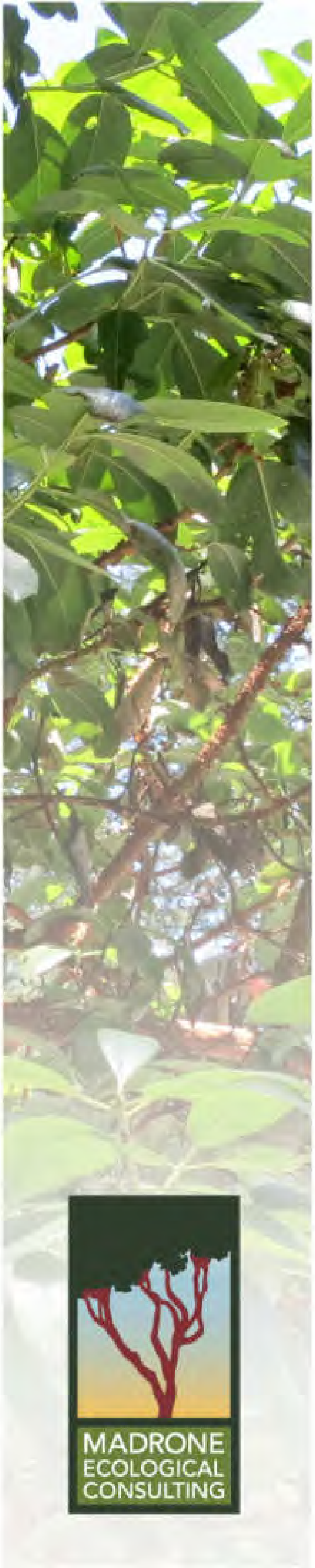

Biological Resources Assessment

The Terraces of Roseville

Placer County, California
September 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted for the Terraces of Roseville Property (Study Area). The Terraces of Roseville property is located east of Sunrise Boulevard, behind 707 Sunrise Blvd, in the City of Roseville (City), Placer County, California. The approximately 5.4 acre Study Area is located in Section 12, Township 10 North, Range 6 East (MDB&M) of the "Citrus Heights, California" 7.5-Minute Series USGS Topographic Quadrangle (USGS 2023) (**Figure 1**).

1.1 Project Description

The Proposed Project is an expansion of the existing assisted and independent living facilities at 707 Sunrise Blvd. The Project includes the construction of 23 independent living units on an infill parcel behind the existing facilities, the installation of utilities along existing right of ways, and an emergency vehicle access route extending east to Trimble Way. The Project Area is a smaller 1.5 acre subset of the overall Study Area and disturbance is expected to be limited to the Project Components in **Attachment A** . The utilities will be tied into existing stubs at 707 Sunrise Blvd and Trimble Way. As open trench installation of utilities would result in the greatest area of disturbance, for the purposes of this document impacts have been analyzed based on the assumption that the open trench installation will be implemented. The Project Area includes the project components within the greater Study Area depicted in **Figure 2**.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section describes federal, state and local laws and policies that are relevant to this assessment of biological resources.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 protects species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA prohibits the unauthorized "take" of listed wildlife species. Take includes harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such activities. Harm includes significant modifications or degradations of habitats that may cause death or injury to protected species by impairing their behavioral patterns. Harassment includes disruption of normal behavior patterns that may result in injury to or mortality of protected species. Civil or criminal penalties can be levied against persons convicted of unauthorized "take." In addition, FESA prohibits malicious damage or destruction of listed plant species on federal lands or in association with federal actions, and the removal, cutting, digging up, damage, or destruction of listed plant species in violation of state law. FESA does not afford any protections to federally listed plant species that are not also included on a state endangered species list when located on private lands with no associated federal action.

2.1.2 Clean Water Act, Section 404

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires that a Department of the Army permit be issued prior to the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including some wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) administers this program, with oversight from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As of the date of this document, waters of the United States (waters of the U.S.) are defined as follows (40 CFR 120.2):

1. Waters which are:
   i. Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
   ii. The territorial seas; or
   iii. Interstate waters;
2. Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under item (5) below;
3. Tributaries of waters identified in items (1) or (2) above that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;
4. Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:
   i. Waters identified in item (1) of this section; or
   ii. Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in items (2) or (3) above and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;
5. Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in items (1) or (3) above.

Under the current definition of waters of the U.S., "adjacent" means *having a continuous surface connection*.

Waters subject to regulation under Section 404 are referred to as "jurisdictional waters".

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, selling, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase or barter, any native migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests, except as authorized under a valid permit (50 CFR 21.11.). Likewise, Section 3513 of the California Fish & Game Code prohibits the "take or possession" of any migratory non-game bird identified under the MBTA. Therefore, activities that may result in the injury or mortality of native migratory birds, including eggs and nestlings, would be prohibited under the MBTA.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (as amended) provides for the protection of bald eagle and golden eagle by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit [16 USC 668(a); 50 CFR 22]. The USFWS may authorize take of bald eagles and golden eagles for activities where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity and cannot practicably be avoided (50 CFR 22.26).

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluations of project effects on biological resources. Determining the significance of those effects is guided by Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines. These evaluations must consider direct effects on a biological resource within the project site itself, indirect effects on adjacent resources, and cumulative effects within a larger area or region. Effects can be locally important but not significant according to CEQA if they would not substantially affect the regional population of the biological resource. Significant adverse impacts on biological resources would include the following:

- Substantial adverse effects on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (these effects could be either direct or via habitat modification);
- Substantial adverse impacts to species designated by the California Department of Fish and Game (2009) as Species of Special Concern;
- Substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat or other sensitive habitat identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW and USFWS;
- Substantial adverse effects on federally protected wetlands defined under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (these effects include direct removal, filling, or hydrologic interruption of marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, or other wetland types);
- Substantial interference with movements of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species population, or with use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (e.g., tree preservation policies); and
- Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

2.2.2 State Endangered Species Act

With limited exceptions, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 protects state-designated endangered and threatened species in a way similar to FESA. For projects on private property (i.e., that for which a state agency is not a lead agency), CESA enables CDFW to authorize take of a listed species that is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (Fish & Game Code Section 2081).

2.2.3 California Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as "fully protected" prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or California ESAs. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code, § 4700 for mammals, § 3511 for birds, § 5050 for reptiles and amphibians, and § 5515 for fish) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. Furthermore, CDFW prohibits any state agency from issuing incidental take permits for fully protected species. CDFW will issue licenses or permits for take of these species for necessary scientific research or live capture and relocation pursuant to the permit.

2.2.4 California Species of Special Concern

The Species of Special Concern (SSC) are defined by CDFW as a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that are not legally protected under the federal or California ESAs or the California Fish and Game Code, but currently satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- The species has been completely extirpated from the state or, as in the case of birds, it has been extirpated from its primary seasonal or breeding role.
- The species is listed as federally (but not state) threatened or endangered or meets the state definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed.
- The species has or is experiencing serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- The species has naturally small populations that exhibit high susceptibility to risk from any factor that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.

SSC are typically associated with habitats that are threatened. Project-related impacts to SSC, state-threatened or endangered species are considered "significant" under CEQA.

2.2.5 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) was enacted in 1977 and allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants that are protected as rare under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, but includes some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations; emergencies; and after properly notifying CDFW for vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and in certain other situations.

2.2.6 Clean Water Act, Section 401

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires any applicant for a 404 permit in support of activities that may result in any discharge into waters of the U.S. to obtain a water quality certification with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This program is meant to protect these waters and wetlands by ensuring that waste discharged into them meets state water quality standards. Because the water quality certification program is triggered by the need for a Section 404 permit (and both programs are a part of the Clean Water Act), the definition of waters of the U.S. under Section 401 is the same as that used by the USACE under Section 404.

2.2.7 California Water Code, Porter-Cologne Act

Waters that are not considered waters of the U.S. may be considered waters of the State of California (waters of the State) under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne). Porter-Cologne, from Division 7 of the California Water Code, requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of waters of the state to file a report of waste discharge (RWD) with the RWQCB. The RWQCB can waive the filing of a report, but once a report is filed, the RWQCB must either waive or adopt waste discharge requirements (WDRs). Waters of the State are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state of California.

2.2.8 California Fish and Game Code, Section 1600 Streambed and Lake Alteration

The CDFW is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's fish, wildlife, and native plant resources. To meet this responsibility, the Fish and Game Code, Section 1602, requires notification to CDFW of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Notification is required by any person, business, state or local government agency, or public utility that proposes an activity that will:

- substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake;
- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

For the purposes of Section 1602, rivers, streams and lakes include those that are dry for periods of time as well as those that flow year round. If notification is required and CDFW believes the proposed activity is likely to substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, it will require that the parties enter into a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA).

2.2.9 California Fish and Game Code, Section 3503.5 Raptor Nests

Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy hawks or owls, unless permitted to do so, or to destroy the nest or eggs of any hawk or owl.

2.2.10 California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511, 4700, 5050, 5515 Fully Protected Species

California Fish and Game Code identifies "fully protected species" in sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish). The state initially identified fully protected species in the 1960s to identify and provide additional protection to animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Subsequent passage of the California Endangered Species Act has offered additional protection to some fully protected species.

Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research, relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock, or if they are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP).

2.2.11 California Fish and Game Code, Section 3513 Migratory Birds

Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act.

2.3 Local Regulations

2.3.1 City of Roseville General Plan

The City of Roseville General Plan 2035 (City of Roseville 2020) is a long-term policy document that guides the physical, economic, and environmental development of the City. It reflects the Cities' vision for future growth and serves as a blueprint for how that vision will be realized. State law requires every city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan that directs long-range development decisions. All city actions, including land use decisions, annexations, zoning, subdivisions, design reviews, and capital improvement projects must align with the General Plan. The Project is currently zone High Density Residential and is consistent with the General Plan. A portion of the Study Area is zoned as Floodway and is not a part of the Project footprint. Additionally, the plan establishes land use categories that apply throughout the entire city. 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.

2.3.2 City of Roseville Tree Ordinance

The City of Roseville Tree Ordinance (Chapter 19.66 of the City Code) (Tree Ordinance) regulates the removal and preservation of trees within the City of Roseville. 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 measured as a total of a single trunk or multiple trunks 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. Each Protected Tree has a "Protected Zone," which is a circle equal to the largest radius of a protected tree's dripline plus one foot. The radius is measured from the trunk at the base of the tree to the greatest extent of the tree's dripline. The Tree Ordinance requires a Tree Permit for any activity within the Protected Zone of a Protected Tree where the encroachment exceeds 20 percent of the Protected Zone, or where the activity is related to a discretionary project. In addition, a Tree Permit is required for the removal of any Protected Tree, unless otherwise exempted.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Review

A list of special-status species with potential to occur within the Study Area was developed by conducting a query of the following databases:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CNDDB 2025) query of the Study Area and all areas within 5 miles of the Study Area (**Figure 3**);
- USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025a) query for the Study Area (**Attachment B**);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (CNPS 2025) query of the "Citrus Heights, California" USGS topo quadrangle, and the eight surrounding quadrangles (**Attachment C**); and
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Priority Matrices (WBWG 2025).

In addition, any special-status species that are known to occur in the region, but that were not identified in any of the above database searches were also analyzed for their potential to occur within the Study Area.

The *Preliminary Arborist Report* (Focal Point Arboriculture Consulting 2015) was reviewed and utilized to evaluate tree impacts associated with the Project.

For the purposes of this Biological Resources Assessment, special-status species is defined as those species that are:

- listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed or candidates for listing by the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service;
- listed as threatened or endangered and candidates for listing by CDFW;

- identified as Fully Protected species or species of special concern by CDFW;
- identified as Medium or High priority species by the WBWG (WBWG 2025); and
- plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the CNPS and CDFW [California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1, 2, and 3]:
    - CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extinct.
    - CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
    - CRPR 2A: Plants extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
    - CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
    - CRPR 3: Plants about which the CNPS needs more information – a review list.

3.2 Field Surveys

Madrone senior biologist Bonnie Peterson conducted a field survey on 20 May 2025 and 15 September to assess the suitability of habitats on-site to support special-status species and conduct a preliminary wetland assessment. Meandering pedestrian surveys were performed on foot throughout the Study Area. Vegetation communities were classified in accordance with *Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* as updated online (CNPS 2025), primarily accessed online (CNPS 2025), and plant taxonomy was based on the nomenclature in the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2025). A list of all wildlife species observed during field surveys is included as **Attachment D**.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Terraces of Roseville Property is an existing independent and assisted living facility , including a paved parking lot, and vacant lot (**Figure 2**). The Study Area is accessed via a shared driveway from Sunrise Boulevard to the west and is surrounded by existing residential and commercial development, The Study Area includes Cirby Creek and the associated riparian corridor to the north, The vacant lot is the only undeveloped portion of the parcel and dominated by Valley Oak Woodland with a non-native annual brome grassland understory. Valley oak is also the dominant canopy over in the parking lot portion of the Study Area.

The Study Area is located upstream of the confluence of Cirby Creek to the north and Linda Creek to the south and sheds into Cirby Creek and then Dry Creek in the Lower American River watershed (HUC8 18020111). Hydrology within the Study Area is driven entirely by natural rainfall. The terrain within the Study Area is level at approximately 140 feet above mean sea level (MSL). There is no evidence of surface water flow from the undeveloped portions of Study Area, and the Parking lot includes existing storm drain inlets.

Surrounding properties include residential subdivisions to the north, south, and east and an existing office park and assisted living facility to the west.

4.1 Terrestrial Vegetation Communities

4.1.1 Oak Woodland

The undeveloped portion of the Study Area is dominated by valley oak woodland. The oak woodland has a primarily closed canopy that is dominated by Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) with interior live oak(*Quercus wislizeni*) and annual brome grassland understory. This oak woodland developed slowly over the last 30 years, with historic imagery showing a cleared lot and trees slowly encroaching over time until only a small portion of annual brome grassland remains towards the center of the lot. Other scattered trees include Chinese tallow tree (*Triadica sebifera*), Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), phontinia (*Phontinia X Fraseri*), and glossy privit (*Ligustrum lucidum*). The herbaceous understory is comprised of species typical of the annual brome grassland. The annual brome grassland understory is typified by ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus. hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), medusahead (*Elymus caput-medusae*), and Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*). Other species occurring frequently in this vegetation community within the Study Area include cleavers (*Galium aparine*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), turkey mullein (*Croton setiger*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Canadian horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), and filaree (*Erodium botrys*).

4.1.2 Developed

The remainder of the Study Area is developed. Development within the Study Area consisted of the existing residential building, asphalt parking lots, curb, gutter, storm drain infrastructure, fencing, and landscape areas. Developed areas also exhibit a dominate overstory of valley oak and landscape trees including Ironbark eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus siderocylon*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

4.1.3 Riparian Woodland

A small strip of riparian woodland associated with Cirby Creek occurs along the northern edge of the Study Area. The existing fire road and residential building abut this riparian woodland. The canopy of the riparian woodland is Valley oak, with other interspersed species including box elder (*Acer negundo*), cigar tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*). The understory includes Himalayan blackberry, wild rose (*Rosa californica*), dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), rice cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

4.2 Aquatic Resources

A protocol-level aquatic resources delineation has not been conducted within the Study Area, however, as site assessment was conducted to identify potential wetlands or other waters within the Study Area. Wetlands and other waters within the Study Area are limited to Cirby Creek which is described below.

4.2.1 Cirby Creek

Cirby Creek runs through the northern portion of the Study Area. Cirby Creek is an incised perennial creek with a secondary flood terrace and rock reinforcement along the southern bank where it abuts the development. The active channel varies from unvegetated riffles to densely emergent vegetation. The banks support a dense, well-developed riparian woodland (described above) and more open and emergent vegetation in the form of cattails (*Typha* sp.) and knotweed (*Persicaria punctatum*).

4.3 Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Database (NRCS 2025), three soil mapping units occur within the Study Area (**Figure 5**): (146) Fiddyment loam, 1 to 8% slopes; (194) Xerofluvents, frequently flooded; and (196) Xerorthents cut and fill slopes. Unit (194) consists of hydric components, and other soil units within the Study Area may contain hydric inclusions (NRCS 2015).

5.0 RESULTS

Table 1 provides a list of special-status species that were evaluated, including their listing status, habitat associations, and their potential to occur in the Study Area. The following set of criteria was used to determine each species' potential for occurrence on the site:

- Present: Species occurs on the site based on CNDDB records, and/or was observed on the site during field surveys.
- High: The site is within the known range of the species and suitable habitat exists.
- Moderate: The site is within the known range of the species and very limited suitable habitat exists.
- Low: The site is within the known range of the species and there is marginally suitable habitat.
- Absent/No Habitat Present: The site does not contain suitable habitat for the species, the species was not observed during protocol-level surveys conducted on-site, or the site is outside the known range of the species.

Figure 3 displays CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area. The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat to support special-status invertebrates, amphibians, or fish, but may support special status plants, reptiles, mammals and birds. Below is a discussion of special-status animal species with potential to occur within the Study Area.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status**[1]	**State Status**[1]	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Plants				
Balsamorhiza macrolepis Big-scale balsamroot	--	CRPR 1B.2	Prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. Often associated with serpentine soils (elevation 150’-5,100’).	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is below the documented elevation range of this species and lacks suitable serpentine soils.
Calycadenia spicata Spicate rosinweed	--	CRPR 1B.3	Occurs in disturbed areas and openings in cismontane woodland and annual grassland. Often associated with adobe clay, gravelly areas, rock outcrops and mine tailings (elevation 130’-4,600’).	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area lacks clay, gravel, or rocky areas that typically support this species. This species has not been documented within 5-miles of the Study Area.
Chloropyron molle ssp. *hispidum* Hispid bird's-beak	--	CRPR 1B.1	Prefers seasonally flooded, saline-alkali soils. Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, meadows and seeps (elevation 5’-510’).	**No Habitat Present.** No seasonally flooded or alkaline soils are present on-site.
Downingia pusilla Dwarf downingia	--	CRPR 2B.2	Mesic areas in valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools (elevation 3’ – 1,460’).	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.
Gratiola heterosepala Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	--	CE, CRPR 1B.2	Vernal pools and margins of lakes/ponds on clay soils (elevation 35' - 7,790').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status[1]**	**State Status[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii Ahart's dwarf rush	--	CRPR 1B.2	Occurs along edges of vernal pool and other seasonally ponded features (elevation 100'-750').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus Red Bluff dwarf rush	--	CRPR 1B.1	Occurs in vernal mesic areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools (elevation 115'-4,100').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas. The Study Area is outside of the geographic range of the species. The nearby CNDDB occurrence is considered to be erroneous (CNDDB 2025).
Legenere limosa Legenere	--	CRPR 1B.1	Occurs in vernal pools (elevation 5'-2,885').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal or mesic areas.
Navarretia myersii ssp. *myersii* Pincushion navarretia	--	CRPR 1B.1	Found in vernal pools (often acidic) (elevation 65' - 1,085').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.
Orcuttia tenuis Slender Orcutt grass	FT	CE, CRPR 1B.1	Occurs in vernal pools and other seasonally ponded features (elevation 115'-5,775').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status[1]**	**State Status[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Orcuttia viscida Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE	CE, CRPR 1B.1	Occurs in vernal pools (elevation 100'-330').	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal mesic areas.
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	--	CRPR 1B.2	Occurs in emergent marsh habitat, typically associated with drainages, canals, or irrigation ditches (elevation 0' - 2,135').	**High.** Cirby Creek provides suitable habitat for this species
Invertebrates				
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	--	Occurs in vernal pools.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal pools.
Danaus plexippus Monarch butterfly	FC	--	Migratory species; most prevalent in the Central Valley in summer and early fall. Dependent upon milkweed (*Asclepias* species) plants as their exclusive larval host.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area lacks milkweed populations required to support this species.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	--	Dependent upon elderberry (*Sambucus* species) plant as primary host species.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not support elderberry shrubs necessary to host this species,
Lepidurus packardi Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	--	Occurs in vernal pools.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks vernal pools.
Fish				

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus Steelhead – Central Valley Distinct Population Segment (DPS)	FE	--	This anadromous species requires freshwater water courses with gravelly substrates for breeding. The young remain in freshwater areas before migrating to estuarine and marine environments.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and lacks watercourses.
Amphibians				
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot	FPT	CSC	Breeds in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands and associated swales. Forages and hibernates in adjacent grasslands.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is comprised entirely of uplands and no suitable wetlands or associated swales are located on or adjacent to the Study Area.
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata Northwestern pond turtle	FPT	CSC	Occurs in ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands, and irrigation ditches with associated marsh habitat.	**Moderate.** Cirby Creek provides suitable habitat for this species.
Birds				

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	--	CE, CSC	Colonial nester in cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp. or *Schoenoplectus* spp.), blackberries (*Rubus* spp.), non-native mustards (*Brassica* spp.), thistles (*Cirsium* spp.), and mallows (*Malva* spp.) associated with marsh habitat sand in Triticale agriculture fields. Nesting habitat may be as small as 0.01 acres adjacent to suitable foraging habitat such as grazed grasslands, irrigated pasture, shallow wetlands, and agricultural fields.	**Low.** Tri-colored blackbird may forage along Cirby Creek, however, the creek corridor does not provide large stands of potential nesting habitat.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	--	CC, CSC	Nests in abandoned ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows associated with open grassland habitats.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area and surrounding parcels lacks suitable open grasslands or barren habitats for foraging. No ground squirrel burrows were observed within the Study Area.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--	CT	Nest in tall trees associated with riparian corridors, and forage in grassland, irrigated pasture, and cropland with a high density of rodents (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area and surrounding parcels lack suitable open foraging habitat critical for this species. The closest known occurrence is 4.6 miles northwest of the Study Area (CNDDB occurrence #796)

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status[1]**	**State Status[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	--	CFP	Open grasslands, fields, and meadows are used for foraging. Isolated trees in close proximity to foraging habitat are used for perching and nesting.	**Moderate.** The Study Area and surrounding parcels lack large expenses of suitable foraging habitat, however, this species may nest along Cirby Creek.
Progne subis Purple martin	--	CSC	Nests in tall bridges and overpasses near water and open areas.	**No Habitat Present.** No tall bridges or overpasses are present within or near the Study Area.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	CSC, WBWG H	Day and night roots include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees, and various human structures such as bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings. Roosts generally have unobstructed entrances/exits, and are high above the ground, warm, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators; however, this species has also been found roosting on or near the ground under burlap sacks, stone piles, rags, and baseboards.	**Low.** The Study Area lacks typical roosting habitats or high-quality foraging habitat, however, bats may use tree hollows and exfoliating bark on trees scattered throughout the Study Area.
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	WBWG M	Roosts in abandoned woodpecker holes, under bark, and occasionally in rock crevices. It forages in open wooded areas near water features.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is outside the known range of this species and lacks high quality foraging habitat.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Terraces of Roseville Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status[1]**	**State Status[1]**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**

[1] *Status Codes:*

CC - CDFW Candidate for Listing *CE - CDFW Endangered* *CFP - CDFW Fully Protected* *CRPR - California Rare Plant Rank* *CR - California Rare*
CSC - CDFW Species of Concern *CT - CDFW Threatened* *FE - Federally Endangered* *FT - Federally Threatened* *FC - Federal Candidate for Listing*
WBWG H - Western Bat Working Group High Threat Rank *WBWG M - Western Bat Working Group Medium Threat Rank*

5.1 Plants

5.1.1 Sanford's Arrowhead

Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*) is not federally or state listed, but it is classified as a CRPR List 1B.2 plant. It generally occurs in shallow freshwater habitats associated with drainages, canals, and larger ditches that sustain inundation and/or slow moving water into early summer. This perennial rhizomatous species blooms from May to October, and occurs from sea level to approximately 2,000 feet (CNPS 2017).

Cirby Creek provides suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of Sanford's arrowhead outside of the Study Area is CNDDB Occurrence #49, which is located approximately 2.3 mile to the southwest, in a ditch just west of Roseville Road (CNDDB 2025).

5.2 Reptiles

5.2.1 Western Pond Turtle

Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) is not federally or state listed, but is a CDFW species of special concern. Its favored habitats include streams, large rivers and canals with slow-moving water, aquatic vegetation, and open basking sites (Jennings and Hayes 1994). Although the turtles must live near water, they can tolerate drought by burrowing into the muddy beds of dried drainages. This species feeds mainly on invertebrates such as insects and worms, but will also consume small fish, frogs, mammals and some plants. Western pond turtle predators include raccoons, coyotes, raptors, weasels, large fish, and bullfrogs. This species breeds from mid to late spring in adjacent open grasslands or sandy banks (Jennings and Hayes 1994).

Cirby Creek provides suitable habitat for western pond turtle. Western pond turtle has not been documented in the CNDDB within 5 miles of the Study Area (CNDDB 2025).

5.3 Birds

5.3.1 Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbirds (*Agelaius tricolor*) are not federally listed, but are state listed as threatened and also listed by CDFW as a species of special concern. They are colonial nesters preferring to nest in dense stands of cattails, bulrush, or blackberry thickets associated with perennial water (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Small patches of blackberry brambles and cattail patches within Cirby Creek along the northern boundary of the Study Area represent marginally suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird. The nearest documented occurrence of tricolored blackbird is CNDDB Occurrence #330, which is located approximately 5 miles east of the Study Area, along Wellington Way just north of East Roseville Parkway (CNDDB 2018).

5.3.2 White-Tailed Kite

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is not federally or state listed, but is a CDFW fully protected species. This species is a yearlong resident in the Central Valley and is primarily found in or near foraging areas such as open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, savannahs, and emergent wetlands (Shuford and Gardali 2008). White-tailed kites typically nest from March through June in trees within riparian, oak woodland, and savannah habitats of the Central Valley and Coast Range (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

The Study Area and surrounding parcels provide minimal foraging habitat for white-tailed kite, however, riparian trees along Cirby Creek do provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. This species was observed foraging in the eastern portion of the Study Area during a field survey. The nearest documented occurrence of white-tailed kite in the CNDDB is Occurrence #31, which is located approximately 2.25 miles southeast of the Study Area along Linda Creek (CNDDB 2025).

5.4 Mammals

5.4.1 Pallid Bat

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) is not federally or state listed, but is considered a CDFW species of special concern, and is classified by the WBWG as a High priority species. It favors roosting sites in crevices in rock outcrops, caves, abandoned mines, hollow trees, and human-made structures such as barns, attics, and sheds (WBWG 2025). Though pallid bats are gregarious, they tend to group in smaller colonies of 10 to 100 individuals. It is a nocturnal hunter and captures prey in flight, but unlike most American bats, the species has been observed foraging for flightless insects, which it seizes after landing (WBWG 2025).

Tree hollows and exfoliating bark on trees throughout the oak woodland and riparian woodland within the Study Area represent suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat. Pallid bat has not been documented in the CNDDB within 5 miles of the Study Area (CNDDB 2025).

6.0 IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Project will impact an infill parcel in the southern portion of the Study Area, over 400-feet from Cirby Creek. Disturbance associated with the Project are exhibited as the "Project Components" in **Figure 2**. This impacted portion of the Project does not include any riparian habitat nor habitat that functions as a wildlife movement corridor. Riparian and Aquatic habitat along the Cirby Creek corridor in the northern portion of the Study Area will be completely avoided by the Project and the Project will not impact potential Sanford's arrowhead habitat, western pond turtle habitat, tricolored blackbird habitat, or white-tailed kite habitat along Cirby Creek. The Project may impact off-site aquatic resources, roosting bats, common nesting raptors and bird, and protected oaks. This section details potential impacts to the biological resources discussed above associated with construction of the Project, as discussed in **Section 1.1** and shown in **Attachment A**.

6.1 Aquatic Resources

The Project Area drains to Cirby Creek through an existing storm drain system and turbid or otherwise contaminated construction stormwater discharge could impact Cirby Creek and other downstream waterways if discharged from the Project Area. The Project has been designed to avoid direct impacts to Cirby Creek along the northern edge of the existing development.

6.2 Roosting Bats

Trees throughout the Project Area provide potential habitat for Pallid bat. If special-status bats were roosting in trees to be removed by Project construction they could be injured or killed during the removal.

6.3 Nesting Raptors and Songbirds

A variety of bird species protected by the MBTA were observed utilizing the Project Area, and White-tailed kite and tricolored blackbird may occur within the Cirby Creek corridor along the northern portion of the Study Area. The Project will avoid direct impacts to the Cirby Creek corridor and will not result in the removal of potential nesting trees in that area. If raptors or common birds were nesting within the impact area, removal of the nests would impact these species. Furthermore, birds nesting in avoided areas adjacent to construction could be disturbed by construction, which could result in nest abandonment.

6.4 Native Trees and Oak Woodlands

A number of native oak trees are present within the Project Area. The Project will require removal or work within the root zone of protected trees, which includes all native oak tree equal to or greater than six inches DBH.

The City of Roseville Tree Ordinance requires mitigation for all native oak trees that will be removed, or that will experience impacts within 20% or more of the tree's Protected Zone (which is equivalent to a circle with a radius one foot greater than the tree's dripline). The arborist provided preliminary recommendations based on projected development impacts, tree condition, species tolerance, distance relationship between tree location and proposed grading, and the arborist's previous experience and judgment. Thirty-seven protected trees recommended for removal due to anticipated Project impacts and are listed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Anticipated Impacts to Protected Trees

Tree Number	Species	Total DBH
177	Valley oak	23
178	Valley oak	21
179	Valley oak	14
182	Valley oak	16

Tree Number	Species	Total DBH
183	Valley oak	15
184	Valley oak	13
185	Valley oak	14
186	Valley oak	13
187	Valley oak	11
188	Valley oak	26
189	Valley oak	30
190	Valley oak	12
191	Valley oak	20
192	Valley oak	8
193	Valley oak	19
194	Valley oak	22
195	Valley oak	11
367	Valley oak	10
369	Valley oak	Unknown*
376	Valley oak	19
378	Valley oak	9
379	Valley oak	15
380	Valley oak	4
381	Interior live oak	14
384	Valley oak	9
385	Valley oak	17
386	Valley oak	38
388	Valley oak	8
389	Valley oak	24
390	Valley oak	5
391	Valley oak	10
392	Interior live oak	12
396	Valley oak	9
397	Valley oak	11
398	Valley oak	6
399	Valley oak	7
1009	Valley oak	12
Cumulative DBH		**229**

* DBH not documented in existing arborist report, may or may not be of protected size.

7.0 MITIGATION FOR IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following are mitigation measures that are often required by CEQA lead agencies for impacts to sensitive biological resources that may be associated with construction of the Project.

7.1 Aquatic Resources

The Project applicant shall implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs to ensure that construction stormwater discharged from the Project Site meets water quality standards.

7.2 Nesting Raptors and Other Birds

The following nest survey requirements apply if construction activities take place during the typical bird breeding/nesting season (typically February 15 through September 1).

A pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist on the project site and within a 50-foot radius of proposed construction areas, where access is available, no more than three (3) days prior to the initiation of construction. If there is a break in construction activity of more than two (2) weeks then subsequent surveys shall be conducted.

If active raptor or tricolored blackbird nests are found, no construction activities shall take place within 500 feet of the nest until the young have fledged. If active songbird nests are found, a 50-foot no disturbance buffer will be established. These no-disturbance buffers may be reduced if a smaller buffer is proposed by the Project Biologist and approved by the City after taking into consideration the natural history of the species of bird nesting, the proposed activity level adjacent to the nest, habituation to existing or ongoing activity, and nest concealment (are there visual or acoustic barriers between the proposed activity and the nest). A qualified biologist can visit the nest as needed to determine when the young have fledged the nest and are independent of the site or the nest can be left undisturbed until the end of the nesting season.

7.3 Roosting Bats

Pre-construction roosting bat surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to any tree removal that will occur during the breeding season (April through August). If pre-construction surveys indicate that no roosts of special-status bats are present, or that roosts are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied, no further mitigation is required. If roosting bats are found, exclusion shall be conducted as recommended by the qualified biologist. Methods may include acoustic monitoring, evening emergence surveys, and the utilization of two-step tree removal supervised by the qualified biologist. Two-step tree removal involves removal of all branches that do not provide roosting habitat on the first day, and then the next day cutting down the remaining portion of the tree. Building exclusion methods may include such techniques as installation of passive one-way doors, or the installation of netting when the bats are not present to prevent their reoccupation. Once the bats have been excluded, tree or building removal may occur.

7.4 Native Trees and Oak Woodland

It is anticipated that the Project would require the removal of approximately 37 Protected Trees with a combined DBH of 229 inches. The City of Roseville Tree Ordinance requires a Tree Permit for any activity affecting 20% or more of the Protected Zone of a Protected Tree related to a discretionary project. A final determination of impacts to regulated trees, including each trees health status and any associated mitigation requirements, will be determined in consultation with the City during the Tree Permit process. The tree permit application with be included as part of the land use permit and/or subdivision application. A number of items must be submitted with the permit application, including an Arborist Report. The Arborist Report must be prepared by an arborist or registered professional forester and include specific information on the tree locations, condition, potential impacts of development, recommended actions and mitigation measures. The City provides the following Oak Tree Mitigation guidelines:

Replacement in Kind: The replacement requirement shall be calculated based upon an inch for an inch replacement of the DBH of the removed tree(s) where a 15-gallon tree will replace one inch DBH of the removed tree; a 24-inch box tree will replace two inches, and a 36-inch box tree will replace three inches. The replacement trees shall have a combined diameter equivalent not less than the total diameter of the tree(s) removed. A minimum of 50 percent of the replacement requirement shall be met by native oaks. Up to 50 percent may be met by non-native species. The City may approve a replacement program using one of the following four methods or any combination of the four methods. The preferred alternative is on-site replacement.

Revegetation: The City may, instead of requiring replacement trees, require implementation of a revegetation plan. The developer shall enter into a written agreement with the City obligating the developer to comply with the requirements of the revegetation plan. A performance security or bond for 150 percent of the cost of the revegetation plan shall be required to ensure that the agreement is fulfilled. The City shall approve the proposed plan. The revegetation program shall propagate native oak trees from seed using currently accepted methods. A revegetation program shall identify the seed source of the trees to be propagated, the location of the plots, the methods to be used to ensure success of the revegetation program, an annual reporting requirement, and the criteria to be used to measure the success of the plan. A revegetation program shall not be considered complete until the trees to be propagated have reached one-half inch in diameter or the revegetation plan demonstrates the need for alternative success criteria and achieves mitigation on an inch for inch basis as approved by the Planning Commission.

In-Lieu Mitigation Fee. The City may determine that the remedies described above are not feasible or desirable and may require instead payment of a cash contribution based upon the cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining the required number of 15-gallon trees. The cost of purchasing, planting, irrigating and maintaining a 15-gallon oak tree shall be set by City Council resolution. The cash contribution shall be deposited into one or both of the following funds as determined by the Planning Manager:

Native Oak Tree Propagation Fund. This fund shall be used to propagate, purchase, plant, protect and maintain native oak trees. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing property to plant or protect native oak trees, propagating native oak trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement native oak trees.

Non-Native Tree Fund. This fund shall be used to purchase, plant, irrigate and maintain non-native trees within Roseville. Uses of the fund include, but are not limited to, purchasing and propagating non-native trees from seed or container stock and maintaining existing and replacement non-native trees.

8.0 REFERENCES

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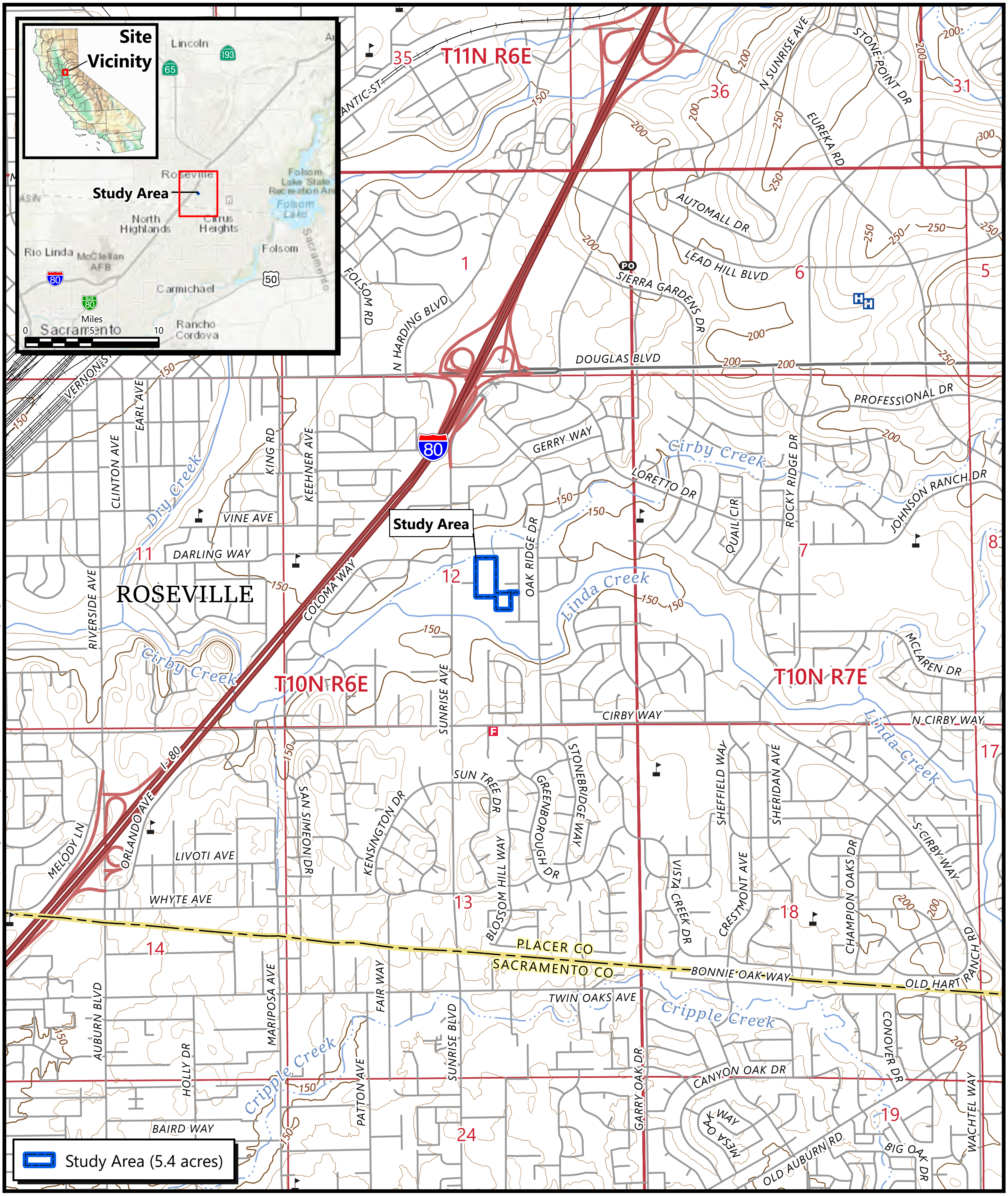
Figures



P:\Terraces Roseville - 25056\Maps\MXDs\MXDs_BRA\Terraces Roseville BRA.aprx - Figure 1 Vicinity TerracesRoseville BRA v2 (9/17/2025 - jswager)

Source: United States Geologic Survey, 2023
Citrus Heights, California" 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle
Section 12, Township 10 North, Range 6 East, MDBM
Latitude (NAD83): 38.735377°, Longitude (NAD83): -121.269994°

Figure 1
Site and Vicinity

The Terraces of Roseville
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

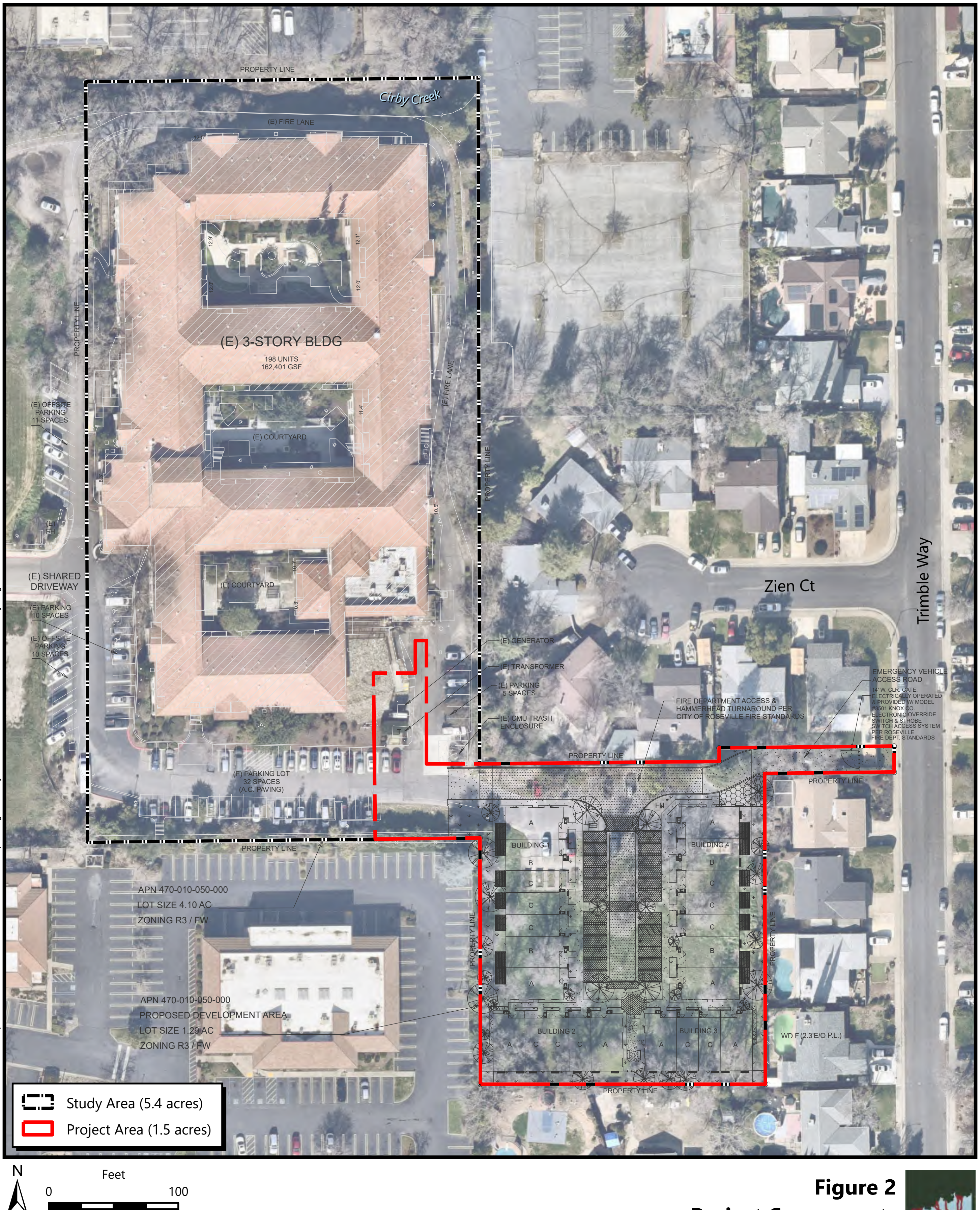


Figure 2
Project Components

Design Source: Ellis Architects
Aerial Source: City of Roseville, 2025

The Terraces of Roseville
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

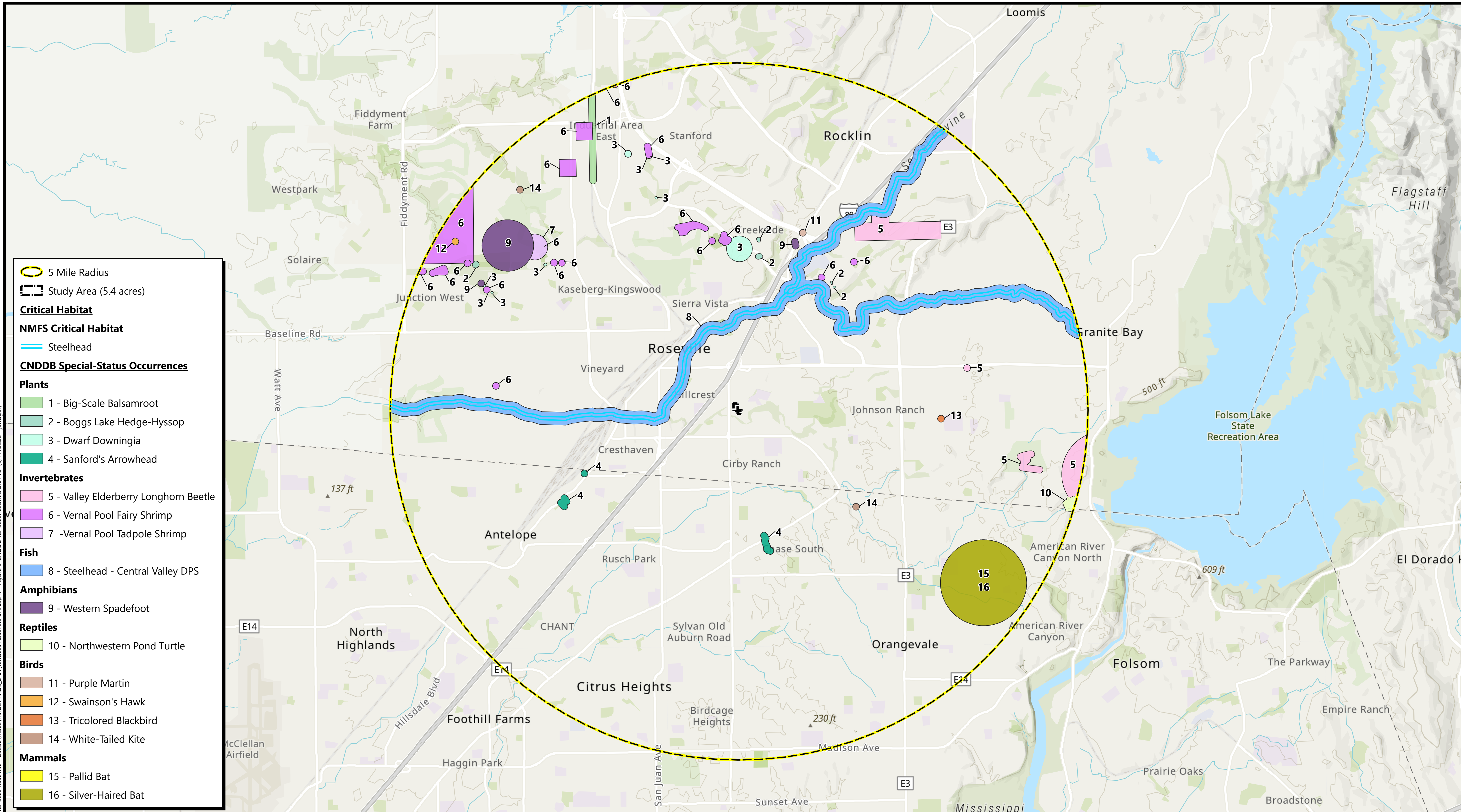


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Figure 4
California Diversity Database Occurrences of Special-Status Species and Critical Habitat

The Terraces of Roseville
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

Source: *California Department of Fish and Wildlife*, May 2025
Basemap Source: *ESRI World Topographic Map*

Figure 4
Vegetation Communities

The Terraces of Roseville
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Aerial Source: City of Roseville, 2025

Soil Survey Source: *USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Placer County, California*
Aerial Source: City of Roseville, 2025

Figure 5
Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils

The Terraces of Roseville
City of Roseville, Placer County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Attachments

Attachment A. The Terraces of Roseville Illustrative Site Plan

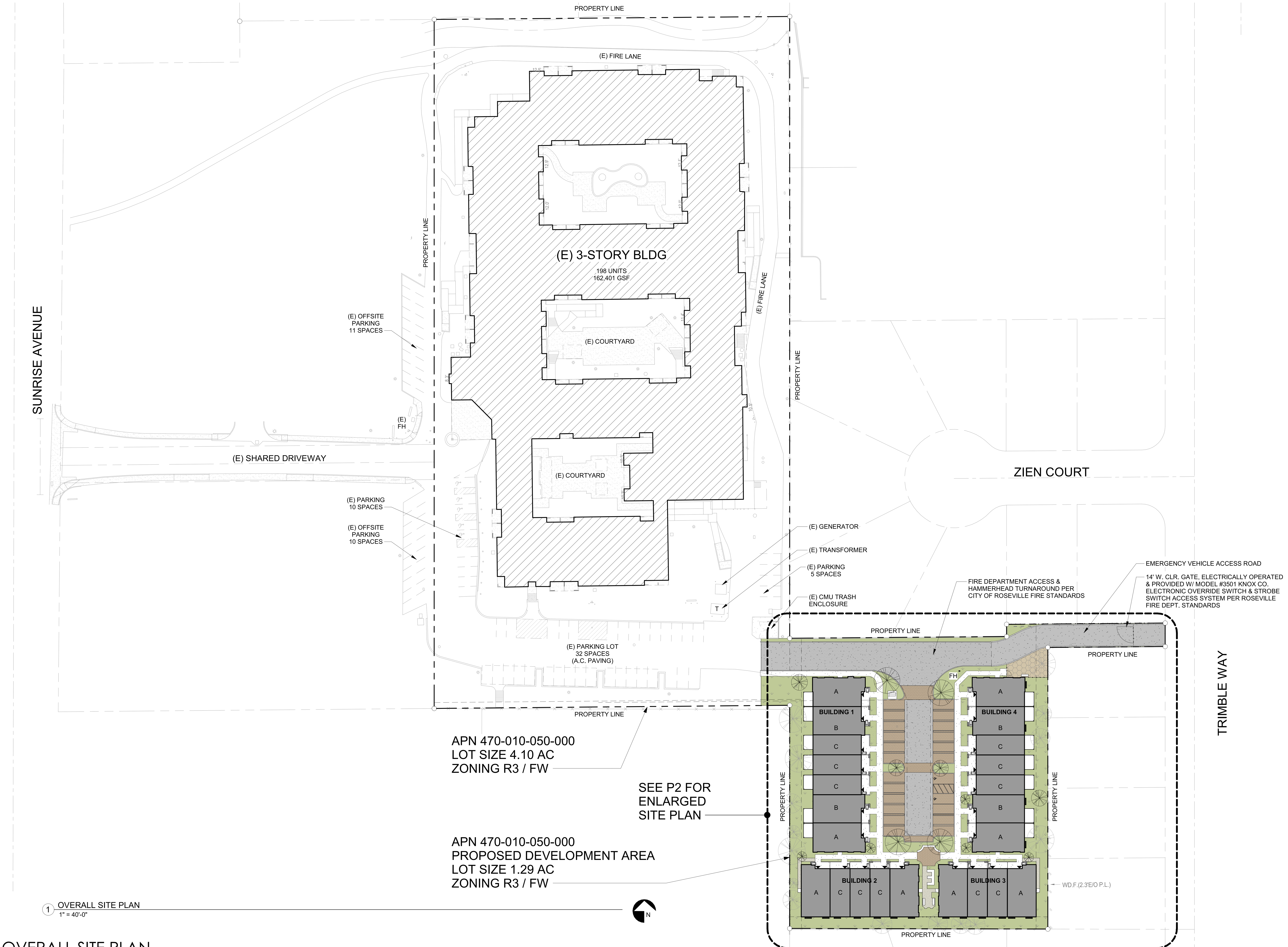
Attachment B. IPaC Trust Resource Report for the Study Area

Attachment C. CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Query for the “Citrus Heights, California” USGS Quadrangle and Eight Surrounding Quadrangles

Attachment D. Wildlife List

Attachment A

The Terraces of Roseville Illustrative Site Plan



SITE DATA

ADDRESS	707 SUNRISE AVENUE, ROSEVILLE, CA 95661	
APN #	470-010-050-000	
ZONING	R3 - MULTIFAMILY HOUSING / FW - FLOODWAY ZONE	
GENERAL PLAN	HDR (HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL)	
USE	LONG TERM CARE FACILITY (CONDITIONAL USE)	
SITE AREA	5.39 AC OVERALL 1.29 AC (PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA)	
ALLOWABLE DENSITY	13 DU / ACRE (MIN)	
ALLOWABLE HEIGHT	45'-0"	
PROPOSED HEIGHT	1 STORY / 18'-0"	
EXISTING BUILDING	162,401 SF - 198 UNITS	
EXISTING USE	VACANT LAND	
PROPOSED USE	INDEPENDENT LIVING COTTAGES (MFR)	
UNITS PROPOSED	23	
LOT COVERAGE SUMMARY		
SITE AREA	57,026 SF	
GROUND FLOOR	20,193 SF	
PERCENTAGE	35.4% (50% MAX)	
SETBACKS:	**PRESCRIBED**	**PROPOSED**
FRONT	20'-0"	NO DEVIATION
STREET SIDE	5'-0"	NO DEVIATION
SIDE	20'-0"	10'-0"
REAR	20'-0"	10'-0"

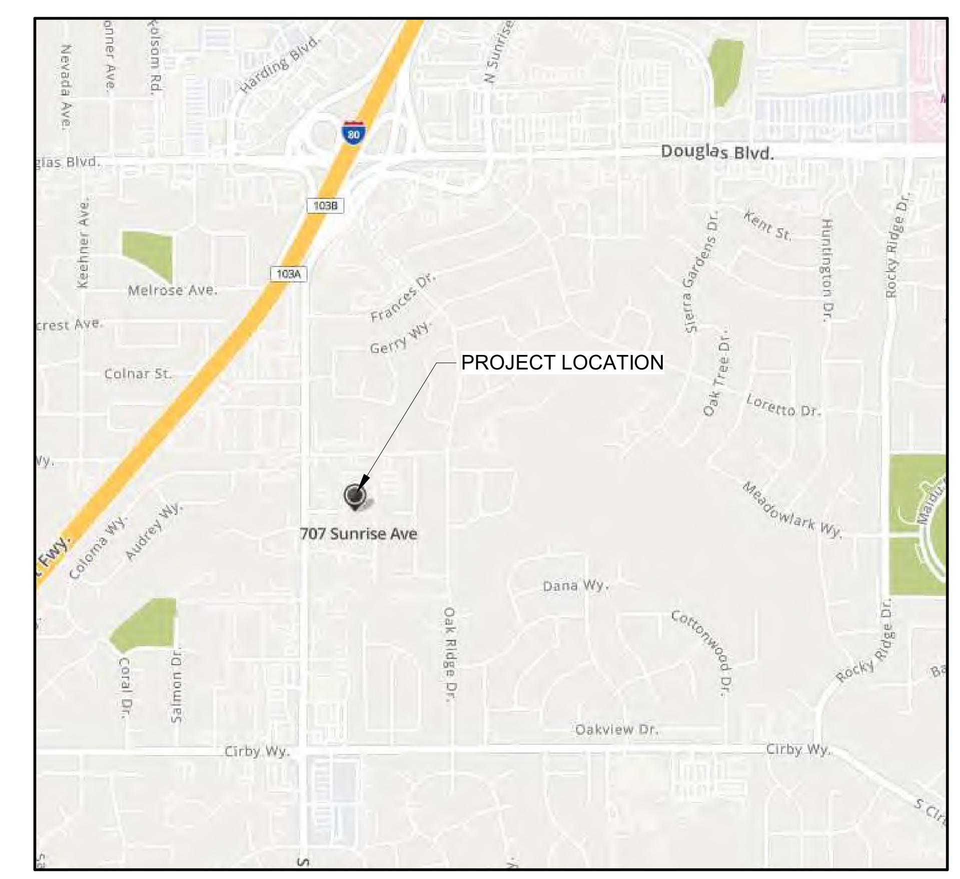
PARKING SUMMARY

(76) EXISTING TO REMAIN SPACES, SERVING EXISTING BUILDING:
71 STANDARD SPACES
5 ACCESSIBLE SPACES

(23) ADDITIONAL PROPOSED SPACES, SERVING NEW BUILDINGS. EACH NEW SPACE INCLUDES LOW POWER LEVEL 2 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING RECEPTACLE:
21 STANDARD SPACES
2 ACCESSIBLE SPACES

TOTAL ON SITE 99 PARKING SPACES

VICINITY MAP



OVERALL SITE PLAN

ELLIS ARCHITECTS
4132 C STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95819
916.440.6765
ellis-architects.com

INDEPENDENT LIVING COTTAGES AT THE TERRACES OF ROSEVILLE

707 SUNRISE AVE
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95661

APN# 470-010-050-000

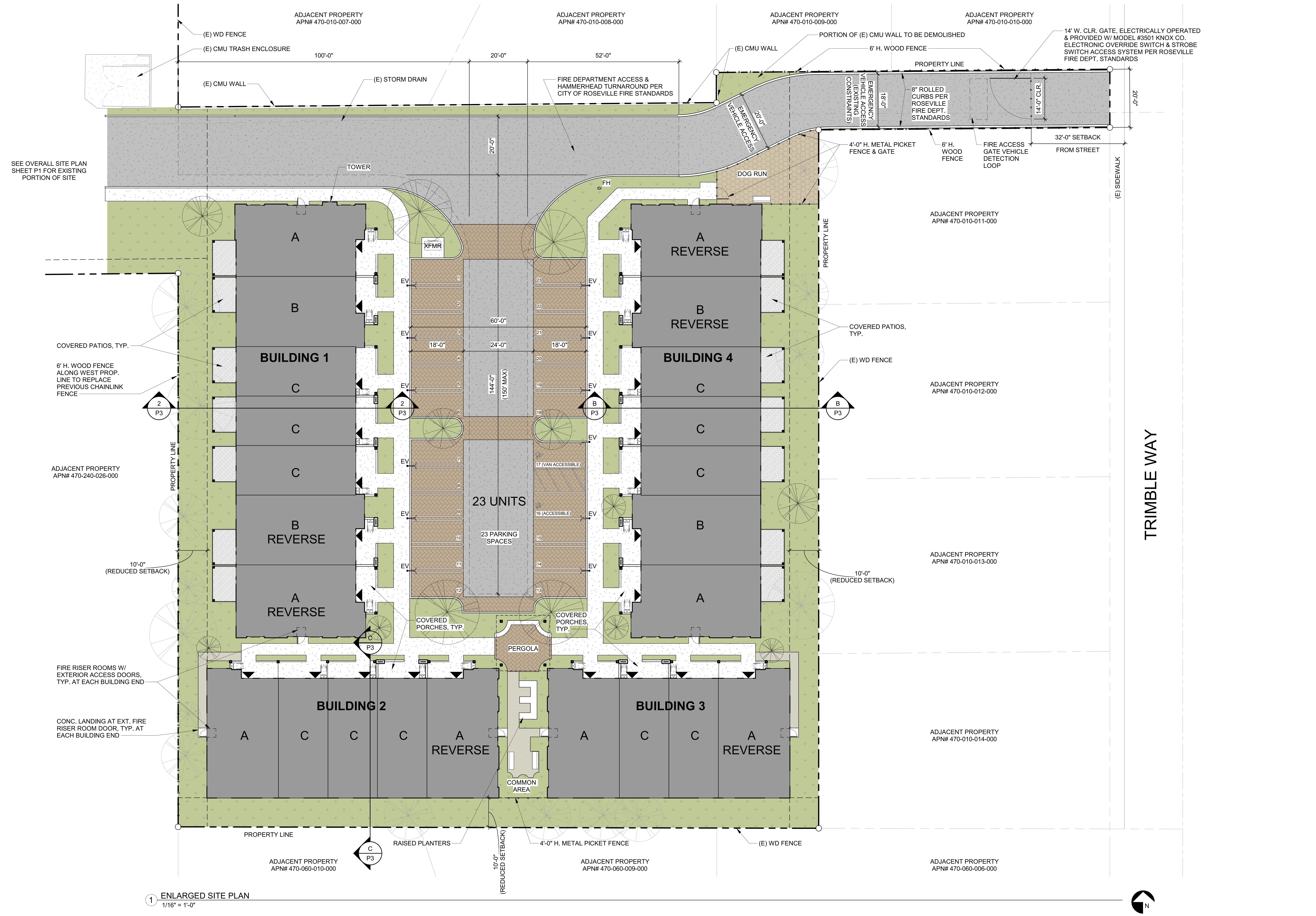
OWNER:
DINAPOLI CAPITAL PARTNERS

3021 CITRUS CIRCLE SUITE 130, WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA

08.27.2025

SHEET NO.

P1



1 ENLARGED SITE PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"

CODE ANALYSIS

1. **GOVERNING CODE**: 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
2. **OCCUPANCY TYPE**: R-2.1 / A-2 (CBC 302)
3. **CONSTRUCTION TYPE**: TYPE V-A, FULLY SPRINKLERED (CBC 602 & TABLE 601)
4. **BASIC ALLOWABLE HEIGHT AND BUILDING AREA**: (CBC TABLE 504.3, 504.4 AND 506.2)

OCCUPANCY GROUP	ALLOWABLE BLDG AREA (S)	MAX NO OF STORIES (AI)	ALLOWABLE BLDG HT (AI)
GROUP R-2.1	36,000 SF	3 STORIES	40 FT
GROUP A-2	34,500 SF	2 STORIES	50 FT

UNIT MATRIX

TYPE	TYPE	COUNT	GROSS S.F. PER UNIT
A	2 BDR / 2 BA	8	1,051
B	2 BDR / 2 BA	4	1,024
C	1 BDR / 1 BA	11	699
TOTAL		23	20,193 GSF

SITE PLAN LEGEND

- UNIT ENTRIES
- A — PROPOSED BUILDING & UNIT TYPE
- LANDSCAPED AREA, SEE LANDSCAPE
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- PAVERS, SEE LANDSCAPE
- PATHWAY GRAVEL, SEE LANDSCAPE
- BARK, SEE LANDSCAPE
- WOOD DECKING
- 4'-0" H. METAL PICKET FENCE, SEE LANDSCAPE
- 6'-0" H. WOOD FENCE, SEE LANDSCAPE
- (E) TREE TO REMAIN
- PROPOSED TREE, SEE LANDSCAPE
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK LINE
- XFMR — TRANSFORMER ON CONCRETE PAD
- BENCH, SEE LANDSCAPE
- EV — LOW POWER LEVEL 2 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING RECEPTACLES MOUNTED ON PEDESTAL; (23) TOTAL: (1) PER PARKING SPACE & DWELLING UNIT PER CAL GREEN REQ'TS

0' 8' 16' 32'

ENLARGED SITE PLAN

ELLIS ARCHITECTS
4132 C STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95819
916.440.6765
ellis-architects.com

INDEPENDENT LIVING COTTAGES AT THE TERRACES OF ROSEVILLE

707 SUNRISE AVE
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95661

APN# 470-010-050-000

OWNER:
DINAPOLI CAPITAL PARTNERS
3021 CITRUS CIRCLE SUITE 130, WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA

08.27.2025

SHEET NO.
P2

Attachment B

IPaC Trust Resource Report for the Study Area

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Placer County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot Spea hammondii No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete
If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs
The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

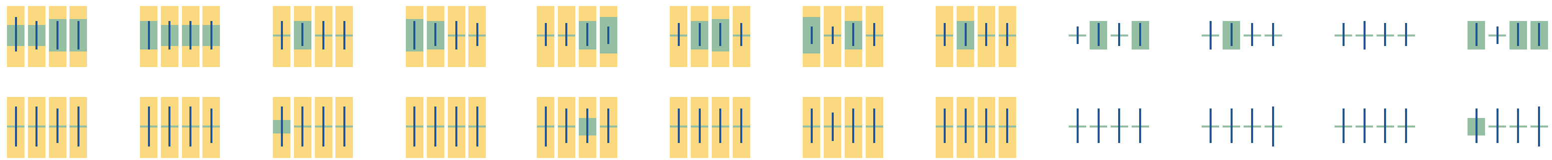
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Bald Eagle
Non-BCC Vulnerable

Golden Eagle
Non-BCC Vulnerable



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report
On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-

migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi — Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8

Black Tern Chlidonias niger surinamenisis — Breeds May 15 to Aug 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093

Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii — Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Cassin's Finch Haemorhous cassinii — Breeds May 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Western Gull Larus occidentalis — Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Western Screech-owl Megascops kennicottii cardonensis — Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow-billed Magpie Pica nuttalli — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

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2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

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Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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No Data (–)

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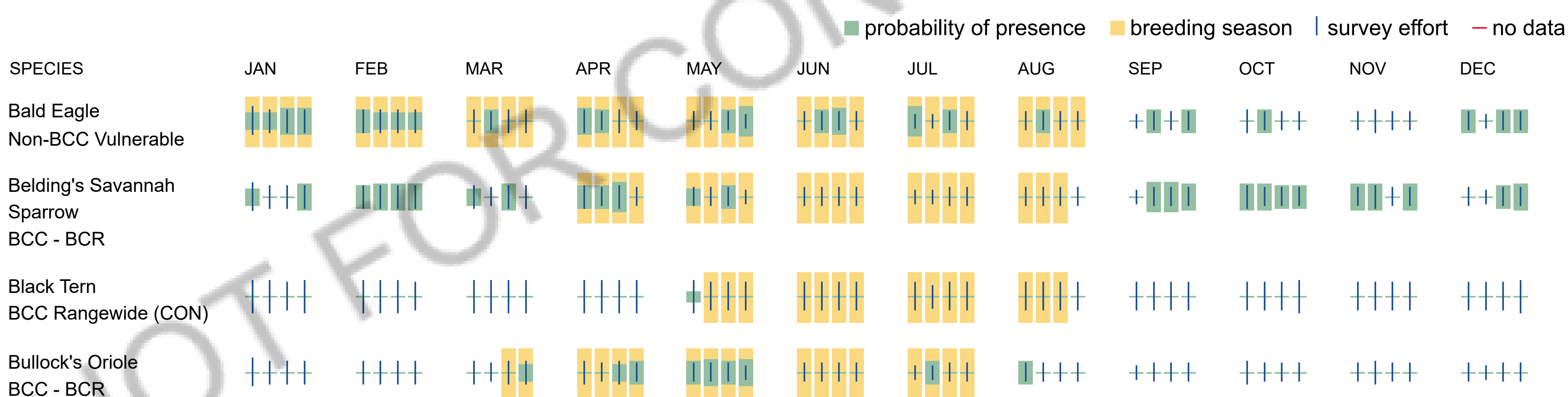
Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



California Gull
BCC Rangewide (CON)

California Thrasher
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Cassin's Finch
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Clark's Grebe
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Common Yellowthroat
BCC - BCR

Golden Eagle
Non-BCC Vulnerable

Lawrence's Goldfinch
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Marbled Godwit
BCC Rangewide (CON)

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Northern Harrier
BCC - BCR

Nuttall's Woodpecker
BCC - BCR

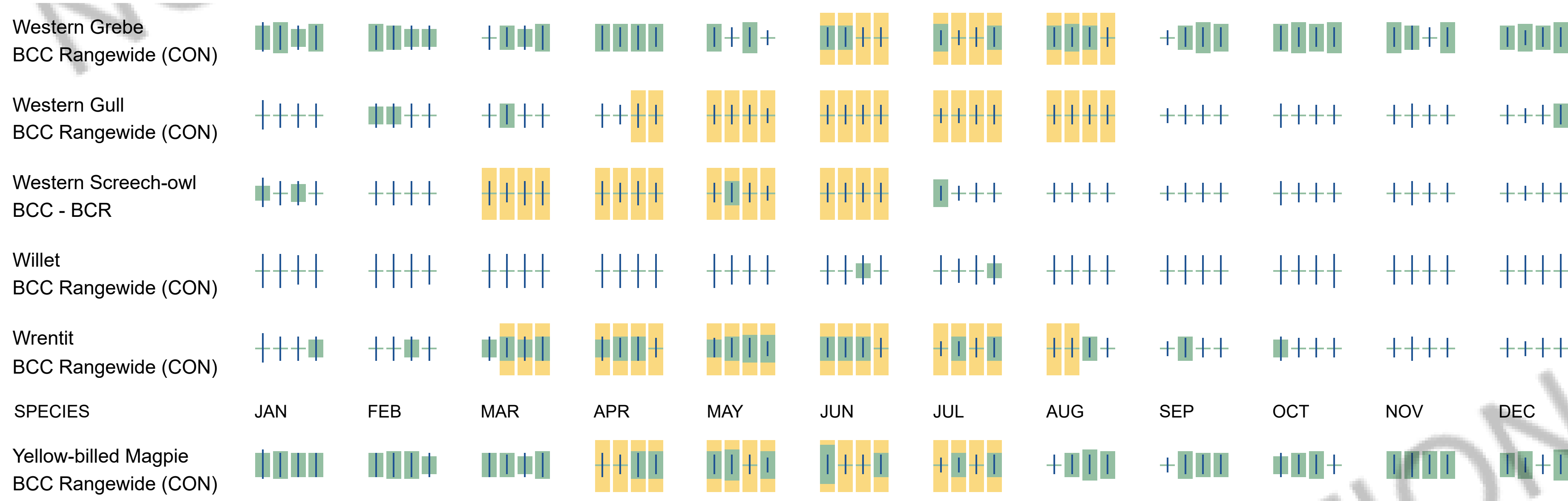
Oak Titmouse
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Olive-sided Flycatcher
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow
BCC - BCR

Short-billed Dowitcher
BCC Rangewide (CON)

Tricolored Blackbird
BCC Rangewide (CON)



Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Attachment C

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Query for the "Citrus Heights, California" USGS Quadrangle and Eight Surrounding Quadrangles

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Search Results

16 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [**3812162:3812163:3812173:3812172:3812153:3812152:3812164:3812174:3812154**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Brodiaea rosea ssp. *vallicola*	valley brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May(Jun)	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	4.2
Calycadenia spicata	spicate calycadenia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3
Chloropyron molle ssp. *hispidum*	hispid salty bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Clarkia biloba ssp. *brandegeeae*	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Mar)May-Jul	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2

Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.2
Hesperevax caulescens	hogwallow starfish	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Juncus leiospermus var. *ahartii*	Ahart's dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Juncus leiospermus var. *leiospermus*	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Navarretia myersii ssp. *myersii*	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Orcuttia tenuis	slender Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2

Showing 1 to 16 of 16 entries

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Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 10 June 2025].

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Attachment D

Wildlife List

Wildlife Species Observed within
The Study Area

Survey Date: 20 May and 15 September 2025

Species Name	Common name
Birds	
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Haemorhous mexicanus	House finch
Psaltriparus minimus	American bushtit
Dryobates pubescebs	Downy woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn woodpecker
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah sparrow
Sayornis nigricans	Black phoebe
Melozone crissalis)	California towhee
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark
Tyrannus verticalis	Western kingbird
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Zonotrichia leucophrys	White-crowned sparrow
Mammals	
Sciurus sp.	Tree squirrel
Reptiles	
Sceloporus occidentalis occidentalis	Northwestern fence lizard