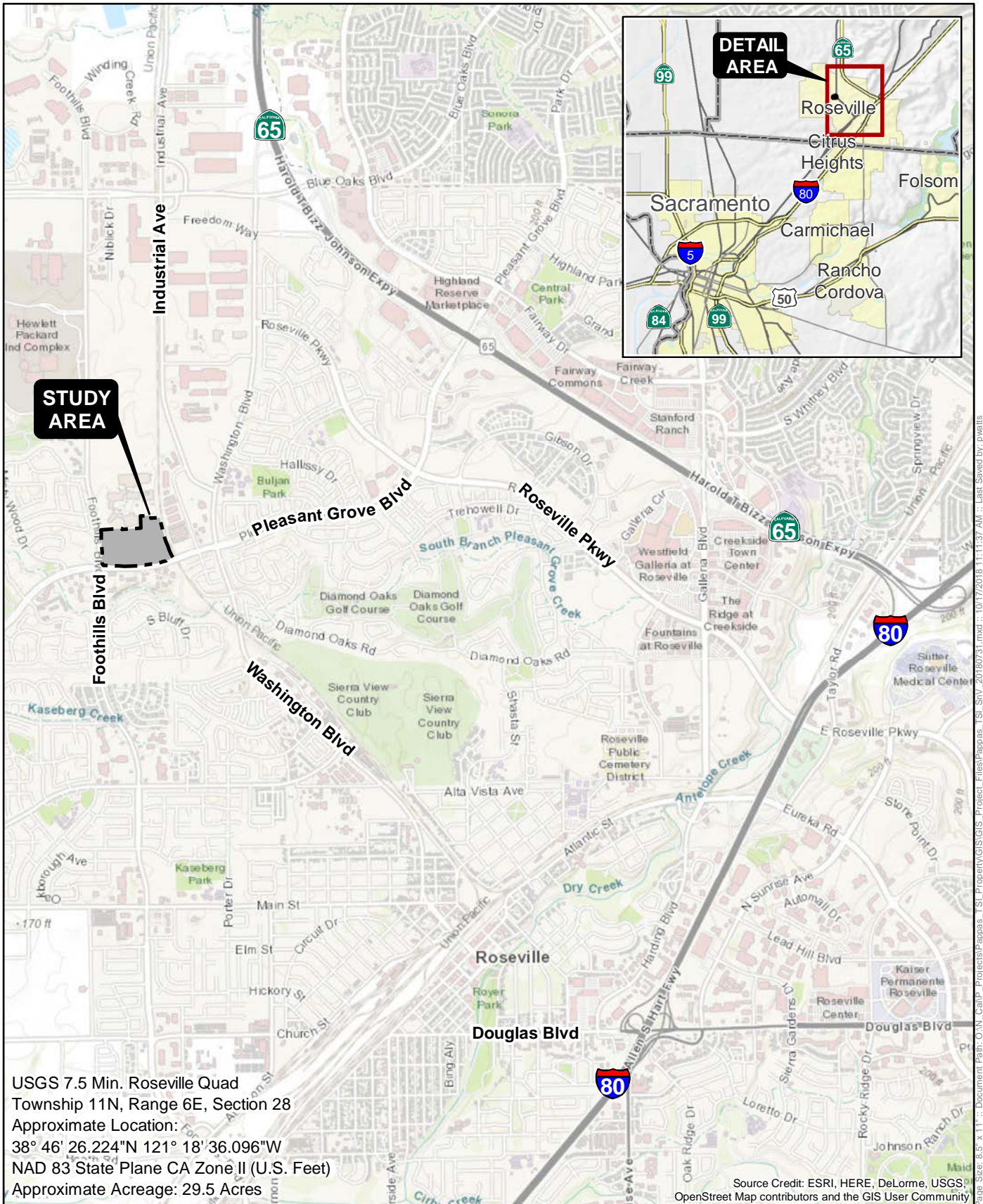
5.7. *Summary of Avoidance and Minimization Measures*

- Submit aquatic resources delineation report to Corps and obtain Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination;
- Obtain a 404 Permit, 401 Water Quality Certification, and SAA as necessary prior to the start of construction;
- Conduct pre-construction burrowing owl pre-construction clearance survey prior to the initiation of construction;
- Conduct special-status plant surveys in May or as specified by weather conditions within suitable habitat (slope seasonal marsh and annual grassland);
- Conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds within 14 days prior to the start of construction if construction occurs between February 1 and August 31;
- Conduct a roosting bat survey within 14 days prior to the start of construction or removal of trees that could potentially support bat roosts;
- Conduct an arborist survey, if required and obtain a Tree Permit and implement any oak tree mitigation for impacted native oak trees as required by the City of Roseville and
- Conduct worker awareness training at the start of construction as applicable.

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SITE AND VICINITY



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 Feet
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Drawn By: MUB, PSW
 QA/QC: AMP
 Date: 10/17/2018

FIGURE 1



SOILS



FOOTHILL ASSOCIATES

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING • PLANNING • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Drawn By: MUB, PSW
QA/QC: AMP
Date: 9/13/2018

FIGURE 2



Legend

 Study Area (29.5 Acres)

Biological Communities

- Annual Grassland (11.02 Acres)
- Disturbed/Developed (15.85 Acres)
- Landscaped (2.28 Acres)
- Depressional Seasonal Wetland (0.05 Acres)
- Slope Seasonal Marsh (0.27 Acres)
- Upland Ditch (0.06 Acres)

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES





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Drawn By: PSW
QA/QC: AMP
Date: 10/17/2018

FIGURE 4

Appendix A — Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Regulatory Status Legend

FE = Federal endangered FT = Federal threatened FC = Federal candidate FT = Federal proposed threatened FPD = Federal proposed for delisting FD = Federal delisted FSC = Federal Species of Concern	CE = California state endangered CT = California state threatened CFP = California fully protected CSC = California species of special concern CSA = California special animals list CR = California state rare CCE = Candidate California state endangered	1A = plants presumed extinct in California 1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2 = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but common elsewhere 3 = plants about which we need more information 4 = plants of limited distribution
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Table 1 — Legally Protected Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	CE; 1B	Annual herb found on clay soils in marshes, swamps (lake margins), and vernal pools from 10 to 2375 meters. Known from approximately 96 occurrences in Fresno, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma and Tehama counties in California and in Oregon.	April – August	Low. Seasonal marsh habitat provides marginal habitat for this species. There are five documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Sacramento Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	FE; CE; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 30 to 100 meters. Known from 12 occurrences in Sacramento county.	April – July (Sept.)	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Invertebrates				
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	Freshwater fairy shrimp found in large, clay-bottomed vernal pool playas, usually with turbid water.	November – April	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Seasonal wetland features onsite are very small, shallow and associated with previous site disturbance. They are not natural features that would support this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	Found among elderberry shrubs within riparian habitats. Presence can be indicated by bore-holes in stems of elderberries.	March – June (Adults) Year – round (Larvae)	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. No elderberry shrubs were observed in the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Freshwater fairy shrimp found in vernal pools and other ephemeral wetlands.	December – May	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Seasonal wetland features onsite are very small, shallow and associated with previous site disturbance. They are not natural features that would support this species. There are numerous documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	Freshwater fairy shrimp found in vernal pools and other ephemeral wetlands.	December – May	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Seasonal wetland features onsite are very small, shallow and associated with previous site disturbance. They are not natural features that would support this species. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Fish				
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 6	FT; CT	Found at sea and in riverine pools and channels.	Spring	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT; CE	Found in open waters of bays, tidal rivers, channels, and sloughs.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT	Found in the ocean, rivers and creeks, and large inland lakes.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Amphibians/ Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT; CSC	Found near quiet, permanent pools of streams, marshes, and ponds with extensive vegetation below 1200 meters, though individuals may disperse considerable distances between pools during rain events. Breeds in permanent pools from January through July.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species and the Study Area is outside of the current known range of this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT; CT	Found in slow-moving aquatic environments with emergent vegetation such as marshes, sloughs, creeks, and agricultural ditches.	March – October	None. Study Area is not within the current known range of this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Birds				
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	CT Nesting	Found primarily over open riparian areas, but also over grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland. Nests near water in colonies of tunnels dug into sandy banks or cliffs.	February – October	None. Study Area does not provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	FSC; CT	Found within upper zones of saline, brackish, and freshwater emergent wetlands. Nest in dense vegetation at or slightly above ground level.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FSC; CCE Nesting Colony	Found near fresh water, usually in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tule, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs. Nests in colonies in dense cattails, tule, or similar vegetation within a few feet of fresh water.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable aquatic nesting habitat for this species. There is not significant emergent wetland habitat associated with the seasonal marsh within the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	FSC; CT Nesting	Found in open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Nests in a tree, bush, or utility pole up to 100 feet above ground.	February – October	Low. Study Area contains some marginally suitable nesting trees for this species although most trees are too small to support nesting. Level of development within and surrounding the Study Area lowers the potential for this species to utilize the Study Area. There are three documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT; CE Nesting	Found in extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forest along slow-moving watercourses dominated by willow. Nests in dense cover on horizontal limbs up to 25 feet above the ground.	February – October	None. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP Nesting	Found in herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and a dense vole population. Nests near open areas near the top of dense tree stand from 20 to 100 feet above the ground.	February – October	Low. Study Area contains some suitable nesting trees for this species. Level of development within and surrounding the Study Area lowers the potential for this species to utilize the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Table 1 includes federal threatened or endangered species and eagles, and State threatened, endangered, or fully protected species.

Table 2 — Species Subject to CEQA Review

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Ahart’s dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	1B	Annual herb found in mesic areas in valley and foothill grassland from 30 to 229 meters. Known from approximately 13 occurrences in Butte, Calaveras, Placer, Sacramento, Tehama and Yuba counties.	March – May	Low. Grassland on the margins of seasonal marsh habitat provides marginal habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Big scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	1B	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, from 45 to 1,555 meters. Known from approximately 50 occurrences in Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne counties.	March – June	None. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	2B	Found in mesic valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools, and roadside ditches from 1 to 445 meters. Known from approximately 126 occurrences in Amador, Fresno, Merced, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, and Yuba counties.	March – May	None. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the Study Area. There are several documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Hispid salty bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidum</i>	1B	Annual herb found on alkaline soil in meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland from 1 to 155 meters. Known from 35 occurrences in Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Placer, and Solano counties.	June – September	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 to 880 meters. Known from 78 occurrences in many counties.	April – June	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are two documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 20 to 330 meters. Known from 14 occurrences in Amador, Calavera, Merced, Placer, and Sacramento counties.	April – May	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	1B	Annual herb found on vernal mesic sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland from 35 to 1,250 meters. Known from approximately 62 occurrences in Butte, Placer, Shasta, and Tehama counties.	March – June	Low. Grassland on the margins of seasonal marsh habitat provides marginal habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	1B	Perennial rhizomatous emergent herb found in marshes and swamps and in assorted shallow freshwater areas (such as ditches and ponds) from 0 to 650 meters. Known from approximately 108 occurrences in many counties. Extirpated from Southern California, and mostly extirpated from the Central Valley.	May – October	Low. Seasonal marsh habitat within the Study Area provides marginal habitat for this species. There are two documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Amphibians/ Reptiles				
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	CSC	Found in open, sandy areas of valley-foothill woodland and grassland habitats up to 1800 meters. Feeds primarily on ants.	Spring – Fall	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	CSC	Found in or within 100 meters of permanent water in a wide variety of habitats up to 1450 meters. Nests in sandy banks and soil at least four inches deep.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	CSC	Found usually in grasslands, occasionally in valley-foothill woodlands, up to 1350 meters, remaining in underground burrows for most of the year. Breeding occurs in shallow temporary pools formed by winter rains.	Fall – Spring	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Seasonal wetland features are associated with previous disturbance and do not support breeding habitat for this species. There are six documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Birds				
Black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax</i>	CSA Nesting Colony	Found in fresh and saline emergent wetlands, feeding nocturnally. Nests in colonies in dense trees or shrubs near feeding areas.	February – October	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	FSC; CSC Burrow sites and some wintering sites	Found in dry, open grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats up to 1600 meters. Nests in old burrow of ground squirrel or other small mammal.	Year – Round	Low. Annual grassland provides some potential habitat for this species. Study Area does not contain suitable burrows suitable for use by this species and level of disturbance within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to occur. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	CSA Nesting	Found in stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, and other forest habitats, most frequently near water. Nests in trees up to 80 feet above the ground.	February – October	High. The Study Area provides foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat for this species. This species is also somewhat acclimated to developed areas. However, the small patch size of suitable habitat and the high level of disturbance within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to utilize the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	CSA Nesting colony	Found on inland lakes and in fresh, salt and estuarine waters. Nests on ledges and cliffs, rugged slopes, and live and dead trees at undisturbed sites near water.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	CSC Nesting	Found in dense, dry or well-drained grassland with scattered shrubs for perches. Nests in a slight depression in ground hidden at the base of an overhanging clump of vegetation.	February – October	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The grassland habitats within the Study Area are small and subject to high levels of disturbance. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	CSA Nesting colony	Found in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands, and less often in marine shores, croplands, pastures, and mountains above foothills. Nests in colonies in tops of secluded snags or live trees, and less often on the ground, rock ledges, sea cliffs, mats of tule, and shrubs.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Great egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	CSA Nesting colony	Found in fresh and saline emergent wetlands, along the margins of estuaries, lakes, and slow-moving streams, on mudflats and salt ponds, and in irrigated croplands and pastures. Nests in colonies in large tree, usually near water.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	CSC Nesting	Found in dense riparian and live oak thickets near meadow edges and nearby woodland and forest habitats, and occasionally in dense conifer stands at higher elevations. Nests in old crow, magpie, hawk, heron, and squirrel nests in a variety of trees with dense canopy up to 50 feet above ground.	February – October	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	CSA Wintering	Found in open habitats such as coastlines, lakeshores, and wetlands near water and tree stands below 1500 meters. Does not breed in California.	September – April (May)	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	CSC Nesting	Found in flat, open areas of tall, dense grasses, shrubs, and edges of denser vegetation as a high as 3,000 meters. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge.	Year – Round	High. The Study Area provides foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat for this species. This species is also somewhat acclimated to developed areas. However, the small patch size of suitable habitat and the high level of disturbance within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to utilize the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	CSC Nesting	Found in old-growth, multi-layered, open forest, woodland, and riparian areas. Nests in old woodpecker cavities in tall, old, isolated tree or snag.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	CSA Nesting	Found usually in riparian areas of a variety of wooded habitats including. Nests in dense stands of small-tree conifer within 90 meters of water.	Year – Round	High. The Study Area provides foraging habitat and potential nesting habitat for this species. This species is also somewhat acclimated to developed areas. However, the small patch size of suitable habitat and the high level of disturbance within the Study Area reduces the potential for this species to utilize the Study Area. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	CSC	Found in dense riparian thickets, emergent wetland, and dense shrubland in other moist situations, possibly with a tree overstory. Nests on ground or in dense vegetation up to 4 feet above the ground.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	CSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Dens in dry, sandy soils, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover.	Year – Round	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	CSC	Found in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest from sea level up through mixed conifer forest. Roosts in colonies usually in rock crevices, as well as caves, mines, hollow trees, and buildings.	March – October	<p>Low. Study Area contains marginal foraging habitat for this species. Study Area contains very limited suitable roosting habitat associated with scattered trees and buildings within and adjacent to the Study Area.</p> <p>There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.</p>
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	CSC	Found in coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodland, and valley foothill and montane riparian habitats below 2,750 meters. Roosts sometimes in colonies in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark.	(Feb.) March – October	<p>Low. Study Area contains marginal foraging habitat for this species. Study Area contains very limited suitable roosting habitat associated with scattered trees and buildings within and adjacent to the Study Area.</p> <p>There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.</p>
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	CSC	Found in a variety of habitats, usually mesic, featuring brush, trees, and habitat edges. Roosts in small colonies in caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings.	(Mar.) April – October	<p>None. Study Area contains marginal foraging habitat for this species. Study Area does not contain suitable roosting habitat.</p> <p>There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.</p>
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	CSC	Found in grasslands, shrublands, open woodlands and forests, and croplands from sea level through mixed conifer forests. Roosts sometimes in colonies in trees and shrubs up to 40 feet above ground.	March – October	<p>Low. Study Area contains marginal foraging habitat for this species. Study Area contains very limited suitable roosting habitat associated with scattered trees and buildings within and adjacent to the Study Area.</p> <p>There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDDB for this species within five miles of the Study Area.</p>

Table 2 includes state and federal species of concern and Rank 1 and 2 CNPS species.

Table 3 — Other Species of Interest

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Adobe navarretia <i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	4	Annual herb found on clay, sometimes serpentinite, in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from 100 to 1,000 meters. Known in Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Monterey, Placer, Sutter, and Tulare counties.	April – June	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Brandegee’s clarkia <i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i>	4	Annual herb often found on roadcuts within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 75 to 915 meters. Known from approximately 89 occurrences in Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, and Yuba counties.	May – July	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Hoary navarretia <i>Navarretia eriocephala</i>	4	Annual herb found in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland from 105 to 400 meters. Known in Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento counties.	May – June	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Hogwallow starfish <i>Hesperervax caulescens</i>	4	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from 0 to 505 meters. Known in many counties.	March – June	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Stinkbells <i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on clay and sometimes serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 10 to 1,555 meters. Known from 32 occurrences in many counties.	March – June	Low. Study Area contains marginal habitat for this species within the annual grassland community. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Invertebrates				
An andrenid bee <i>Andrena subapasta</i>	CSA	Ground-nesting solitary bee found in grasslands near vernal pools.	Spring – Fall	None. The Study Area does not contain suitable vernal pool habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee <i>Andrena blennospermatis</i>	CSA	Ground-nesting solitary bee found in grasslands near vernal pools.	Spring – Fall	None. The Study Area does not contain suitable vernal pool habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.
California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	CSA	Freshwater fairy shrimp found in vernal pools and other ephemeral wetlands.	December – May	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. Seasonal wetland features onsite are very small, shallow and associated with previous site disturbance. They are not natural features that would support this species. There are several occurrences in the CNDDb within five miles of the Study Area.
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle <i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	CSA	Aquatic beetle found in freshwater ponds and streams.	Spring – Fall	None. Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences in the CNDDb for this species within five miles of the Study Area.

Table 3 includes Rank 3 and 4 CNPS species and non-listed invertebrates, which may not be subject to CEQA review.

Appendix B — Plants and Wildlife Observed in the Study Area

Appendix B — Plants Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native (N)/ Non-Native (NN)/ Invasive (I)
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	N
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i> sp.	Maple (planted)	NN
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish lotus	N
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Bent grass	NN/I
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumble weed	NN
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem	N
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	NN
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.	Manzanita (planted)	N
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow leaved milkweed	N
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender oats	NN
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	Coyote brush	N
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Little rattlesnake grass	NN
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	NN
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	NN
Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess	NN
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	NN/I
Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	Deodar cedar	NN
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle	NN/I
Asteraceae	<i>Centromadia fitchii</i>	Spikeweed	N
Asteraceae	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed	NN/I
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	NN/I
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey-mullein	N
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	NN/I
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall nut sedge	N
Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass	NN/I
Poaceae	<i>Deschampsia danthonioides</i>	Annual hair grass	N
Asteraceae	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stink wort	NN/I
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.	Barnyard grass	NN
Poaceae	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	NN/I
Poaceae	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild rye	N
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Autumn willow weed	N
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Horseweed	NN
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Big heron bill	NN
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia crenulata</i>	Chinese caps	N
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia ocellata</i> ssp. <i>ocellata</i>	Valley spurge	N
Poaceae	<i>Festuca bromoides</i>	Brome fescue	NN
Poaceae	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian rye grass	NN/I
Rhamnaceae	<i>Frangula californica</i>	Coffee berry	N
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Wild geranium	NN/I
Rosaceae	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	N
Asteraceae	<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i>	Narrow tarplant	N
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i>	Mediterranean barley	NN
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	N

Appendix B — Plants Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native (N)/ Non-Native (NN)/ Invasive (I)
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Common rush	N
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	N
Plantaginaceae	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Fluellein	NN
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	NN
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop loosestrife	NN/I
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	N
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	NN
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Dallis grass	NN
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Water smart weed	N
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis</i> sp.	Tomatillo	NN
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	American pokeweed	NN/I
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Pine (planted)	NN
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese pistacio	NN/I
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	NN
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus</i> sp.	Plane tree (planted)	NN
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed	NN
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Mediterranean beard grass	NN
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbit's foot grass	NN/I
Salicaceae	<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont's cottonwood	N
Salicaceae	<i>Populus</i> sp.	Poplar (planted)	N
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common purslane	NN
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	NN
Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Firethorn	NN
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Ornamental pear species (planted)	NN
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	NN/I
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	NN/I
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle dock	NN
Salicaceae	<i>Salix exigua</i>	Sandbar willow	N
Salicaceae	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Gooding's willow	N
Salicaceae	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	N
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus</i> sp.	Pepper tree	NN/I
Cupressaceae	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood (planted)	N (out of native range)
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow thistle	NN
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Purple sand spurrey	N
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree	NN/I
Lamiaceae	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegar weed	N
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	NN

Appendix B — Plants Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native (N)/ Non-Native (NN)/ Invasive (I)
Typhaceae	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Cattail	N
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western vervain	N
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Hairy vetch	N
Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	NN
Fabaceae	<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	Wisteria	NN
Gentianaceae	<i>Zeltnera muehlenbergii</i>	Muehlenberg's centaury	N

Appendix B — Wildlife Observed in the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western scrub jay
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard

ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE INVENTORY SUMMARY

FOOTHILLS BLVD. PROPERTY PROJECT SITE City of Roseville, California

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February 5, 2018

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APPENDICES:

- A. Tree Inventory Summary (sorted by tree number)
- B. Tree Inventory Exhibit

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

This consultant's report, dated February 5, 2018, is for the exclusive and confidential use of Foothills 30 concerning potential development of the Foothills Blvd. Property Project Site, located in the City of Roseville, California. Any use of this report, the accompanying appendices, or portions thereof, other than for project review and approval by appropriate governmental authorities, shall be subject to and require the written permission of Sierra Nevada Arborists. Unauthorized modification, distribution and/or use of this report, including the data or portions thereof contained within the accompanying appendices, is strictly prohibited.

QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

Sierra Nevada Arborists is a fully insured, Rio Linda-based arboriculture consulting firm founded in January of 1998 by its Principal, Edwin E. Stirtz. Mr. Stirtz is an ISA Certified Arborist and is ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified. He is a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists and International Society of Arboriculture. Mr. Stirtz possesses in excess of 30 years of experience in horticulture and arboriculture, both maintenance and construction, and has spent the last 23 years as a consulting and preservation specialist in the Sacramento and surrounding regions.

INTRODUCTION

Sierra Nevada Arborists is pleased to present this Arborist Report and Tree Inventory Summary for the trees located within and/or overhanging the Foothills 30 property located at the northeast corner of Foothills Blvd. and Pleasant Grove Blvd. in the City of Roseville, California. This Arborist Report and Tree Inventory Summary memorializes tree data obtained by Edwin E. Stirtz, ISA Certified Arborist WE-0510A, at the time of field reconnaissance and inventory efforts on January 24, 2018.

SCOPE OF INVENTORY EFFORT

The City of Roseville Municipal Code, Chapter 19.66, Tree Preservation, defines a “Protected Tree” as any native oak tree equal to or greater than 6 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) measured as a total of a single trunk or multiple trunks. The purpose of this field reconnaissance effort was to identify, inventory, and comment upon the current structure and vigor of the “protected trees” located within and/or overhanging the project site.

METHODOLOGY

During field reconnaissance and inventory efforts, Edwin E. Stirtz of Sierra Nevada Arborists conducted a visual review from ground level of the trees within and/or overhanging the 30-acre project area which is a portion of the old NEC manufacturing facility. The trees which met the defined criteria were identified in the field by affixing round tags with blue flagging to the tree trunks. The tree numbers utilized in this report and accompanying Tree Inventory Summary correspond to the tree tags which were affixed to the trees in the field, and those tree numbers or grouping of numbers were rough-plotted on the attached Tree Inventory Exhibit so that the precise vertical and horizontal location of the trees may be surveyed in the field by a licensed land surveyor and data for the trees (i.e. tree number, diameter, dripline and protected root zone radii) may be properly depicted on future development plans and Tree Location Exhibit.

At the time of field identification and inventory efforts specific data was gathered for each tagged tree including the tree’s species, diameter measured at breast height (“DBH”) and dripline radius (“DLR”). Utilizing this data the tree’s overall structural condition and vigor were separately assessed ranging from “excellent”¹ to “poor” based upon the observed characteristics noted within the tree and the Arborist’s best professional judgment. Ratings are subjective and are dependent upon both the structure and vigor of the tree. The vigor

¹ It is rare that a tree qualifies in an “excellent” category, and it should be noted that there were no trees observed within the project area which fell within the criteria of an “excellent” or “good” rating. A complete description of the terms and ratings utilized in this report and accompany inventory summary are found on pages 8-9.

rating considers factors such as the size, color and density of the foliage; the amount of deadwood within the canopy; bud viability; evidence of wound closure; and the presence or evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency and insect infestation. The structural rating reflects the root crown/collar, trunk and branch configurations; canopy balance; the presence of included bark, weak crotches and other structural defects and decay and the potential for structural failure. Finally, notable characteristics were documented and recommendations on a tree-by-tree basis were made which logically followed the observed characteristics noted within the trees at the time of the field inventory effort. The recommendations are based on the assumption that the tree would be introduced into a developed environment and may require maintenance and/or may not be suitable for retention within a post-development setting.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY EFFORT

Field reconnaissance and inventory efforts found 35 trees measuring 6 inches in diameter and larger measured at breast height within and/or overhanging the proposed project area. Composition of the 35 inventoried trees includes the following species and accompanying aggregate diameter inches:

SPECIES DIVERSIFICATION			
Interior Live Oak	=	15 trees	(165 aggregate diameter inches)
Valley Oak	=	20 trees	(198 aggregate diameter inches)
TOTAL	=	35 trees	(363 aggregate diameter inches)

Recommended Removals

At this time, seven trees have been recommended for removal from the proposed project area due to the nature and extent of defects, compromised health, and/or structural instability noted at the time of field inventory efforts. If these trees were retained within the proposed project area it is our opinion that they may be hazardous depending upon their proximity to planned development activities. For reference, the trees which have been recommended for removal due to the severity of noted defects, compromised health and/or structural instability are highlighted in green within the accompanying Tree Inventory Summary and are briefly summarized as follows:

TREE #	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MULTI-STEMS (inches)	TOTAL DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT	
						STRUCTURE	VIGOR
1614	Valley Oak	(Quercus lobata)		8	11	Poor	Poor to fair
1616	Valley Oak	(Quercus lobata)		10	14	Poor	Poor to fair

1626	Valley Oak	(Quercus lobata)		11	14	Poor	Poor to fair
1637	Interior Live Oak	(Quercus wislizeni)		10	11	Poor	Fair
1641	Interior Live Oak	(Quercus wislizeni)		8	11	Poor	Poor
1642	Interior Live Oak	(Quercus wislizeni)	2,4,13	19	14	Poor	Fair
1644	Valley Oak	(Quercus lobata)		7	12	Poor	Poor

It should also be noted that some of the trees within the proposed project area are trees which may be undesirable on residential lots, or are trees which will require periodic/seasonal monitoring to assess the trees' ongoing structural integrity. At this early stage of the project Sierra Nevada Arborists has not recommended the removal of these trees since development plans, including proposed home sites and building footprints, have not yet been finalized and the precise location of these trees in proximity to planned improvement activities is not known. At this time it is recommended that these trees be monitored and thoroughly inspected by a qualified ISA Certified Arborist on at least an annual basis to keep abreast of the trees' changing condition(s) and to assess the trees' ongoing structural integrity and potential for hazard in a developed environment.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Arborist Report and Tree Inventory Summary is intended to provide to Foothills 30, the City of Roseville, and other members of the development team a detailed *pre-development review* of the species, size, and current structure and vigor of the trees within and/or overhanging the proposed project area. It is not an exhaustive review of the impacts which will be sustained from project implementation. At this early stage of the project specific root system and canopy impacts on a tree-by-tree basis cannot be definitively assessed until the site development, grading, and other improvement plans have been refined and finalized and data from the accompanying inventory summary (i.e., tree numbers, dripline radius, and root protection zones) is properly depicted on the plans.

Since trees are living organisms whose condition may change at any time a complete assessment of construction impacts and specific recommendations to help mitigate for the adverse impacts which may be sustained by the trees from contemplated construction activities cannot be made until the development plans have been refined and finalized. Once final plans have been developed for the site a qualified ISA Certified Arborist with special expertise and demonstrated experience with construction projects in and among native and non-native trees should review those plans and provide a more detailed assessment of impacts, including identification of trees which may require removal to facilitate home construction and other contemplated site development activities. This review will be particularly important if structures and/or residential activities will fall within or near the fall zone of a tree which has been noted as exhibiting structural defects, questionable long-term

longevity and/or a conditional rating which is less than “fair”, and for trees which measure 16 inches and greater in diameter which will be retained within close proximity to development as trees of this size may pose a more significant hazard if a sudden limb shed and/or catastrophic failure should occur. In addition, the review should include an assessment of root system and canopy impacts which will be sustained by the trees which will be retained within the proposed development area, along with specific recommendations on a tree-by-tree basis to help reduce adverse impacts of construction on the retained trees. In the meantime, this report provides some pre-development recommendations which logically follow the observed characteristics noted in the trees at the time of the field inventory efforts, as well as General Protection Measures which should be utilized as a guideline for the protection of trees which may be retained within the development area. These recommendations will require modification and/or augmentation as development plans are refined and finalized.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND ARBORISTS’ DISCLAIMER

The City of Roseville regulates both the removal of “protected trees” and the encroachment of construction activities within their driplines. Therefore, a tree permit and/or additional development authorization should be obtained from the City of Roseville prior to the removal of any trees within the proposed project area. All terms and conditions of the tree permit and/or other Conditions of Approval are the sole and exclusive responsibility of the project applicant. It should be noted that prior to final inspection written verification from an ISA Certified Arborist may be required certifying the approved removal activities and/or implementation of other Conditions of Approval outlined for the retained trees on the site. ***Sierra Nevada Arborists will not provide written Certification of Compliance unless we have been provided with a copy of the approved site development plans, applicable permits and/or Conditions of Approval, and are on site to monitor and observe regulated activities during the course of construction.*** Therefore, it will be necessary for the project applicant to notify Sierra Nevada Arborists well in advance (at least 72 hours prior notice) of any regulated activities which are scheduled to occur on site so that those activities can be properly monitored and documented for compliance certification.

Please bear in mind that implementation of the recommendations provided within this report will help to reduce adverse impacts of construction on the retained trees; however, implementation of any recommendations should not be viewed as a guarantee or warranty against the trees’ ultimate demise and/or failure in the future. Arborists are tree specialists who use their education, knowledge, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of the trees and ***attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees***. Arborists cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. There are some inherent risks with trees that cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, even by a skilled and experienced arborist. Entities who choose to construct homes on wooded property are accepting a certain level of risk from unpredictable tree related hazards such as toppling in storms, limbs falling and fires that may damage property at some time in the future. Since trees are living organisms their structure

and vigor constantly change over time, and they are not immune to changes in site conditions or seasonal variations in the weather. Further, conditions are often hidden within the tree and/or below ground. Arborists and other tree care professionals cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy and/or safe under all circumstances or for a specific period of time. Likewise remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed. Trees can be managed but they cannot be controlled. To develop land and live near trees is to accept some degree of risk and the only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees would be to eliminate all of the trees. ***An entity who develops land and builds a home with a tree in the vicinity should be aware of and inform their future residents of this Arborists' Disclaimer, and be further advised that the developer and the future residents assume the risk that a tree could at any time suffer a branch and/or limb failure, blow over in a storm and/or fail for no apparent reason which may cause bodily injury or property damage.*** Sierra Nevada Arborists cannot predict acts of nature including, without limitation, storms of sufficient strength which can even take down a tree with a structurally sound and vigorous appearance.

Finally, the trees preserved within and/or overhanging the proposed project area will experience a physical environment different from the pre-development environment. As a result, tree health and structural stability should be regularly monitored. Occasional pruning, fertilization, mulch, pest management, replanting and/or irrigation may be required. In addition, ***provisions for monitoring both tree health and structural stability following construction must be made a priority.*** As trees age, the likelihood of failure of branches or entire trees increases. Therefore, ***the future management plan must include an annual inspection*** by a qualified ISA Certified Arborist to keep abreast of the trees' changing condition(s) and to assess the trees' ongoing structural integrity and potential for hazard in a developed environment.

Thank you for allowing Sierra Nevada Arborists to assist you with this review. Please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions or require additional information and/or clarification.

Sincerely,



Edwin E. Stirtz
International Society of Arboriculture
Certified Arborist WE-0510A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified
Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownership to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.
2. It is assumed that any property is not in violation of any applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other governmental regulations.
3. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.
4. The consultant shall not be required to give a deposition and/or attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made for in advance, including payment of an additional fee for such services according to our standard fee schedule, adjusted yearly, and terms of the subsequent contract of engagement.
5. Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report. Ownership of any documents produced passes to the Client only when all fees have been paid.
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7. Neither all nor any part of the contents of this report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client, to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant, particularly as to value conclusions, identity of the consultant, or any reference to any professional society or institute or to any initialed designation conferred upon the consultant as stated in his qualifications.
8. This report and any values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant and the consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.
9. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, drawings and photographs within this report are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of information generated by other consultants is for coordination and ease of

reference. Inclusion of such information does not constitute a representation by the consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.

10. Unless expressed otherwise: 1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without laboratory analysis, dissection, excavation, probing or coring, unless otherwise stated.
11. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.
12. This report is based on the observations and opinions of Edwin E. Stirtz, and does not provide guarantees regarding the future performance, health, vigor, structural stability or safety of the plants described herein. Neither this author nor Sierra Nevada Arborists has assumed any responsibility for liability associated with the trees on or adjacent to this Project Site, their future demise and/or any damage which may result therefrom.
13. The information contained within this report is true to the best of the author's knowledge and experience as of the date it was prepared; however, certain conditions may exist which only a comprehensive, scientific, investigation might reveal which should be performed by other consulting professionals.
14. The legal description, dimensions, and areas herein are assumed to be correct. No responsibility is assumed for matters that are legal in nature.
15. Any changes to an established tree's environment can cause its decline, death and/or structural failure.

DEFINITIONS

Tree Number:	Corresponds to aluminum tag attached to the tree.
Species Identification:	Scientific and common species name.
Diameter (“DBH”):	This is the trunk diameter measured at breast height (industry standard 4.5 feet above ground level).
Dripline radius (“DLR”):	A radius equal to the horizontal distance from the trunk of the tree to the end of the farthest most branch tip prior to any cutting. When depicted on a map, the dripline will appear as an irregularly shaped circle that follows the contour of the tree’s branches as seen from overhead.
Protected Zone:	A circle equal to the largest radius of a protected tree’s dripline plus 1 foot.
Root Crown:	Assessment of the root crown/collar area located at the base of the trunk of the tree at soil level.
Trunk:	Assessment of the tree’s main trunk from ground level generally to the point of the primary crotch structure.
Limbs:	Assessment of both smaller and larger branching, generally from primary crotch structure to branch tips.
Foliage:	Tree’s leaves.
Overall Condition:	Describes overall condition of the tree in terms of structure and vigor.
Recommendation:	Pre-development recommendations based upon observed characteristics noted at the time of the field inventory effort.
Obscured:	Occasionally some portion of the tree may be obscured from visual inspection due to the presence of dense vegetation which, during the course of inspection for the arborist report, prevented a complete evaluation of the tree. In these cases, if the tree is to be retained on site the vegetation should be removed to allow for a complete assessment of the tree prior to making final decisions regarding the suitability for retention.

TREE CONDITION RATING CRITERIA

RATING TERM	ROOT CROWN	TRUNK	LIMBS	FOLIAGE	STRUCTURE	VIGOR
Good	No apparent injuries, decay, cavities or evidence of hollowing; no anchoring roots exposed; no indications of infestation or disease	No apparent injuries, decay, cavities or evidence of hollowing; no codominant attachments or multiple trunk attachments are observed; no indications of infestation or disease	No apparent injuries, decay, cavities or evidence of hollowing; below average amount of dead limbs or twigs; no major limb failures or included bark; callus growth is vigorous	Leaf size, color and density are typical for the species; buds are normal in size, viable, abundant and uniform throughout the canopy; annual seasonal growth increments are average or above average; no insect or disease infestations/ infections evident	No apparent structural defects; no weak crotches; no excessively weighted branches and no significant cavities or decay	Tree appears healthy and has little or no significant deadwood; foliage is normal and healthy
Fair	Small to moderate injuries, decay, cavities or hollowing may be evident but are not currently affecting the overall structure; some evidence of infestation or disease may be present but is not currently affecting the tree's structure	Small to moderate injuries, decay, cavities or hollowing may be evident; codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments or minor bark inclusion may be observed; some infestation or disease may be present but not currently affecting the tree's structure	Small to moderate injuries, decay or cavities may be present; average or above average dead limbs or twigs may be present; some limb failures or bark inclusion observed; callus growth is average	Leaf size, color and density are typical or slightly below typical for the species; buds are normal or slightly sparse with potentially varied viability, abundance and distribution throughout the canopy; annual seasonal growth increments are average or slightly below average; minor insect or disease infestation/infection may be present	Minor structural problems such as weak crotches, minor wounds and/or cavities or moderate amount of excessive weight; non-critical structural defects which can be mitigated through pruning, cabling or bracing	Tree appears stressed or partially damaged; minimal vegetative growth since previous season; moderate amount of deadwood, abnormal foliage and minor lesions or cambium dieback
Poor	Moderate to severe injuries, decay, cavities or hollowing may be evident and are affecting the overall structure; presence of infestation or disease may be significant and affecting the tree's structure	Moderate to severe injuries, decay, cavities or hollowing may be evident and are affecting the tree's structure; presence of infestation or disease may be significant and affecting the tree's structure	Severe injuries, decay or cavities may be present; major deadwood, twig dieback, limb failures or bark inclusion observed; callus growth is below average	Leaf size, color and density are obviously abnormal; buds are obviously abnormal or absent; annual seasonal growth is well below average for the species; insect or disease problems may be severe	Obvious major structural problems which cannot be corrected with mitigation; potential for major limb, trunk or root system failure is high; significant decay or dieback may be present	Tree health is declining; no new vegetative growth; large amounts of deadwood; foliage is severely abnormal

The ratings "good to fair" and "fair to poor" are used to describe trees that fall between the described major categories and have elements of both

GENERAL PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR TREES PLANNED FOR PRESERVATION

Great care must be exercised when work is conducted upon or around protected trees. The purpose of these General Protection Measures is to provide guidelines to protect the health of the affected protected trees. These guidelines apply to all encroachments into the protected zone of a protected tree, and may be incorporated into tree permits and/or other Conditions of Approval as deemed appropriate by the applicable governing body.

- ☐ A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb, plus one foot, shall constitute the critical root zone protection area of each protected tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the dripline. The area beneath the dripline is a critical portion of the root zone and defines the minimum protected area of each protected tree. Removing limbs that make up the dripline does not change the protected area.
- ☐ Any protected trees on site which require pruning shall be pruned by an ISA Certified Arborist prior to the start of construction work. All pruning shall be in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards, ANSI Standard 2133.1-2000 regarding safety practices, and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) "Tree Pruning Guidelines" and Best Management Practices.
- ☐ Prior to initiating construction, temporary protective fencing shall be installed at least one foot outside the root protection zone of the protected trees in order to avoid damage to the tree canopies and root systems. Fencing shall be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the review body. The developer shall contact the Project Arborist and the Planning Department for an inspection of the fencing prior to commencing construction activities on site.
- ☐ Signs shall be installed on the protective fence in four (4) equidistant locations around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign must be a minimum of two (2) feet by two (2) feet and must contain the following language:

**WARNING: THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED
WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CITY OF
ROSEVILLE.**

Once approval has been obtained by the City of Roseville protective fencing shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and shall not be removed, relocated, taken down or otherwise modified in whole or in part without prior written authorization from the Agency, or as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist to facilitate approved activities within the root protection zone.

- ☐ Any removal of paving or structures (i.e. demolition) that occurs within the dripline of a protected tree shall be done under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist. To the maximum extent feasible, demolition work within the dripline protection area of the protected tree shall be performed by hand. If the Project Arborist determines that it is not feasible to perform some portion(s) of this work by hand, then the smallest/lightest weight equipment that will adequately perform the demolition work shall be used.
- ☐ No signs, ropes, cables (except those which may be installed by an ISA Certified Arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the protected trees. Small metallic numbering tags for the purpose of identification in preparing tree reports and inventories shall be allowed.
- ☐ No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile homes/office, supplies, materials or facilities shall be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within the driplines of protected trees.
- ☐ Drainage patterns on the site shall not be modified so that water collects, stands or is diverted across the dripline of any protected tree.
- ☐ No trenching shall be allowed within the driplines of protected trees, except as specifically approved by the Planning Department as set forth in the project's Conditions of Approval and/or approved tree permit. If it is absolutely necessary to install underground utilities within the dripline of a protected tree the utility line within the protected zone shall be "bored and jacked" or performed utilizing hand tools to avoid root injury under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.
- ☐ Grading within the protected zone of a protected tree shall be minimized. Cuts within the protected zone shall be maintained at less than 20% of the critical root zone area. Grade cuts shall be monitored by the Project Arborist. Any damaged roots encountered shall be root pruned and properly treated as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- ☐ Minor roots less than one (1) inch in diameter encountered during approved excavation and/or grading activities may be cut, but damaged roots shall be traced back and cleanly cut behind any split, cracked or damaged area as deemed necessary by the Project Arborist.
- ☐ Major roots greater than one (1) inch in diameter encountered during approved excavation and/or grading activities may not be cut without approval of the Project Arborist. Depending upon the type of improvement being proposed, bridging techniques or a new site design may need to be employed to protect the roots and the tree.

- ☐ Cut faces, which will be exposed for more than 2-3 days, shall be covered with dense burlap fabric and watered to maintain soil moisture at least on a daily basis (or possibly more frequently during summer months). If any native ground surface fabric within the protected zone must be removed for any reason, it shall be replaced within forty-eight (48) hours.
- ☐ If fills exceed 1 foot in depth up to 20% of the critical root zone area, aeration systems may serve to mitigate the presence of the fill materials as determined by the Project Arborist.
- ☐ When fill materials are deemed necessary on two or three sides of a tree it is critical to provide for drainage away from the critical root zone area of the tree (particularly when considering heavy winter rainfalls). Overland releases and subterranean drains dug outside the critical root zone area and tied directly to the main storm drain system are two options.
- ☐ In cases where a permit has been approved for construction of a retaining wall(s) within the protected zone of a protected tree the applicant will be required to provide for immediate protection of exposed roots from moisture loss during the time prior to completion of the wall. The retaining wall within the protected zone of the protected tree shall be constructed within seventy-two (72) hours after completion of grading within the root protection zone.
- ☐ The construction of impervious surfaces within the dripline of a protected tree shall be minimized. When necessary, a piped aeration system shall be installed under the direct supervision of the Project Arborist.
- ☐ Preservation devices such as aeration systems, tree wells, drains, special paving and cabling systems must be installed in conformance with approved plans and certified by the Project Arborist.
- ☐ No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that sprays water or requires trenching within the dripline of a protected tree. An above ground drip irrigation system is recommended. An independent low-flow drip irrigation system may be used for establishing drought-tolerant plants within the protected zone of a protected tree. Irrigation shall be gradually reduced and discontinued after a two (2) year period.
- ☐ All portions of permanent fencing that will encroach into the protected zone of a protected tree shall be constructed using posts set no closer than ten (10) feet on center. Posts shall be spaced in such a manner as to maximize the separation between the tree trunks and the posts in order to reduce impacts to the tree(s).

- Landscaping beneath native oak trees may include non-plant materials such as bark mulch, wood chips, boulders, etc. Planting live material under protected native oak trees is generally discouraged, and is not recommended within six (6) feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of eighteen (18) inches or less, or within ten (10) feet of the trunk of a native oak tree with a DBH of more than eighteen (18) inches. The only plant species which shall be planted within the dripline of native oak trees are those which are tolerant of the natural, semi-arid environs of the tree(s).

FOOTHILLS 30
Foothills Blvd. Property Project Site
City of Roseville, California
TREE INVENTORY SUMMARY

TREE #	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MULTI-STEMS (inches)	TOTAL DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT						NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS
						RT CR	TRUNK	LIMBS	FOLIAGE	STRUCTURE	VIGOR		
1610	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		13	14	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Leans to the northwest; branches at 9' above grade; evidence of callusing mechanical wound 2' above grade, northwest side; canopy extends down to the ground and all the way around.	<i>Lift the canopy up 5'-6' off the ground.</i>
1611	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		11	16	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dormant	Fair	Fair	Out of balance to the south; slightly above average amount of deadwood.	None at this time.
1612	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		7	9	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 7' above grade; leans to the southeast; above average amount of oak galls and deadwood; support stake probably from original planting.	<i>Remove support stake and prune deadwood.</i>
1613	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		10	13	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Evidence of decay in the root crown on the east side with oozing sap; branches at 5' above grade; canopy extends down to the ground.	<i>Light pruning to lift the canopy off the ground.</i>
1614	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		8	11	Fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Poor to fair	Branches at 9' above grade into two codominant stems with included bark; above average amount of deadwood; abundant wasp galls.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1615	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		13	16	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Branches at 6' above grade; evidence of sap sucker damage on the eastern stem going up 15'; branch on southwest side almost immediately branches again.	<i>Light pruning to remove deadwood; remove one of the branches on the southwest side.</i>
1616	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		10	14	Fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Poor to fair	Tree curves to the southwest 6' above grade; abundant wasp galls; excessive amount of deadwood; damage to the lower trunk, north side, 1' above grade.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1617	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		8	14	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Poor to fair	Excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Remove deadwood and prune to restore structure.</i>
1618	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		13	15	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Branches at 6' above grade; canopy extends down to the ground.	<i>Light pruning to lift the canopy off the ground.</i>
1619	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		11	21	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Fair	Leans to the south; branches at 7' above grade; abundant wasp galls; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Remove deadwood and prune to restore structure.</i>
1620	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		9	24	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Leans to the west; out of balance to the south; branches at 9' above grade; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Remove deadwood and prune to restore structure.</i>

FOOTHILLS 30
Foothills Blvd. Property Project Site
City of Roseville, California
TREE INVENTORY SUMMARY

TREE #	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MULTI-STEMS (inches)	TOTAL DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT						NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS
						RT CR	TRUNK	LIMBS	FOLIAGE	STRUCTURE	VIGOR		
1621	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		9	12	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Poor to fair	Branches at 8' above grade; leans/out of balance to the south.	<i>Perform light pruning to restructure the tree.</i>
1622	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		11	13	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Trunk has some bulbous growths, south side, 2' above grade; canopy extends down to the ground.	<i>Light pruning to lift the canopy off the ground and remove deadwood.</i>
1623	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		10	13	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Fair	Abundant wasp galls in the lower canopy; branches at 8' above grade; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune deadwood.</i>
1624	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		7	9	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Branches at 6' above grade; small branches at 1' and 2' above grade, south side.	<i>Prune deadwood and the two small branches on the south side.</i>
1625	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		8	11	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 11' above grade; above average amount of deadwood; above average amount of oak galls.	<i>Perform light pruning to restructure the tree.</i>
1626	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		11	14	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor	Poor to fair	Branches at 6' and 7' above grade; abundant wasp galls throughout the tree; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1627	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		8	12	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Leans to the north; small branches on the south side; main branching about 8' above grade.	<i>Perform light pruning to restructure the tree.</i>
1628	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)	6,7	13	7	Poor	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Branches at less than 1' above grade; root crown has exposed roots on the north side with evidence of decay; the eastern side stem has bulbous growth; canopy extends nearly to the ground.	<i>Light pruning to lift the canopy off the ground and remove deadwood.</i>
1629	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		10	12	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 10' above grade; about 6-7 visible roots exposed on the south side on the surface extending out 10' to the south; above average amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood and restructure tree.</i>
1630	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		13	18	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Evidence of decay on the north side of the trunk 1' and 6' above grade; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood and restructure tree.</i>

FOOTHILLS 30
Foothills Blvd. Property Project Site
City of Roseville, California
TREE INVENTORY SUMMARY

TREE #	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MULTI-STEMS (inches)	TOTAL DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT						NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS
						RT CR	TRUNK	LIMBS	FOLIAGE	STRUCTURE	VIGOR		
1631	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		13	18	Poor to fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches 9' above grade with included bark in the crotch on the southwest and northeast sides; branches again about 11' above grade with multiple branches; above average amount of oak wasp galls and deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood.</i>
1632	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		14	17	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 7' above grade; evidence of sap sucker damage at 10' above grade on all the stems; evidence of cracking on the east side of the trunk 3' above grade on the east and south sides of the trunk; out of balance to the south; canopy extends down to the ground.	<i>Lift the canopy up 5'-6' off the ground.</i>
1633	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		13	23	Fair	Fair	Fair	Dormant	Fair	Poor to fair	Leans to the southwest; out of balance to the south; branches at 8' above grade; above average amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood.</i>
1634	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		14	17	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 11' above grade; above average amount of deadwood; some oak galls in the lower limbs.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood.</i>
1635	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		10	15	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 7' and 9' above grade; excessive deadwood and epicormic sprout growth.	<i>Perform light pruning.</i>
1636	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		8	14	Fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Main branching is 9' above grade; above average amount of deadwood and oak wasp galls.	<i>Perform light pruning.</i>
1637	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		10	11	Fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Poor	Fair	Leans to the north; evidence of cabling embedded in the crotch; excessive cracking on the trunk from grade to 4' above grade and further up on north stem.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1638	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		7	9	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor	Branches at 11' above grade; above average amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood.</i>
1639	Valley Oak	(<i>Quercus lobata</i>)		8	14	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Dormant	Poor to fair	Poor to fair	Branches at 8' above grade; leans/out of balance to the southwest; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Prune to remove deadwood and restructure tree.</i>
1640	Interior Live Oak	(<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)		9	11	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Branches at 5' above grade; cracking from grade to 5' above grade.	<i>Lift the canopy up 5'-6' off the ground and prune to remove deadwood.</i>

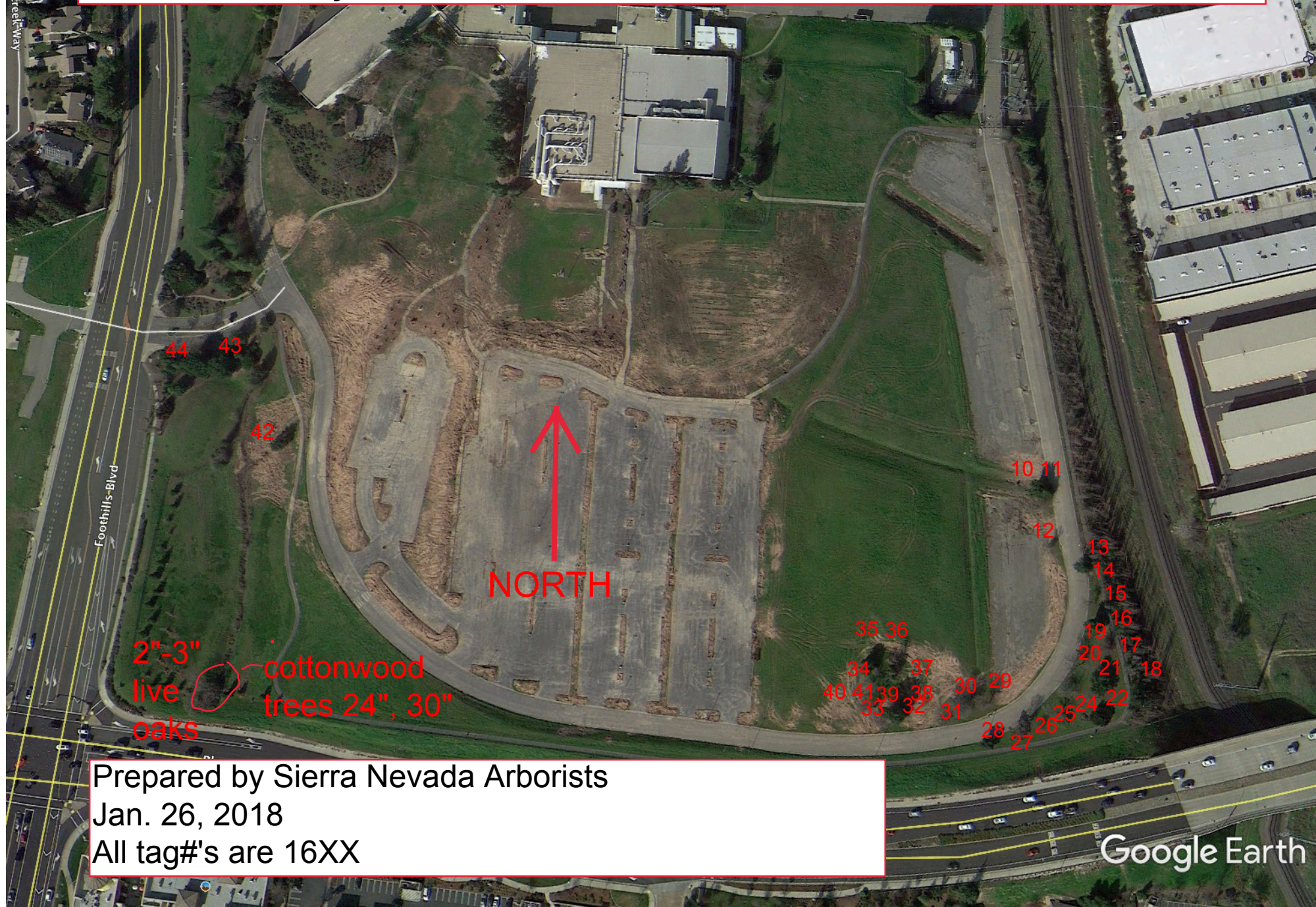
FOOTHILLS 30
Foothills Blvd. Property Project Site
City of Roseville, California
TREE INVENTORY SUMMARY

TREE #	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	MULTI-STEMS (inches)	TOTAL DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT						NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS	MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS
						RT CR	TRUNK	LIMBS	FOLIAGE	STRUCTURE	VIGOR		
1641	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>		8	11	Poor to fair	Poor	Poor	Dormant	Poor	Poor	Branches at 5' above grade; large callusing wound from grade to 3' above grade, west side, with evidence of decay; excessive amount of deadwood.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1642	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>	2,4,13	19	14	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Tree has partially failed to the northeast; leans to the northeast; the 13" stem has a callusing wound from 1'-7' above grade, west side, with evidence of decay.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>
1643	Interior Live Oak	<i>(Quercus wislizeni)</i>	2,3,5	10	8	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor to fair	Fair	Growing adjacent to Tree 1644 and a cyclone fence; wounds on the south side of the trunk from grade to 1' above grade with a crack in the bark; no evidence of decay.	<i>Perform light pruning.</i>
1644	Valley Oak	<i>(Quercus lobata)</i>		7	12	Poor	Poor	Poor	Dormant	Poor	Poor	Growing on the south side of a cyclone fence, growing through the fence to the north side; excessive amount of oak wasp galls and deadwood.	<i>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of noted defects.</i>

TOTAL INVENTORIED TREES = 35 trees (363 aggregate diameter inches)
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REMOVALS = 7 trees (73 aggregate diameter inches)
PRECAUTIONARY TREES HIGHLIGHTED FOR REFERENCE

Pappas Development: Foothills Blvd & Pleasant Grove Blvd, Roseville, CA

Tree Inventory Field Exhibit



Prepared by Sierra Nevada Arborists
Jan. 26, 2018
All tag#'s are 16XX

Google Earth

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

Foothills 30 Grading

Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	0.00	1000sqft	4.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	74
Climate Zone	2			Operational Year	2021
Utility Company	Roseville Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	793.8	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - grading area

Construction Phase -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	4/10/2019	7/10/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	3/29/2019	6/7/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	3/30/2019	7/1/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	3/23/2019	6/1/2019
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.00	4.00

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

2.0 Emissions Summary**2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)****Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2019	4.4113	45.6161	22.6496	0.0395	18.2141	2.3913	20.6055	9.9699	2.2000	12.1699	0.0000	3,918.672 4	3,918.672 4	1.1958	0.0000	3,948.567 5
Maximum	4.4113	45.6161	22.6496	0.0395	18.2141	2.3913	20.6055	9.9699	2.2000	12.1699	0.0000	3,918.672 4	3,918.672 4	1.1958	0.0000	3,948.567 5

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2019	4.4113	45.6161	22.6496	0.0395	18.2141	2.3913	20.6055	9.9699	2.2000	12.1699	0.0000	3,918.672 4	3,918.672 4	1.1958	0.0000	3,948.567 5
Maximum	4.4113	45.6161	22.6496	0.0395	18.2141	2.3913	20.6055	9.9699	2.2000	12.1699	0.0000	3,918.672 4	3,918.672 4	1.1958	0.0000	3,948.567 5

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

[illegible]

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/1/2019	6/7/2019	5	5	
2	Grading	Grading	7/1/2019	7/10/2019	5	8	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 4****Acres of Paving: 0****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40

Trips and VMT

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					18.0663	0.0000	18.0663	9.9307	0.0000	9.9307			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	4.3350	45.5727	22.0630	0.0380		2.3904	2.3904		2.1991	2.1991		3,766.4529	3,766.4529	1.1917		3,796.2445
Total	4.3350	45.5727	22.0630	0.0380	18.0663	2.3904	20.4566	9.9307	2.1991	12.1298		3,766.4529	3,766.4529	1.1917		3,796.2445

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0434	0.5866	1.5300e-003	0.1479	9.6000e-004	0.1488	0.0392	8.8000e-004	0.0401		152.2195	152.2195	4.1400e-003		152.3229
Total	0.0763	0.0434	0.5866	1.5300e-003	0.1479	9.6000e-004	0.1488	0.0392	8.8000e-004	0.0401		152.2195	152.2195	4.1400e-003		152.3229

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					18.0663	0.0000	18.0663	9.9307	0.0000	9.9307			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	4.3350	45.5727	22.0630	0.0380		2.3904	2.3904		2.1991	2.1991	0.0000	3,766.4529	3,766.4529	1.1917		3,796.2445
Total	4.3350	45.5727	22.0630	0.0380	18.0663	2.3904	20.4566	9.9307	2.1991	12.1298	0.0000	3,766.4529	3,766.4529	1.1917		3,796.2445

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0763	0.0434	0.5866	1.5300e-003	0.1479	9.6000e-004	0.1488	0.0392	8.8000e-004	0.0401		152.2195	152.2195	4.1400e-003		152.3229
Total	0.0763	0.0434	0.5866	1.5300e-003	0.1479	9.6000e-004	0.1488	0.0392	8.8000e-004	0.0401		152.2195	152.2195	4.1400e-003		152.3229

3.3 Grading - 2019**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.5523	0.0000	6.5523	3.3675	0.0000	3.3675			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.5805	28.3480	16.2934	0.0297		1.3974	1.3974		1.2856	1.2856		2,936.8068	2,936.8068	0.9292		2,960.0361
Total	2.5805	28.3480	16.2934	0.0297	6.5523	1.3974	7.9497	3.3675	1.2856	4.6531		2,936.8068	2,936.8068	0.9292		2,960.0361

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

3.3 Grading - 2019**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0636	0.0362	0.4889	1.2700e-003	0.1232	8.0000e-004	0.1240	0.0327	7.4000e-004	0.0334		126.8496	126.8496	3.4500e-003		126.9358
Total	0.0636	0.0362	0.4889	1.2700e-003	0.1232	8.0000e-004	0.1240	0.0327	7.4000e-004	0.0334		126.8496	126.8496	3.4500e-003		126.9358

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.5523	0.0000	6.5523	3.3675	0.0000	3.3675			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.5805	28.3480	16.2934	0.0297		1.3974	1.3974		1.2856	1.2856	0.0000	2,936.8068	2,936.8068	0.9292		2,960.0361
Total	2.5805	28.3480	16.2934	0.0297	6.5523	1.3974	7.9497	3.3675	1.2856	4.6531	0.0000	2,936.8068	2,936.8068	0.9292		2,960.0361

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

3.3 Grading - 2019**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0636	0.0362	0.4889	1.2700e-003	0.1232	8.0000e-004	0.1240	0.0327	7.4000e-004	0.0334		126.8496	126.8496	3.4500e-003		126.9358
Total	0.0636	0.0362	0.4889	1.2700e-003	0.1232	8.0000e-004	0.1240	0.0327	7.4000e-004	0.0334		126.8496	126.8496	3.4500e-003		126.9358

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	9.50	7.30	7.30	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.494811	0.040252	0.220236	0.128508	0.023782	0.006284	0.029295	0.046215	0.001446	0.001205	0.005961	0.000773	0.001232

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Mitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0000				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

7.0 Water Detail

Foothills 30 Grading - Placer-Sacramento County, Summer

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION

311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	NIPA PCL 50; Foothills 30 Grading; PL18-0414
Project Location:	7465 Foothills Boulevard, Roseville, Placer County, CA , APN: 017-232-022-000
Project Description:	The applicant requests a Major Grading Plan approval to allow rough grading in two phases at the northeast corner of Foothills Blvd. and Pleasant Grove Blvd. Phase one involves removing berms along the frontages of the two roads and phase two involves using the cut from phase one as fill to create a level pad area in the southwest corner of the site for future development. A tree permit is also requested to remove three native oak trees on the site.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Tiffany Wilson, RSC Engineering
Property Owner:	Thad Johnson, Pappas Investments
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Sean Morales, Assistant Planner, (916) 774-5282

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code requires public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been adopted for the purpose of avoiding environmental impacts

MONITORING PROCESS: Existing monitoring mechanisms are in place that assist the City of Roseville in meeting the intent of CEQA. These existing monitoring mechanisms eliminate the need to develop new monitoring processes for each mitigation measure. These mechanisms include grading plan review and approval, improvement/building plan review and approval and on-site inspections by City Departments. Given that these monitoring processes are requirements of the project, they are not included in the mitigation monitoring program.

It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant/owner to provide written notification to the City using the Mitigation Verification Cover Sheet and Forms, in a timely manner, of the completion of each Mitigation Measure as identified on the following pages. The City will verify that the project is in compliance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Any non-compliance will be reported by the City to the applicant/owner, and it shall be the project applicant's/owner's responsibility to rectify the situation by bringing the project into compliance. The purpose of this program is to ensure diligent and good faith compliance with the Mitigation Measures which have been adopted as part of the project.

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES					
Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Plant Species: Prior to the initiation of construction a qualified botanist should conduct one botanical survey in May within the annual grassland and slope seasonal marsh habitats which will overlap with the typical identification period of all five potentially occurring special-status plant species. The disturbed/developed and landscaped areas do not provide habitat for potentially occurring special-status plant species and therefore would not be covered by the plant survey recommendation. It should be noted that weather conditions during any given survey year may require surveys to be conducted earlier or later in the typical blooming period in order to conduct the survey during the appropriate weather conditions for the survey year. This timing may result in the need to conduct more than one round of plant surveys to adequately survey for all potentially occurring special-status plant species. The results of these surveys should be documented in a letter report to the City of Roseville. If no special-status plants are observed during the recommended botanical surveys, no additional measures are recommended.</p> <p>If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, the plants and/or the seedbank should be transplanted to suitable habitat near the project site since the entire site is slated for development. A qualified biologist should prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for special-status plants in the vicinity of the work area.</p> <p>If any State-listed plants occur within the project footprint, an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) would be required from the CDFW as the proposed project does not allow for avoidance of plants should they occur within the Study Area.</p>	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	<p><i>Pre-Construction and Construction:</i> Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction.</p> <p>Add as note on Improvement Plans.</p>	Planning and Engineering	Documentation Letter	
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Animal Species Prior to project construction, special status species surveys shall be conducted to establish the presence/absence of these species, including burrowing owls, nesting birds, and bats on the site. These studies shall be conducted via the appropriate federal and state protocols.</p> <p>If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the project site, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, the City should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in</p> <p>Several species of raptors and other migratory birds may forage and nest in the Study Area, including the special-status species white-tailed kite, Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and Swainson’s hawk. If nests are found and considered to be active, the project biologist should establish appropriate buffer zones to prohibit construction activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or until the nest is determined to be inactive. Buffer width will depend on the species in question, surrounding existing disturbances, and specific site characteristics, but may range from 20 feet for some songbirds to 250 feet for most raptors or up to 500 feet or more for Swainson’s hawk nests. If active nests</p>	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	<p><i>Pre-Construction and Construction:</i> Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction.</p> <p>Add as note on Improvement Plans.</p>	Planning and Engineering	Survey Results	

<p>are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the trees and the trees should not be removed until a biologist determines that the nestlings have successfully fledged or the nest is no longer active. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for the active avian nests within or adjacent to the work area.</p> <p>If construction activities begin during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31), a nesting bird survey and training are not required, and no further studies are necessary.</p> <p>If special-status bat species are present and roosting on or within 100 feet of the project footprint, then the biologist should establish an appropriate buffer around the roost site. At a minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that the bat is no longer roosting in the tree. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the project area. In addition, a pre-construction worker awareness training should be conducted alerting workers to the presence of and protections for various bat species.</p>					
<p>Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Animal Species Prior to grading permit the project shall obtain an Army Corps of Engineers wetland fill or discharge "Section 404" permit. The project will be required to purchase credits in an approved wetland mitigation fund or other mitigation required by the 404 permit to ensure no net loss of wetlands.</p>	The applicant shall notify Planning and Engineering and provide proof of ACE permit.	Prior to phase two grading.	Planning	Army Corps of Engineering 404 permit	
<p>Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Implement Measures to Protect Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, any amount of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains, be encountered during any subsurface development activities, work shall be suspended within 100-feet of the find. The City of Roseville Planning and Public Works Staff shall be immediately notified. At that time, as deemed necessary by the City, the developer shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant. All work by the archeologist shall be completed in consultation with and subject to the approval of City Planning. The archeologist shall also coordinate with and consult potentially-affected tribal representatives. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource avoidance or preservation in place. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff, in consultation with the archaeologists, to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 or the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.</p>	The applicant shall notify the Planning Division of the pre-construction meeting date.	Prior to and During Construction	Planning		
<p>Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Pre-Construction Inspections. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the contractor or project developer shall notify the City of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the City representative sufficient time to contact the</p>	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ UAIC/ Tribal Representative	Prior to and During Construction	City of Roseville		

United Auburn Indian Community. A tribal representative shall be invited to, at its discretion, voluntarily inspect the project location, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days of ground breaking activity. Construction activity may be ongoing during this time. Should the tribe choose not to perform a field visit within the first five days, construction activities may continue as scheduled, as long as the notification was made.					
Mititgation Measure TCR-2: Unpaid Tribal Observation. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork or other soil disturbance activities, the contractor or project developer shall notify the City of the proposed earthwork start-date, in order to provide the City representative sufficient time to contact the United Auburn Indian Community. A tribal representative shall be invited to, at its discretion, voluntarily observe any or all ground-disturbing activities during construction. The tribe shall be provided 72 hours to accept or decline observation and shall provide the names of all tribal personnel who will be present to observe activity. All tribal observers shall be required to comply with all job site safety requirements and shall sign a waiver of liability prior to entering the job site. Should the tribe choose not to observe any or all of the activity, the City shall deem the mitigation measure completed in good faith without tribal observation as long as the notification was made and documented.	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ UAIC/ Tribal Representative	Prior to and During Construction	City of Roseville		
Mititgation Measure TCR-3: Contractor Awareness Training. The developer shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is developed and delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the City of any occurrences; and project-specific requirements; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program. The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and reviewed by City for approval, and may be provided in an audio-visual format, such as a DVD. The developer shall provide culturally-affiliated tribes that consulted on the project United Auburn Indian Community the option of attending the initial training in person and/or providing additional materials germane to the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources for incorporation into the training. The training program shall be required for all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment, and all personnel shall be required to sign a training roster and display a hard hat sticker that is visible to City inspectors. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The developer shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the City as proof of compliance.	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ Qualified Archeologist/ UAIC/ Tribal Representative	Prior to and During Construction	City of Roseville		
Mititgation Measure TCR-4: Post-Review Discovery Procedures. If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the developer shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director. The City of Roseville will notify the	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ Qualified Archeologist	During Construction	City of Roseville/ County Coroner		

<p>tribes of the discovery, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within five days of notification, the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. The developer shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:</p> <p>1.) Work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required if:</p> <p>1) the professional archeologist determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resources and, if a response from a tribal representative was received within five days 2) the tribal representative determines that the find does not represent a tribal cultural resource or determines that no further action is necessary.</p> <p>2.) If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.</p> <p>3.) If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource (including a tribal cultural resource) that does not include human remains, the United Auburn Indian Community and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.</p> <p>4.) If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native</p>					
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American Heritage Commission, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.					
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MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

- ☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures
- ☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)
- ☐ Specific supporting documentation required by measure(s), if applicable (e.g. biologist's report)

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that I am the property owner or an agent of the property owner and am authorized to submit this Mitigation Verification Form. I also certify that the above-listed mitigation measures have been completed in the manner required, and that all of the information in this submittal is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge:

Signature and Date

Print Name

Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure _____

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

A Cover Sheet for the project/development is prepared by City staff, with the top portion filled out. Each time Mitigation Verification Forms(s) are being submitted, a Cover Sheet completed by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee is required. An example of a completed summary table is provided below. The signature on the Cover Sheet must be *original wet ink*.

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File #	New Coffee Shop, PL15-0000
Project Address	10 Justashort Street
Property Owner	Jane Owner
Planning Division Contact	Joe Planner, Associate Planner, (916) 774-####

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete
MM-3	Copy of survey report signed by biologist	5/10/2016
MM-4	All information included in Mitigation Verification Form	5/12/2016
MM-5	E-mail from Air District approving Dust Control Plan	5/05/2016

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

A Mitigation Verification Form is provided by City staff, along with the Cover Sheet and Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures. A form is filled in and submitted for each mitigation measure by the Developer, Contractor, or Designee. The form needs only the mitigation number to be filled in, along with the Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. Multiple forms may be submitted simultaneously, under one cover sheet. It is also permissible to submit a form for each part of a measure, on separate dates. For instance, in the example measure MM-4 in the table above, the actual mitigation requires informing construction workers *and* retaining a qualified archeologist if resources are uncovered. Thus, a developer may submit a form in May certifying that construction workers have been informed, and also submit a second copy of the form in July because resources were discovered and additional actions had to be undertaken.

Each mitigation measure specifies the type of supporting documentation required; this must be submitted in order for the City to accept the mitigation as complete. An example of a completed Mitigation Verification Form is provided below.

EXAMPLE **MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM**

Mitigation Measure MM3

Description of Monitoring and Verification Work Performed. The following information is a required part of the description: dates, personnel names or titles, and the stage/phase of construction work. Additional notes sheets may be attached, if necessary, or the below may simply reference a separate attachment that provides the required information.

The mitigation measure text is included on the Improvement Plans General Notes page (Improvement Plan EN15-0001). On May 4, 2016, prior to any ground-disturbing activities (the pre-construction phase), a site meeting was held. At this meeting, workers on the site were informed of the potential to unearth remains, and were instructed to cease work and notify their supervisor immediately if any resources were observed.