Exhibit A

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION

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

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	NIPA PCL 51 - Industrial Ave Self-Storage; PL19-0243
Project Location:	8151 Industrial Ave., Roseville, Placer County, CA APN: 017-410-017-000
Project Applicant:	Tiffany Wilson, RSC Engineering, Inc.; (916) 788-2884; 2250 Douglas Blvd., Suite 150, Roseville, CA 95661
Property Owner:	Mark Ryan, Pleasant Grove Self-Storage-Industrial Avenue, LLC; (650) 208-3430; 20 Antonio Ct., City, Portola Valley 94028
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Sean Morales, Assistant Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 774-5282
Date:	March 12, 2020

Project Description:

The applicant requests a Design Review Permit to allow the construction of a self-storage facility with an office and manager's apartment above the office. The proposal would allow the construction of four 1-story and two 2-story self-storage buildings plus an office building with manager's apartment over top for a total of 7 buildings. The total square footage for the self-storage buildings is 101,339 sf. The total square footage for the office/manager's apartment is 4,431 sf for an overall total of 105,770 sf.

DECLARATION

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

A. The project will not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

B. The project will not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.

C. The project will not have impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

D. The project will not have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

E. No substantial evidence exists that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

F. The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the attached initial study.

G. This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT–PLANNING DIVISION

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

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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Property Owner:	Mark Ryan For: Pleasant Grove Self-Storage-Industrial Avenue, LLC
Lead Agency Contact:	Sean Morales, Assistant Planner, (916) 774-5282

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

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

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

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at 8151 Industrial Avenue in the City's North Industrial Plan Area (Figure 1). The site is zoned M1 (Light industrial) and is currently undeveloped. The site is surrounded by a City electric substation to the north, a Union Pacific railway with industrial uses beyond to the west, a business park to the south, and vacant land and a church to the east. See Table 1 for the land use designations and uses of the subject and surrounding properties.

Figure 1. Project Location

Table 1: Site and Vicinity Land Use Designations

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	M1	LI	Vacant Land
North	M1	P/QP	City of Roseville Electric Substation
South	M1	LI	Business Park
East	M2	IND	Vacant Land/ Church
West	M1	LI	Railway/ Existing and Proposed Industrial Uses

Background

The project is located within the North Industrial Plan Area (NIPA). The NIPA, while not subject to a specific plan, is a recognized planning subarea of the City. The area consists of 2,046 gross acres west of Washington Boulevard and north of the Northwest Roseville Specific Plan. Devoted primarily to industrial uses, the area is intended to provide a major employment/ industrial center for the South Placer region. The project site was initially subdivided, in 1984, as Lot 7 of the Diamond Oaks Center business park project. In 2008, a Design

Review Permit and Conditional Use Permit (File #2006PL-026) were approved for four single-story warehouse buildings. That project was not constructed and the site has remained undeveloped.

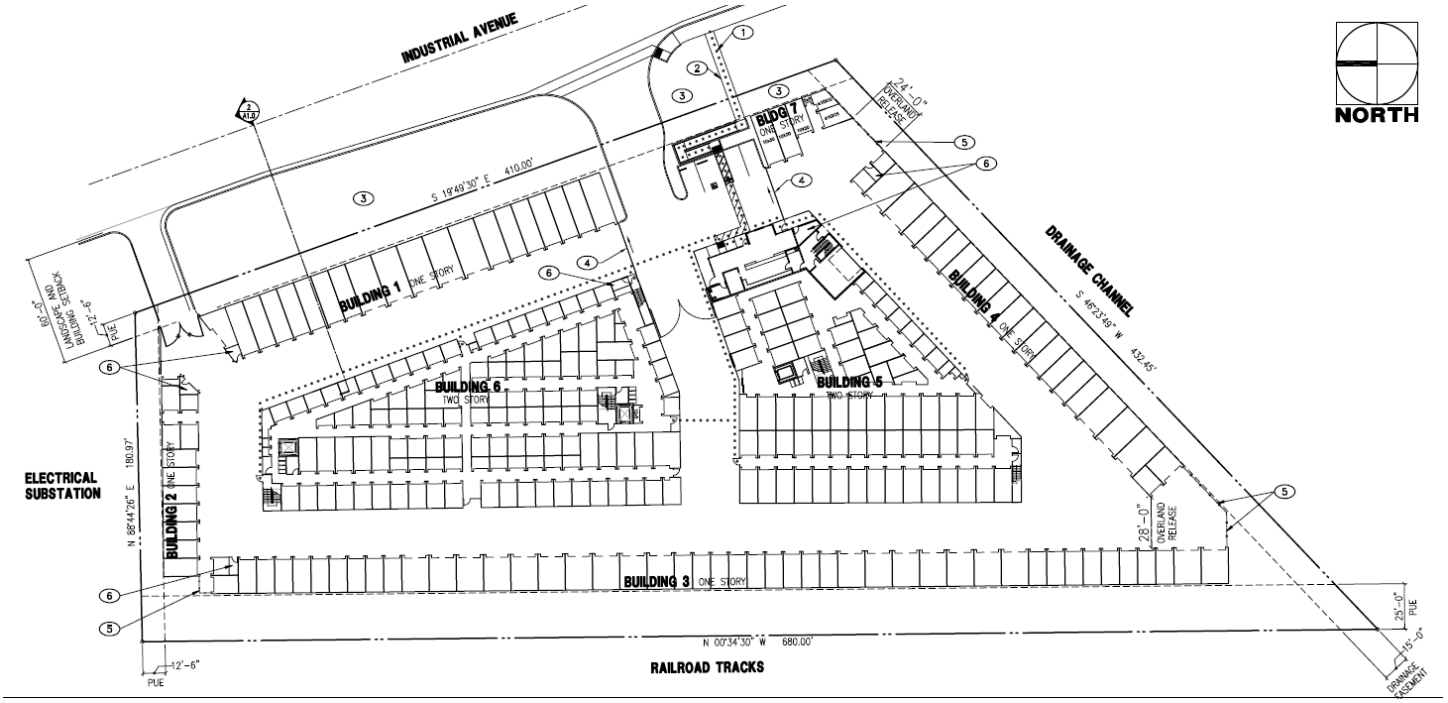
Environmental Setting

The project site is an infill property located in an urbanized setting. The site includes frontage on Industrial Avenue, which is a two-lane arterial roadway with a center turning lane, and includes sidewalk and landscaping. The project site is situated approximately seven feet below the grade of Industrial Avenue and is relatively flat. The only vegetation on the site is non-native grasses, small herbaceous annual plants, and three Oregon ash trees. There are no structures on the property.

Proposed Project

The project consists of a request to allow construction of a self-storage facility with office and manager's apartment (Figure 2). The proposal includes four 1-story and two 2-story self-storage buildings plus an office building with manager's apartment over top and garage below for a total of 7 buildings. The total square footage for the self-storage buildings is 101,339 sf. The total square footage for the office/manager's apartment is 4,431 sf for an overall total of 105,770 sf. Construction will also include four parking spaces, and the associated landscaping, lighting, and drive aisles. Grading activities on the site will also include filling a small depressional seasonal wetland.

Figure 2. Site Plan



CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f)allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or

standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

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

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report

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

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study

Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

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

1) A "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from the information that a fair argument based on substantial evidence can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project. When one or more "Potentially significant Impact" entries are made, an EIR is required.

2) A "Less Than Significant With Mitigation" answer is appropriate when the lead agency incorporates mitigation measures to reduce an impact from "Potentially Significant" to "Less than Significant." For example, floodwater impacts could be reduced from a potentially-significant level to a less-than-significant level by relocating a building to an area outside of the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation measures are identified as MM followed by a number.

3) A "Less Than significant Impact" answer is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant, or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a less-than-significant level. For instance, the application of the City's Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level.

4) A "No Impact" answer is appropriate where it can be demonstrated that the impact does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For instance, a project in the center of an urbanized area with no agricultural lands on or adjacent to the project area clearly would not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study. Where a "No Impact" answer is adequately supported by the information sources cited in the Initial Study, further narrative explanation is not required. A "No Impact" answer is explained when it is based on project-specific factors as well as generous standards.

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

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The project site is located in an area developed with office and industrial uses adjacent to the Union Pacific Railroad to the west and Industrial Avenue to the east. The only public view of the site and its visual setting is from Industrial Avenue and its adjacent sidewalks. The view includes no distinct topography or other visual elements. During the winter the site is green and covered with grasses and small annual plants, and during the

summer the grasses turn brown. The background of the view includes the Union Pacific Railroad tracks with industrial and office uses beyond. The site is in a highly urbanized visual setting.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X	
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e. CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, “non-attainment” for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM_{10} standard

(particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide "hot spots") before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. "Hot spots" are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The Amoruso Ranch EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that 198 out of 226 signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG**,** NO_x, or PM**.** A project-level analysis has been prepared to determine whether the project will, on a singular level, exceed the established thresholds.

The project involves construction of 105,000 square feet of non-residential buildings and approximately .85 acres of paved area (parking lots and drive aisles) on a 3.27-acre site. The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2016.3.2 was used to model the construction emissions of the project (see Attachment 1). The results are detailed in Table 2 below. According to the model results, the project will result in maximum daily emissions of 54 lb/day of ROG and 20 lb/day of NOx during construction; these emissions fall below the 82-lb/day thresholds for these constituents. Therefore, construction air quality impacts are less than significant.

The PCAPCD maintains screening thresholds to determine when modeling is required to evaluate impacts resulting from project operation. The screening thresholds indicate a General Commercial project must involve more than 200,000 square feet of building area, and a general industrial project must involve nearly 900,000 square feet of building area, before the PCAPCD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants are likely to be exceeded. The proposed project includes approximately 105,000 square feet of building area, which is well below the screening thresholds; therefore, the project will not result in operational emissions which exceed established thresholds.

Table 2: CalEEMod Results

Maximum Unmitigated Construction-Related Emissions			
Pollutant	**Project Emissions (lbs/day)**	**PCAPCD Significance Threshold (lbs/day)**	**Exceeds Threshold?**
ROG	54.9	82	No
NO_X	42.4	82	No
PM_{10}	20.4	82	No
Source: CalEEMod, November 2019			

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

analysis methodology outlined in the Significance Thresholds and Regulatory Setting section, cumulative impacts are less than significant.

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

d) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

Biological communities on the site include ruderal herbaceous habitat with yellow star thistle, other common plant species, and three Oregon ash trees. There is one depressional seasonal wetland on the site totaling less than .01 acre.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?		X		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–

Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

Checklist item a addresses impacts to special status species. A "special status" species is one which has been identified as having relative scarcity and/or declining populations. Special status species include those formally listed as threatened or endangered, those proposed for formal listing, candidates for federal listing, and those classified as species of special concern. Also included are those species considered to be "fully protected" by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (California Fish and Wildlife), those granted "special animal" status for tracking and monitoring purposes, and those plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

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

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

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

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

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with

the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-b) The project site is located within Section 28, Township 11 north, Range 6 East, of the USGS 7.5-minute series Roseville quadrangle. The project applicant has prepared a Biological Survey, which is included as Attachment 2 to this initial study. The survey identifies the potential biological resources that could occur on the site and the appropriate mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to the resources. Prior to the site survey, existing information, including the previously prepared wetland delineation and soil maps were reviewed and the results of the database records search and five-mile radius California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNNDB) query were summarized in a table (Attachment 2). The results identified the special status plant and wildlife species with known occurrences in the region. Many of the identified special status species are associated with habitat types that are not present on the site. Only those species known to be present and those that are associated with habitat on and adjacent to the site are discussed further.

The special status species surveys that were conducted identified potential habitat was present onsite for four special-status bird species, and one special-status bat species. Consistent with the mitigation measures listed below, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted to confirm the presence or absence of special status wildlife. With the mitigation measure the impact is considered less than significant.

Construction activities have potential to disrupt offsite nesting species. **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** is required to ensure that special status migratory birds and raptors are not harmed. Ground disturbing activities shall not occur during the active nesting season, if it is necessary to conduct such activities during the nesting season, pre-construction surveys and mitigation as described in **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**, would be required. A pre-construction survey and mitigation as described in **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** is required to ensure that special status Western Burrowing Owls are not harmed. A pre-construction survey and mitigation as described in **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** is required to ensure that special status bat species are not harmed.

Compliance with **Mitigation Measure BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3** will ensure that potential impacts to special status species are less than significant. If species are identified on the site the applicant is directed to cease all construction activities, contact the City, and to apply the appropriate measures. With implementation of these measures impacts to special status species are less than significant.

c) The project involves grading activities that will fill a small depressional seasonal wetland on the site. **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** is required to ensure that the applicant obtains the appropriate wetland permits. Grading activities will impact wetland features.

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

Implementation of the **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** would ensure that permits are obtained from federal agencies and adherence to the permit would further ensure that the project will result in "no net loss" of wetlands/waters, and that discharge into the waters is regulated. Therefore, with mitigation measures, impacts to wetlands/waters and potential loss of associated habitat are considered less than significant with mitigation.

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

e,f) Helix Environmental conducted a tree survey on the site. The three trees on site were found to be Oregon ash, which are not subject to the City of Roseville Tree Preservation Ordinance. There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

BIO-1: Implement Measures to Protect Migratory Birds and Raptors

If development activities occur during the nesting season, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the Study Area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the Study Area should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars as necessary. The nesting bird survey should be conducted no more than 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall mark species-specific buffer zones in the field to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 20 feet for some songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by adjacent construction. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the tree and all trees within the buffer shall not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active.

In addition, a qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as for special-status bats. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

A nesting bird survey and associated environmental training for nesting birds are not required if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31).

BIO-2: Implement Measures to Protect Western Burrowing Owls

A survey for burrowing owls must be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction as prescribed by CDFW guidelines (CDFW 2012). The Study Area should be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine or rule out the presence of burrowing owl onsite. This survey may be conducted in conjunction with a nesting bird survey if construction were to be initiated within the nesting season.

If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of proposed development activities that will result in ground disturbance, then an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, then the project proponent should consult with CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation

plan establishing avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report (CDFW 2012).

BIO-3: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Bat Species

Townsend's big-eared bat (a State Species of Special Concern) and pallid bat (included on the CDFW Special Animals List), have the potential to occur within the Study Area. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species no more than 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. This can be performed in conjunction with a nesting bird survey, if applicable. If no bats are observed, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

If special-status bats are present and roosting in the Study Area or the surrounding 100 feet of the Study Area, then the qualified biologist should mark an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or development. At a minimum, no trees shall be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. In addition, a qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training to all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. The training should include identification of special-status bat species, required practices before the start of construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the Project, penalties for non-compliance, and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the project proponent. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the Study Area.

BIO-4: Implement Measures to Protect Wetlands

Prior to grading permit the project shall obtain an Army Corps of Engineers wetland fill or discharge "Section 404" permit. The project will be required to purchase credits in an approved wetland mitigation fund or other mitigation required by the 404 permit to ensure no net loss of wetlands.

V. Cultural Resources

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) A Cultural Resources Assessment was prepared for the project by Foothill Associates, Inc. (November, 2018). The report documented the findings of a field survey, record search, and sacred lands search that was done for the site. The report states that no cultural resources are known to exist on the project site; however, a standard mitigation measure, **CUL-1,** was applied to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to

address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts; therefore project-specific impacts are less than significant.

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

VI. Energy

Roseville Electric provides electrical power in the City and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides natural gas. The City purchases wholesale electrical power from both the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), which is generated by the federal government's Central Valley Project, which produces 100 percent hydroelectric energy sources from a system of dams, reservoirs, and power plants within central and northern California. In addition, up to 50 percent of the City's power is generated at the City-owned Roseville Energy Park (REP). The REP is a 160 megawatt natural-gas-fired power plant that uses a combined cycle gas turbine technology. The City also owns the 48 megawatt combustion-turbine Roseville Power Plant 2 (REP 2), which is used for peaking energy. The City's electric power mix varies from year-to-year, but according to the most recent Citywide energy analysis (the Amoruso Ranch Environmental Impact Report), the mix in 2013/2014 was 25% eligible renewable (geothermal, small hydroelectric, and wind), 14% hydroelectric, 48% natural gas, and 13% from other sources (power purchased by contract).

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a & b) The project proposes development of a 105,770 square-foot self-storage facility and manager's quarters. The project would consume energy both during project construction and during project operation.

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

The completed project would consume energy related to building operation, exterior lighting, landscape irrigation and maintenance, and vehicle trips to and from the use. In accordance with California Energy Code Title 24, the project would be required to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. This includes standards for water and space heating and cooling equipment; insulation for doors, pipes, walls, and ceilings; and appliances, to name a few. The project would also be eligible for rebates and other financial incentives from both the electric and gas providers for the purchase of energy-efficient appliances and systems, which would further reduce the operational energy demand of the project. The project was distributed to both PG&E and Roseville Electric for comments, and was found to conform to the standards of both providers; energy supplies are available to serve the project.

VII. Geology and Soils

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			X	

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

i–iii) According to United States Geological Service mapping and literature, active faults are largely considered to be those which have had movement within the last 10,000 years (within the Holocene or Historic time periods)[1] and there are no major active faults in Placer County. The California Geological Survey has prepared a map of the state which shows the earthquake shaking potential of areas throughout California based primarily on an area's distance from known active faults. The map shows that the City lies in a relatively low-intensity ground-shaking zone. Commercial, institutional, and residential buildings as well as all related infrastructure are required, in conformance with Chapter 16, *Structural Design Requirements*, Division IV, *Earthquake Design* of the California Building Code, to lessen the exposure to potentially damaging vibrations through seismic-resistant design. In compliance with the Code, all structures in the Project area would be well-built to withstand ground shaking from possible earthquakes in the region; impacts are less than significant.

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency[2], global average temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions. CARB's updated August 2011 Scoping Plan calculated a reduction needed of 21.7% from future "Business As Usual" (BAU) conditions in the year 2020. The current Scoping Plan (adopted May 2014) indicates that statewide emissions of GHG in 1990 amounted to 431 million metric tons, and that the 2020 "Business As Usual" (BAU) scenario is estimated as 509[3] million metric tons, which would require a reduction of 15.3% from 2020 BAU. In addition to this, Senate Bill 32 was signed by the Governor on September

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

[3] Includes Pavely and Renewables Portfolio Standard reduction

8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Air Resources Board is currently updating the Scoping Plan to reflect this target.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) recommends that thresholds of significance for GHG be related to AB 32 reduction goals, and has adopted thresholds of significance which take into account the 2030 reduction target. The thresholds include a de minimis and a bright-line maximum threshold. Any project emitting less than 1,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year (MT CO_2e/yr) during construction or operation results in less than significant impacts. The PCAPCD considers any project with emissions greater than the bright-line cap of 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr to have significant impacts. For projects exceeding the de minimum threshold but below the bright-line threshold, comparison to the appropriate efficiency threshold is recommended. The significance thresholds are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: GHG Significance Thresholds

Bright-line Threshold 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr			
Residential Efficiency (MT CO_2e/capita[1])		**Non-Residential Efficiency (MT CO_2e/ksf[2])**	
Urban	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Threshold 1,100 MT CO_2e/yr			

1. Per Capita = per person
2. Per ksf = per 1,000 square feet of building

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b) Greenhouse gases are primarily emitted as a result of vehicle operation associated with trips to and from a project, and energy consumption from operation of the buildings. Greenhouse gases from vehicles is assessed based on the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) resulting from a project, on a Citywide basis. Residential projects, destination centers (such as a regional mall), and major employers tend to increase VMT in a study area, either by adding new residents traveling in an area, or by encouraging longer trip lengths and drawing in trips from a broader regional area. However, non-residential projects and neighborhood-serving uses (e.g. neighborhood parks) tend to lower VMT in a study area because they do not generate new trips within the study area, they divert existing trips. These trips are diverted because the new use location is closer to home, on their way to another destination (e.g. work), or is otherwise more convenient.

The proposed project includes a self-storage facility, which is a typical non-residential use with low traffic generation proposed in an infill area. As discussed, the project would not be anticipated to increase VMT, since it is providing services in closer proximity to developed residential areas of the City. Therefore, the focus of this analysis is on the emissions which would result from operation of the proposed buildings. CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 was used to calculate the operational emissions of the project (see Attachment 1), which includes energy to run the building, area emissions such as landscape equipment to maintain the site, and water and wastewater energy demands. According the CalEEMod results, the project would result in annual emissions of 616 MT CO_2e.

Construction related GHG emissions occur at one point in time and are therefore not typically expected to significantly contribute to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, as emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increases in developed area and other factors; construction emissions are a one-time emission source, which end once the project is built. However, the proposed project's construction related GHG has been estimated, and have been amortized over the life of the project (25 years, based on PCAPCD guidance). The CalEEMod results indicate total construction emissions of 460 MT CO_2e,

which amortized result in an additional 18 MT CO_2e per year over the life of the project. Including both construction and operational emissions, the project will generate 1,076 MT CO_2e annually. The PCAPCD screening threshold for GHG indicates that projects resulting in less than 1,100 MT of CO_2e annually will result in less than significant impacts. The proposed project will result in GHG emissions which are below thresholds established by PCAPCD. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and policies and regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to AB32. This impact is considered less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment though reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

d) The project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5[4]; therefore, no impact will occur.

f) This project is located within an area currently receiving City emergency services and development of the site has been anticipated and incorporated into emergency response plans. As such, the project will cause a less than significant impact to the City's Emergency Response or Management Plans. Furthermore, the project will be required to comply with all local, State and federal requirements for the handling of hazardous materials, which will ensure less-than-significant impacts. These will require the following programs:

- A Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP) is required of uses that handle toxic and/or hazardous materials in quantities regulated by the California Health and Safety Code and/or the City.

- Businesses that handle toxic or hazardous materials are required to complete a Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) pursuant to local, State, or federal requirements.

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

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

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

[4] http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/SectionA.htm

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X	
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site;			X	
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;			X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project innundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to hydrology and water quality is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. For checklist item a, c (i), d, and e, the Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107), Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20), and Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152) will prevent significant impacts related to water quality or erosion. The standards require preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan for construction activities and includes designs to control pollutants within post-construction urban water runoff. Likewise, it is indicated that the Drainage Fees for the Dry Creek and Pleasant Grove Watersheds (RMC Ch.4.48) and City of Roseville Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist items c (ii) and c (iii). The ordinance and standards require the collection of drainage fees to fund improvements that mitigate potential flooding impacts, and require the design of a water drainage system that will adequately convey anticipated stormwater flows without increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff. These same ordinances and standards prevent impacts related to groundwater (items a and d), because developers are required to treat and detain all stormwater onsite using stormwater swales and other methods which slow flows and preserve infiltration. Finally, it is indicated that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch. 9.80) will prevent significant impacts related to items c (iv) and e. The Ordinance includes standard requirements for all new construction, including regulation of development with the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, and prohibits development within flood hazard areas. Impacts from tsunamis and seiches were screened out of the analysis (item e) because the project is not located near a water body or other feature that would pose a risk of such an event.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the Water Supply Assessment of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, which included a Citywide water analysis. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide Water Supply Assessment. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are

less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

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

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

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site has a General Plan Designation of LI (Light Industrial) and is zoned M1 (Light Industrial). The site is surrounded by a City of Roseville electrical substation to the north, the Union Pacific Railroad line with industrial uses to the west, a business park to the south, and a large church with adjacent undeveloped industrially zoned land to the east.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b) As part of project review, staff considered consistency with all City policies and regulations, including those which are intended to avoid an environmental effect, and found the project to be consistent.

XII. Mineral Resources

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XIII. Noise

The project includes a proposed self-storage facility. Potential sources of noise at a self-storage facility include people talking, people moving items into/out of storage, and vehicles driving. These are typical noises which occur in any non-residential development, and typically do not generate substantial noise volumes. The surrounding industrial uses are also noise-generating; they are not sensitive receptors for noise. The nearest sensitive receptors are the residents within the residential area to the east of this site, across Washington Boulevard. The nearest home is approximately 1,300 feet east of the nearest part of the self-storage buildings.

A masonry sound wall is located along the eastern side of Washington Boulevard, behind the landscaping area and sidewalk, for the protection of the residential neighborhood from roadway and other noise. In the existing condition, the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element Figure IX-1 indicates the residential neighborhood is within the 60 to 65 dB noise contours resulting from traffic on Washington Boulevard. The project is located within the 60 dB noise contours resulting from

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration of ground borne noise levels?				X
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The proposed project includes construction of a self-storage facility. Self-storage facilities produce very low noise levels including people talking, people moving items into/out of storage, and vehicles driving. Overall, the proposed use is not considered to be a substantial noise-generating source. The project will not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of City standards; thus, impacts are less than significant.

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

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the North Industrial Plan Area and has a land use designation of M1 (Light Industrial). The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City, and the Specific Plan likewise includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth.

Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

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

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Roseville Elementary School District and Roseville Joint Union High School District. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the City's General Plan addressed the level of public services which would be needed to serve the planned growth within the City. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies' design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval. Commercial and industrial projects, such as this, do not generate student, parkland, or library service demands; therefore, no discussion is provided for checklist questions c, d, or e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b) Pursuant to the Development Agreement for the project area, the developer is required to pay fees into a Community Facilities District, which provides funding for police services. Sales taxes and property taxes resulting from the development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

There are no existing or planned parks or other recreation facilities adjacent to the site.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a, b) Commercial and industrial projects do not generate park demand or park users, and the project does not include any recreation facilities. Therefore, there are no impacts with respect to these criteria.

XVII. Transportation

The project site is located on Industrial Avenue, a two-lane arterial roadway with center turning median. Industrial Avenue includes on-street, striped bicycle lanes. A non-separated sidewalk leads to the site from the development to the south. The sidewalk is proposed to be continued north adjacent to the project. One public ingress and egress driveway as well as a fire access driveway are proposed from Industrial Avenue onto the site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

For checklist item b, the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 establishes a detailed process for evaluating the significance of transportation impacts. In accordance with this section, the analysis must focus on the generation of vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop[5] or a stop along an existing high quality transit corridor[6] should be presumed to have less than significant impacts, as should any project which will decrease VMT when compared with the existing conditions. VMT may be analyzed qualitatively if existing models or methods are not available to estimate VMT for a particular project; this will generally be appropriate for discussions of construction traffic VMT.

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. All facilities identified in these plans for this area are already installed, and the project does not impact or conflict with these planning documents. In addition, the proposed project is consistent with the underlying land use designations, and does not contribute new, unanticipated trips; a cumulative conditions traffic model is not required. After review by City Engineering, it was also determined that an access and circulation analysis was not needed, as there are no peculiar or challenging characteristics to either the project or the existing circulation system. The project is consistent with the most recent Citywide traffic analysis within the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, and will not result in any new or unanticipated impacts with respect to the City's Level of Service policy.

b) Traffic analyses focus on the number of trips traveling in specified areas during peak periods, in order to quantify impacts as specific intersections. However, there is no direct relationship between the number of trips and the amount of VMT generated by a use. Projects which substantially increase trips to a specific area may in fact decrease VMT in the City. As an example, if a new grocery store is added to an area, customers who go to that store were already going to a grocery store elsewhere, and are most likely to choose the new store because it is closer to home or on their way to another location (e.g. work). So while the store would generate substantial new trips, it would lower Citywide VMT. Unless a project includes unique characteristics, non-residential projects do not increase VMT; they divert existing trips into a similar or more efficient pathway.

The proposed project is non-residential development of an infill property, surrounded by existing development. The project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or which would prompt longer trips. The project would locate services and employment in proximity to existing developed areas, and would therefore have a neutral or positive impact on vehicle miles traveled; impacts are less than significant.

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

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

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

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically

defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?			X	
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X		

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The General Plan EIR included a historic and cultural resources study, which included research on whether any listed or eligible sites had been documented in the project area. No such sites were found. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measures require pre-construction inspections, contractor awareness training, and outline inadvertent discovery procedures including an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The three measures **TCR-1**, **TCR-2**, and **TCR-3** are listed below. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the General Plan EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

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

TCR-1: Pre-Construction Inspections. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork, clearing and grubbing, or other soil disturbing activities, the applicant shall notify lead agency representative of the proposed earthwork start-date. The lead agency representative will contact the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) with the proposed earthwork start-date and a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor shall be invited to inspect the project site, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days, or as appropriate for the type and size of project, of groundbreaking activity. During this inspection, a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor may provide an on-site meeting for construction personnel information on TCRs and workers awareness brochure.

If any TCRs, such as bone or shell, or isolated artifacts are encountered during this initial inspection, or during any subsequent construction activities, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find and the measures included in the Inadvertent Discoveries Mitigation Measure shall be implemented. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign.

TCR-2: Contractor Awareness Training

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

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

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

TCR-3: Inadvertent Discoveries. If potentially significant Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), cultural or archaeological resources ("resources") are discovered by an on-site Tribal Monitor during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find. The Tribal Monitor will immediately notify the appropriate Tribal Representatives who will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary.

A qualified cultural resources specialist meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Qualifications for Archaeology, may also assess the significance of the find in joint consultation with Native American Representatives to ensure that Tribal values are considered. Work shall remain suspended or slowed within 100 feet of the find until the resource is evaluated, which shall occur within one day, but no more than two days, of the find.

The project applicant shall coordinate with a UAIC Tribal Representative all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB 52. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project design.

The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate Tribal treatment of the find, as necessary.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

c) The proposed project would be served by the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The Pleasant Grove WWTP has the capacity[7] to treat 12 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 7.0[8] mgd. The volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

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

XX. Wildfire

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X

[7] Waste Discharge Requirements/Monitoring & Reporting Program/NPDES Permit No. CA0079502, Adopted on 28 March 2014
[8] Dave Samuelson, City of Roseville Environmental Utilities, Personal communication, July 6, 2016.

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				
b) Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

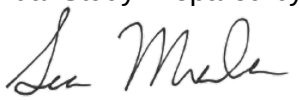
a–c) Long term environmental goals are not impacted by the proposed project. The cumulative impacts do not deviate beyond what was contemplated in the General Plan EIR, and mitigation measures have already been incorporated via the General Plan EIR. With implementation of the City's Mitigating Ordinances,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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

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

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

Initial Study Prepared by:



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

Attachments:

1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
2. CalEEMod (version 2016.3.1) Modeling
3. Helix, Biological Resources Assessment, 2019

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT – PLANNING DIVISION
311 Vernon Street, Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 774-5276

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	NIPA PCL 51; Industrial Ave Self-Storage; PL19-0243
Project Location:	8151 Industrial Ave., Roseville, Placer County, CA, APN: 017-410-017-000
Project Description:	The applicant requests a Design Review Permit to allow the construction of a self-storage facility with an office and manager's apartment above the office. The proposal would allow the construction of four 1-story and two 2-story self-storage buildings plus an office building with manager's apartment over top for a total of 7 buildings. The total square footage for the self-storage buildings is 101,339 sf. The total square footage for the office/manager's apartment is 4,431 sf for an overall total of 105,770 sf.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Tiffany Wilson, RSC Engineering
Property Owner:	Mark Ryan, For: Pleasant Grove Self-Storage-Industrial Avenue, LLC
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Sean Morales, Assistant Planner, (916) 774-5282

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

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

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

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
BIO-1: Implement Measures to Protect Migratory Birds and Raptors If development activities occur during the nesting season, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the Study Area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the Study Area shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars as necessary. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work. If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist shall mark species-specific buffer zones in the field to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 20 feet for some songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by adjacent construction. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer shall be established around the tree and all trees within the buffer shall not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active. In addition, a qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as for special-status bats. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings. A nesting bird survey and associated environmental training for nesting birds are not required if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31).	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning and Engineering	Survey Results	
BIO-2: Implement Measures to Protect Western Burrowing Owls A survey for burrowing owls must be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction as prescribed by CDFW guidelines (CDFW 2012). The Study Area shall be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine or rule out the presence of burrowing owl onsite. This survey may be conducted in conjunction with a nesting bird survey if construction were to be initiated within the nesting season. If burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of proposed development activities that will result in ground disturbance, then an impact assessment shall be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to occupied western burrowing owl habitat, then the project proponent shall consult with CDFW and	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.	Planning and Engineering	Survey Results	

develop a detailed mitigation plan establishing avoidance and mitigation measures based on the requirements set forth in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report (CDFW 2012).					
BIO-3: Implement Measures to Protect Special Status Bat Species Townsend's big-eared bat (a State Species of Special Concern) and pallid bat (included on the CDFW Special Animals List), have the potential to occur within the Study Area. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species no more than 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. This can be performed in conjunction with a nesting bird survey, if applicable. If no bats are observed, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work. If special-status bats are present and roosting in the Study Area or the surrounding 100 feet of the Study Area, then the qualified biologist shall mark an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or development. At a minimum, no trees shall be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. In addition, a qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training to all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. The training shall include identification of special-status bat species, required practices before the start of construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the Project, penalties for non-compliance, and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the project proponent. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings. Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the Study Area.	Results of preconstruction surveys shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a grading permit or Improvement Plans. Applicable construction restrictions shall be reflected within plans.	*Pre-Construction and Construction*: Surveys required prior to construction. If surveys are positive for birds, then remainder of mitigation steps are required prior to construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans.		Survey Results	
BIO-4: Implement Measures to Protect Wetlands Prior to grading permit the project shall obtain an Army Corps of Engineers wetland fill or discharge "Section 404" permit. The project will be required to purchase credits in an approved wetland mitigation fund or other mitigation required by the 404 permit to ensure no net loss of wetlands.	The applicant shall notify Planning and Engineering and provide proof of ACE permit.	Prior to grading permit issuance.	Planning	Army Corps of Engineering 404 permit	
CUL-1: Implement Measures to Protect Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources Should any cultural resources, such as structural features, any amount of bone or shell, artifacts, human remains, or architectural remains, be encountered during any subsurface development activities, work shall be suspended within 100-feet of the find. The City of Roseville Planning and Public Works Staff shall be immediately notified. At that time, as deemed necessary by the City, the developer shall retain a qualified archaeologist to assess the resource and provide proper management recommendations should potential impacts to the resources be found to be significant. All work by the archeologist shall be completed in consultation with and subject to the approval of City Planning. The archeologist shall also coordinate with and consult potentially-affected tribal representatives. Possible management recommendations for important resources could include resource	The applicant shall notify the Planning Division of the pre-construction meeting date.	Prior to and During Construction	Planning		

avoidance or preservation in place. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed feasible and necessary by City staff, in consultation with the archaeologists, to avoid or minimize significant effects to the cultural resources. In addition, pursuant to Section 5097.98 or the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.					
TCR-1: Pre-Construction Inspections. A minimum of seven days prior to beginning earthwork, clearing and grubbing, or other soil disturbing activities, the applicant shall notify lead agency representative of the proposed earthwork start-date. The lead agency representative will contact the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) with the proposed earthwork start-date and a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor shall be invited to inspect the project site, including any soil piles, trenches, or other disturbed areas, within the first five days, or as appropriate for the type and size of project, of groundbreaking activity. During this inspection, a UAIC Tribal Representative or Tribal Monitor may provide an on-site meeting for construction personnel information on TCRs and workers awareness brochure. If any TCRs, such as bone or shell, or isolated artifacts are encountered during this initial inspection, or during any subsequent construction activities, work shall be suspended within 100 feet of the find and the measures included in the Inadvertent Discoveries Mitigation Measure shall be implemented. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize significant effects to the resources, including the use of a paid Native American Monitor whenever work is occurring within 100 feet of the find.	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ UAIC/ Tribal Representative	Prior to and During Construction	City of Roseville		
TCR-2: Contractor Awareness Training. The Construction Manager shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources and tribal cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the City of any occurrences; and project-specific requirements; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program. The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and reviewed by City for approval, and may be provided in an audio-visual format, such as a DVD. The Construction Manager shall provide culturally affiliated tribes that consulted on the project [tribe name] the option of attending the initial training in person and/or providing additional materials germane to the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources for incorporation into the training. The training program shall be required for all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment, and all personnel shall be required to sign a training roster and display a hard hat sticker that is visible to City inspectors. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the City as proof of compliance.	Project Applicant/ Contractor/ UAIC/ Tribal Representative	Prior to and During Construction	City of Roseville	Training roster	

TCR-3: Inadvertent Discoveries. If potentially significant Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), cultural or archaeological resources ("resources") are discovered by an on-site Tribal Monitor during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find. The Tribal Monitor will immediately notify the appropriate Tribal Representatives who will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary. A qualified cultural resources specialist meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Qualifications for Archaeology, may also assess the significance of the find in joint consultation with Native American Representatives to ensure that Tribal values are considered. Work shall remain suspended or slowed within 100 feet of the find until the resource is evaluated, which shall occur within one day, but no more than two days, of the find. The project applicant shall coordinate with a UAIC Tribal Representative all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB 52. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project design. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA lead agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate Tribal treatment of the find, as necessary.					

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures

☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)

☐ Specific supporting documentation required by measure(s), if applicable (e.g. biologist's report)

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

_____ _____ _____

Signature and Date | Print Name | Contact Number

IS Attachment 1

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure _____

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

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

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

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

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

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

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

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

EXAMPLE
MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

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

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

Industrial Ave Self-Storage

Placer-Sacramento County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	105.00	1000sqft	2.41	105,000.00	0
Parking Lot	37.00	1000sqft	0.85	37,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

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

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Vehicle Trips - Vehicle Trips - Infill non-residential; does not increase vmt so no mobile analysis required.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	6.97	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2020	0.2252	2.1110	1.6873	3.3300e-003	0.1175	0.1076	0.2251	0.0508	0.1008	0.1516	0.0000	292.9015	292.9015	0.0588	0.0000	294.3703
2021	0.6010	0.9951	0.9466	1.8900e-003	0.0296	0.0486	0.0782	8.0300e-003	0.0457	0.0537	0.0000	165.8126	165.8126	0.0311	0.0000	166.5902
Maximum	**0.6010**	**2.1110**	**1.6873**	**3.3300e-003**	**0.1175**	**0.1076**	**0.2251**	**0.0508**	**0.1008**	**0.1516**	**0.0000**	**292.9015**	**292.9015**	**0.0588**	**0.0000**	**294.3703**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2020	0.2252	2.1110	1.6873	3.3300e-003	0.1175	0.1076	0.2251	0.0508	0.1008	0.1516	0.0000	292.9013	292.9013	0.0588	0.0000	294.3700
2021	0.6010	0.9951	0.9466	1.8900e-003	0.0296	0.0486	0.0782	8.0300e-003	0.0457	0.0537	0.0000	165.8124	165.8124	0.0311	0.0000	166.5901
Maximum	**0.6010**	**2.1110**	**1.6873**	**3.3300e-003**	**0.1175**	**0.1076**	**0.2251**	**0.0508**	**0.1008**	**0.1516**	**0.0000**	**292.9013**	**292.9013**	**0.0588**	**0.0000**	**294.3700**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	5-1-2020	7-31-2020	0.9993	0.9993
2	8-1-2020	10-31-2020	0.8038	0.8038
3	11-1-2020	1-31-2021	0.7802	0.7802
4	2-1-2021	4-30-2021	0.7070	0.7070
5	5-1-2021	7-31-2021	0.6603	0.6603
		Highest	0.9993	0.9993

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4618	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003
Energy	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	428.5711	428.5711	0.0138	4.3600e-003	430.2179
Mobile	9.7700e-003	0.0697	0.1156	4.4000e-004	0.0326	3.9000e-004	0.0330	8.7600e-003	3.7000e-004	9.1300e-003	0.0000	40.4495	40.4495	1.5800e-003	0.0000	40.4890
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	26.4294	0.0000	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	7.7033	47.3070	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075
Total	**0.4821**	**0.1656**	**0.1975**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0326**	**7.6800e-003**	**0.0402**	**8.7600e-003**	**7.6600e-003**	**0.0164**	**34.1327**	**516.3302**	**550.4629**	**2.3703**	**0.0234**	**616.6948**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4618	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003
Energy	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	428.5711	428.5711	0.0138	4.3600e-003	430.2179
Mobile	9.7700e-003	0.0697	0.1156	4.4000e-004	0.0326	3.9000e-004	0.0330	8.7600e-003	3.7000e-004	9.1300e-003	0.0000	40.4495	40.4495	1.5800e-003	0.0000	40.4890
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	26.4294	0.0000	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	7.7033	47.3070	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075
Total	**0.4821**	**0.1656**	**0.1975**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0326**	**7.6800e-003**	**0.0402**	**8.7600e-003**	**7.6600e-003**	**0.0164**	**34.1327**	**516.3302**	**550.4629**	**2.3703**	**0.0234**	**616.6948**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	5/1/2020	5/28/2020	5	20	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	5/29/2020	6/4/2020	5	5	
3	Grading	Grading	6/5/2020	6/16/2020	5	8	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	6/17/2020	5/4/2021	5	230	
5	Paving	Paving	5/5/2021	5/28/2021	5	18	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	5/29/2021	6/23/2021	5	18	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 4

Acres of Paving: 0.85

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 157,500; Non-Residential Outdoor: 52,500; Striped Parking Area: 2,220 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	3	8.00	158	0.38
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	6.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	6.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	60.00	23.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	12.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Demolition - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e-004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e-003	0.0000	34.2386
Total	**0.0331**	**0.3320**	**0.2175**	**3.9000e-004**		**0.0166**	**0.0166**		**0.0154**	**0.0154**	**0.0000**	**33.9986**	**33.9986**	**9.6000e-003**	**0.0000**	**34.2386**

3.2 Demolition - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.2000e-004	3.6000e-004	3.8900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1900e-003	3.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	0.0000	1.0167	1.0167	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0173
Total	**5.2000e-004**	**3.6000e-004**	**3.8900e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1900e-003**	**3.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0167**	**1.0167**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0173**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e-004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e-003	0.0000	34.2385
Total	**0.0331**	**0.3320**	**0.2175**	**3.9000e-004**		**0.0166**	**0.0166**		**0.0154**	**0.0154**	**0.0000**	**33.9986**	**33.9986**	**9.6000e-003**	**0.0000**	**34.2385**

3.2 Demolition - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.2000e-004	3.6000e-004	3.8900e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1900e-003	3.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	0.0000	1.0167	1.0167	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0173
Total	**5.2000e-004**	**3.6000e-004**	**3.8900e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1900e-003**	**3.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0167**	**1.0167**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0173**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0452	0.0000	0.0452	0.0248	0.0000	0.0248	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0102	0.1060	0.0538	1.0000e-004		5.4900e-003	5.4900e-003		5.0500e-003	5.0500e-003	0.0000	8.3577	8.3577	2.7000e-003	0.0000	8.4253
Total	**0.0102**	**0.1060**	**0.0538**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0452**	**5.4900e-003**	**0.0507**	**0.0248**	**5.0500e-003**	**0.0299**	**0.0000**	**8.3577**	**8.3577**	**2.7000e-003**	**0.0000**	**8.4253**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.6000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.1700e-003	0.0000	3.5000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.3050	0.3050	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3052
Total	**1.6000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3050**	**0.3050**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.3052**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0452	0.0000	0.0452	0.0248	0.0000	0.0248	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0102	0.1060	0.0538	1.0000e-004		5.4900e-003	5.4900e-003		5.0500e-003	5.0500e-003	0.0000	8.3577	8.3577	2.7000e-003	0.0000	8.4252
Total	**0.0102**	**0.1060**	**0.0538**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0452**	**5.4900e-003**	**0.0507**	**0.0248**	**5.0500e-003**	**0.0299**	**0.0000**	**8.3577**	**8.3577**	**2.7000e-003**	**0.0000**	**8.4252**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.6000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.1700e-003	0.0000	3.5000e-004	0.0000	3.6000e-004	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.3050	0.3050	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3052
Total	**1.6000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**1.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3050**	**0.3050**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.3052**

3.4 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0262	0.0000	0.0262	0.0135	0.0000	0.0135	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	9.7200e-003	0.1055	0.0642	1.2000e-004		5.0900e-003	5.0900e-003		4.6900e-003	4.6900e-003	0.0000	10.4235	10.4235	3.3700e-003	0.0000	10.5078
Total	**9.7200e-003**	**0.1055**	**0.0642**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0262**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0313**	**0.0135**	**4.6900e-003**	**0.0182**	**0.0000**	**10.4235**	**10.4235**	**3.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.5078**

3.4 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.5600e-003	0.0000	4.7000e-004	0.0000	4.7000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4067	0.4067	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4069
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.5600e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.7000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4067**	**0.4067**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.4069**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0262	0.0000	0.0262	0.0135	0.0000	0.0135	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	9.7200e-003	0.1055	0.0642	1.2000e-004		5.0900e-003	5.0900e-003		4.6900e-003	4.6900e-003	0.0000	10.4235	10.4235	3.3700e-003	0.0000	10.5078
Total	**9.7200e-003**	**0.1055**	**0.0642**	**1.2000e-004**	**0.0262**	**5.0900e-003**	**0.0313**	**0.0135**	**4.6900e-003**	**0.0182**	**0.0000**	**10.4235**	**10.4235**	**3.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.5078**

3.4 Grading - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.1000e-004	1.5000e-004	1.5600e-003	0.0000	4.7000e-004	0.0000	4.7000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	0.4067	0.4067	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4069
Total	**2.1000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.5600e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.7000e-004**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.4067**	**0.4067**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.4069**

3.5 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1505	1.3622	1.1962	1.9100e-003		0.0793	0.0793		0.0746	0.0746	0.0000	164.4431	164.4431	0.0401	0.0000	165.4461
Total	**0.1505**	**1.3622**	**1.1962**	**1.9100e-003**		**0.0793**	**0.0793**		**0.0746**	**0.0746**	**0.0000**	**164.4431**	**164.4431**	**0.0401**	**0.0000**	**165.4461**

3.5 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	6.0100e-003	0.1943	0.0383	4.7000e-004	0.0107	8.5000e-004	0.0115	3.0900e-003	8.1000e-004	3.9000e-003	0.0000	45.0765	45.0765	2.2100e-003	0.0000	45.1316
Worker	0.0148	0.0103	0.1106	3.2000e-004	0.0335	2.2000e-004	0.0337	8.9000e-003	2.0000e-004	9.1100e-003	0.0000	28.8738	28.8738	7.1000e-004	0.0000	28.8916
Total	**0.0208**	**0.2046**	**0.1489**	**7.9000e-004**	**0.0441**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.0452**	**0.0120**	**1.0100e-003**	**0.0130**	**0.0000**	**73.9503**	**73.9503**	**2.9200e-003**	**0.0000**	**74.0233**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1505	1.3622	1.1962	1.9100e-003		0.0793	0.0793		0.0746	0.0746	0.0000	164.4429	164.4429	0.0401	0.0000	165.4459
Total	**0.1505**	**1.3622**	**1.1962**	**1.9100e-003**		**0.0793**	**0.0793**		**0.0746**	**0.0746**	**0.0000**	**164.4429**	**164.4429**	**0.0401**	**0.0000**	**165.4459**

3.5 Building Construction - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	6.0100e-003	0.1943	0.0383	4.7000e-004	0.0107	8.5000e-004	0.0115	3.0900e-003	8.1000e-004	3.9000e-003	0.0000	45.0765	45.0765	2.2100e-003	0.0000	45.1316
Worker	0.0148	0.0103	0.1106	3.2000e-004	0.0335	2.2000e-004	0.0337	8.9000e-003	2.0000e-004	9.1100e-003	0.0000	28.8738	28.8738	7.1000e-004	0.0000	28.8916
Total	**0.0208**	**0.2046**	**0.1489**	**7.9000e-004**	**0.0441**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.0452**	**0.0120**	**1.0100e-003**	**0.0130**	**0.0000**	**73.9503**	**73.9503**	**2.9200e-003**	**0.0000**	**74.0233**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0836	0.7670	0.7293	1.1800e-003		0.0422	0.0422		0.0397	0.0397	0.0000	101.9204	101.9204	0.0246	0.0000	102.5351
Total	**0.0836**	**0.7670**	**0.7293**	**1.1800e-003**		**0.0422**	**0.0422**		**0.0397**	**0.0397**	**0.0000**	**101.9204**	**101.9204**	**0.0246**	**0.0000**	**102.5351**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	3.1200e-003	0.1105	0.0211	2.9000e-004	6.6100e-003	2.5000e-004	6.8600e-003	1.9100e-003	2.4000e-004	2.1500e-003	0.0000	27.7132	27.7132	1.2900e-003	0.0000	27.7455
Worker	8.5100e-003	5.7300e-003	0.0627	1.9000e-004	0.0207	1.3000e-004	0.0209	5.5200e-003	1.2000e-004	5.6400e-003	0.0000	17.2641	17.2641	3.9000e-004	0.0000	17.2740
Total	**0.0116**	**0.1162**	**0.0838**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0273**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0277**	**7.4300e-003**	**3.6000e-004**	**7.7900e-003**	**0.0000**	**44.9773**	**44.9773**	**1.6800e-003**	**0.0000**	**45.0195**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0836	0.7670	0.7293	1.1800e-003		0.0422	0.0422		0.0397	0.0397	0.0000	101.9203	101.9203	0.0246	0.0000	102.5350
Total	**0.0836**	**0.7670**	**0.7293**	**1.1800e-003**		**0.0422**	**0.0422**		**0.0397**	**0.0397**	**0.0000**	**101.9203**	**101.9203**	**0.0246**	**0.0000**	**102.5350**

3.5 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	3.1200e-003	0.1105	0.0211	2.9000e-004	6.6100e-003	2.5000e-004	6.8600e-003	1.9100e-003	2.4000e-004	2.1500e-003	0.0000	27.7132	27.7132	1.2900e-003	0.0000	27.7455
Worker	8.5100e-003	5.7300e-003	0.0627	1.9000e-004	0.0207	1.3000e-004	0.0209	5.5200e-003	1.2000e-004	5.6400e-003	0.0000	17.2641	17.2641	3.9000e-004	0.0000	17.2740
Total	**0.0116**	**0.1162**	**0.0838**	**4.8000e-004**	**0.0273**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0277**	**7.4300e-003**	**3.6000e-004**	**7.7900e-003**	**0.0000**	**44.9773**	**44.9773**	**1.6800e-003**	**0.0000**	**45.0195**

3.6 Paving - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.8500e-003	0.0976	0.1103	1.7000e-004		5.2100e-003	5.2100e-003		4.8100e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0000	14.7336	14.7336	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8493
Paving	1.1100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0110**	**0.0976**	**0.1103**	**1.7000e-004**		**5.2100e-003**	**5.2100e-003**		**4.8100e-003**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7336**	**14.7336**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8493**

3.6 Paving - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.8000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.2700e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4100e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4200e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	0.0000	1.1771	1.1771	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.1778
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**3.9000e-004**	**4.2700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4200e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1771**	**1.1771**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.1778**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.8500e-003	0.0976	0.1103	1.7000e-004		5.2100e-003	5.2100e-003		4.8100e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0000	14.7335	14.7335	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8493
Paving	1.1100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0110**	**0.0976**	**0.1103**	**1.7000e-004**		**5.2100e-003**	**5.2100e-003**		**4.8100e-003**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7335**	**14.7335**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8493**

3.6 Paving - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	5.8000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.2700e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4100e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4200e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	0.0000	1.1771	1.1771	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.1778
Total	**5.8000e-004**	**3.9000e-004**	**4.2700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.4200e-003**	**3.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1771**	**1.1771**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.1778**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4918					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9700e-003	0.0137	0.0164	3.0000e-005		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3019
Total	**0.4938**	**0.0137**	**0.0164**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3019**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.5600e-003	1.0000e-005	8.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.5000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.3000e-004	0.0000	0.7063	0.7063	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7067
Total	**3.5000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**2.5600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.5000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.5000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7063**	**0.7063**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7067**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4918					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9700e-003	0.0137	0.0164	3.0000e-005		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3019
Total	**0.4938**	**0.0137**	**0.0164**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3019**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.5000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.5600e-003	1.0000e-005	8.5000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.5000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.3000e-004	0.0000	0.7063	0.7063	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7067
Total	**3.5000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**2.5600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.5000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.5000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7063**	**0.7063**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7067**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	9.7700e-003	0.0697	0.1156	4.4000e-004	0.0326	3.9000e-004	0.0330	8.7600e-003	3.7000e-004	9.1300e-003	0.0000	40.4495	40.4495	1.5800e-003	0.0000	40.4890
Unmitigated	9.7700e-003	0.0697	0.1156	4.4000e-004	0.0326	3.9000e-004	0.0330	8.7600e-003	3.7000e-004	9.1300e-003	0.0000	40.4495	40.4495	1.5800e-003	0.0000	40.4890

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	0.00	138.60	71.40	87,585	87,585
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	138.60	71.40	87,585	87,585

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	9.50	7.30	7.30	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

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

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	324.1275	324.1275	0.0118	2.4500e-003	325.1536
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	324.1275	324.1275	0.0118	2.4500e-003	325.1536
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	104.4437	104.4437	2.0000e-003	1.9100e-003	105.0643
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	104.4437	104.4437	2.0000e-003	1.9100e-003	105.0643

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	1.9572e+006	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	104.4437	104.4437	2.0000e-003	1.9100e-003	105.0643
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0106**	**0.0959**	**0.0806**	**5.8000e-004**		**7.2900e-003**	**7.2900e-003**		**7.2900e-003**	**7.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**104.4437**	**104.4437**	**2.0000e-003**	**1.9100e-003**	**105.0643**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	1.9572e+006	0.0106	0.0959	0.0806	5.8000e-004		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003		7.2900e-003	7.2900e-003	0.0000	104.4437	104.4437	2.0000e-003	1.9100e-003	105.0643
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0106**	**0.0959**	**0.0806**	**5.8000e-004**		**7.2900e-003**	**7.2900e-003**		**7.2900e-003**	**7.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**104.4437**	**104.4437**	**2.0000e-003**	**1.9100e-003**	**105.0643**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	887250	319.4647	0.0117	2.4100e-003	320.4760
Parking Lot	12950	4.6628	1.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	4.6776
Total		**324.1275**	**0.0118**	**2.4500e-003**	**325.1536**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	887250	319.4647	0.0117	2.4100e-003	320.4760
Parking Lot	12950	4.6628	1.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	4.6776
Total		**324.1275**	**0.0118**	**2.4500e-003**	**325.1536**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.4618	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003
Unmitigated	0.4618	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0492					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4125					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003
Total	**0.4618**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**2.5400e-003**	**2.5400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.7100e-003**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0492					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4125					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.3100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5400e-003	2.5400e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7100e-003
Total	**0.4618**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**2.5400e-003**	**2.5400e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.7100e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075
Unmitigated	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	24.2813 / 0	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**55.0103**	**0.7929**	**0.0190**	**80.5075**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	24.2813 / 0	55.0103	0.7929	0.0190	80.5075
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**55.0103**	**0.7929**	**0.0190**	**80.5075**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778
Unmitigated	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	130.2	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**26.4294**	**1.5619**	**0.0000**	**65.4778**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	130.2	26.4294	1.5619	0.0000	65.4778
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**26.4294**	**1.5619**	**0.0000**	**65.4778**

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

IS Attachment 3

HELIX Environmental Planning

8151 Industrial Avenue

Biological Resources Assessment

October 2019 | RSC-01

Prepared for:

RSC Engineering, Inc.
Tiffany Wilson
2250 Douglas Boulevard, Suite 150
Roseville, CA 95661

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
590 Menlo Drive, Suite 5
Rocklin, CA 95765

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CSA	California Special Animals
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	diameter at breast height
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSL	mean sea level
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
OHWM	ordinary high-water mark
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) biologist Zachary Neider conducted a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) on September 6, 2019 for the 8151 Industrial Avenue project (Project) site located within the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. The site is located within Township 11N, Range 6E, Section 28 of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Roseville* quadrangle. The approximate location of the Project's Study Area is 38° 46' 46.101" North, 121° 18' 29.519" West (Figure 1).

The purpose of this BRA is to summarize the general biological resources in the Study Area, to assess the suitability of the Study Area to support special-status species and sensitive vegetation communities or habitats, and to provide recommendations for any regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

The 3.7-acre Study Area generally comprises ruderal herbaceous habitat that has been historically developed or disturbed and includes three isolated Oregon ash trees (*Fraxinus latifolia*), which are not regulated or protected by the City of Roseville. The Study Area contains 3.47 acres of ruderal herbaceous habitat, 0.24 acre of developed/disturbed area in the form of a gravel road, and <0.01 acre of a potentially jurisdictional depressional seasonal wetland. Surrounding land uses include industrial and commercial business complexes, a power substation, and the Union Pacific railroad line.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include:

- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*);
- Potential foraging habitat for tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*);
- Potential habitat for western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*);
- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for white-tailed kite (*Elanus lucurus*);
- Potential habitat for special-status bats including pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*);
- Potential habitat for additional nesting migratory birds and raptors protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); and
- Potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. and state.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) completed by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the 3.7-acre 8151 Industrial Avenue project (Project) site located within the City of Roseville, Placer County, California. This document addresses the onsite physical features, plant communities present, and the common plant and wildlife species occurring or potentially occurring in the Project's Study Area. Furthermore, the suitability of Study Area's habitats to support special-status species and sensitive habitats is analyzed, and recommendations are provided for any regulatory permitting or further analysis required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project would include the development of a storage facility consisting of seven multi-unit buildings totaling 105,770 square feet. Buildings 1-4, and 7 are proposed as one-story structures, along the border of the parcel and consisting of various numbers of storage units. Buildings 5 and 6, to be located in the center of the parcel, are proposed as two-story structures consisting of varying numbers of units. Additionally, an office is proposed to be attached to Building 5. Associated landscaping, sidewalks, and vehicle paths of travel are also proposed throughout the site.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

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

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

In the context of the proposed project, FESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would be initiated if development resulted in the potential for take of a threatened or endangered species or if issuance of a Section 404 permit or other

federal agency action could result in take of an endangered species or adversely modify critical habitat of such a species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

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

2.1.3 The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles with limited exceptions. Under the Eagle Act, it is a violation to "*take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof.*" Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, and disturb. Disturb is further defined in 50 CFR Part 22.3 as "*to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.*"

2.2 STATE JURISDICTION

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

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

2.2.2 California Department of Fish and Game Codes

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

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

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

2.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

2.3.1 Federal Jurisdiction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). "Discharges of fill material" is defined as the addition of fill material into waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill that is necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; fill for intake and outfall pipes and subaqueous utility lines [33 C.F.R. §328.2(f)].

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

- Wetlands are defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" [33 C.F.R. §328.3(b)]. Presently, to be a wetland, a site must exhibit three wetland criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology existing under the "normal circumstances" for the site.

- The lateral extent of non-tidal waters is determined by delineating the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) [33 C.F.R. §328.4(c)(1)]. The OHWM is defined by the USACE as "that line on shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas" [33 C.F.R. §328.3(e)].

An aquatic feature is determined to be a water of the U.S. based on nexus with a traditionally navigable water pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in the consolidated cases Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States (126 S. Ct. 2208) and agency guidance subsequent to this decision. Under these rules, the USACE asserts jurisdiction over wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent non-navigable tributaries (i.e., waters that have a continuous flow at least three months out of the year), and wetlands that abut relatively permanent tributaries. The USACE determines jurisdiction over waters that are non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent, and wetlands adjacent to these tributaries, by making a determination whether such waters "significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of other jurisdictional waters more readily understood as "navigable."

Finally, the USACE generally does not consider the following to be "waters of the United States": swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent or short duration flow) and ditches "wholly in and draining only uplands…which do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water." Navigable waters of the United States are defined as waters that have been used in the past, are now used, or are susceptible to use as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce up to the head of navigation.

2.3.2 State Jurisdiction

Regional Water Quality Control Board

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

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

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

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

2.4 CEQA SIGNIFICANCE

Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by

projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study Checklist contained in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;

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

- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and

- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

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

2.4.1 California Native Plant Society

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

Rank 1A: Plants presumed Extinct in California
Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
Rank 2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere
Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

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

2.4.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

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

2.5 CITY OF ROSEVILLE GENERAL PLAN

In addition to federal and State regulations described above, the *City of Roseville General Plan (2035)* (General Plan) includes goals, objectives, and policies regarding biological resources within the City limits (City of Roseville 2016). Applicable sections of the General Plan are included in Appendix A.

3.0 METHODS

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

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2019. *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CNDDB); For: *Roseville, Sheridan, Lincoln, Gold Hill, Pleasant Grove, Rocklin, Rio Linda, Citrus Heights,* and *Folsom* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Sacramento, CA. Accessed [September 11, 2019];

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2019. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.45) For: *Roseville, Sheridan, Lincoln, Gold Hill, Pleasant Grove, Rocklin, Rio Linda, Citrus Heights,* and *Folsom,* quadrangles. Accessed [September 11, 2019];

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 1980. *Placer County, California*. USDA, NRCS, in cooperation with the Regents of the University of California (Agricultural Experiment Station);

- USDA, NRCS. 2019. *Web Soil Survey*. Available online at: http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov. Accessed [September 11, 2019];

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2019. *Information for Planning and Conservation* (IPaC) *Roseville, Placer County, California.* Accessed [September 11, 2019]; and

- USGS. 2012. *Roseville, California*. 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles. United States Department of Interior.

Prior to conducting the field survey, existing information was reviewed concerning known habitats and special-status species that may occur in the Study Area. The results of the records search and five-mile radius CNDDB query for the Study Area are summarized in Tables 1-3 of Appendix B. The field survey was conducted on September 6, 2019, by HELIX biologist Zachary Neider. The weather during the field survey was hot and clear with an average temperature of 90°F. The Study Area was systematically surveyed on foot to ensure total search coverage, with special attention given to portions of the Study Area with the potential to support special-status species and sensitive habitats. Mr. Neider used binoculars to further extend site coverage and identify species observed. All plant and animal species observed were recorded (Appendix C), and all biological communities occurring in the Study Area were characterized. Resources of interest were mapped with a handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy.

Following the field survey, the potential for each species identified in the records search to occur within the Study Area was determined based on the site survey, soils, habitats present within the survey area, and species-specific information, as shown in Appendix B.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 3.7-acre Study Area is located within the City of Roseville, Placer County, California (Figure 1). The Study Area is bordered by a parcel containing a power substation to the north, by Industrial Avenue to the east, by a manmade concrete canal to the south, and by Union Pacific railroad tracks to the west. The Study Area is located within Township 11N, Range 6E, Section 28 of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Roseville* quadrangle. The approximate location of the Project is 38° 46’ 46.101” North, 121° 18’ 29.519” West (Figure 1). The Study Area comprises almost entirely ruderal herbaceous habitat, with a gravel road running north-to-south along the length of its western border(Figure 2).

4.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

4.2.1 Topography and Drainage

The general topography of the Study Area is fairly level, with elevations that range from approximately 133 feet (41 meters) above mean sea level (MSL) at the southern portion, to approximately 146 feet (45 meters) above MSL on the northern portion of the Study Area. The overall percent slope within the Study Area is approximately 2.5 percent.

The Study Area is located in the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed, USGS Hydrologic Unit Code HUC12-180201610302, along the fringe of the Central Valley and lower Sierra Nevada foothills in southwestern Placer County, California. In general, water flows from north to south across the Study Area into an unnamed, man-made concrete canal running along the southern border. The canal eventually flows into Pleasant Grove Creek. Pleasant Grove Creek, through an eventual series of canals and agricultural ditches, is a tributary to the Sacramento River.

4.2.2 Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has mapped one soil unit within the Study Area (Figure 3): Cometa-Fiddyment Complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes. The general characteristics and properties associated with this soil type are described below (USDA 2019, NRCS 1980 and 2019).

(141) Cometa-Fiddyment Complex, 1 to 5 Percent Slopes: This soil complex is found on low terraces at an elevation of 75 to 200 feet above MSL. The Cometa soil series is a deep, well-drained claypan soil that formed in alluvium, mainly from granitic sources. Permeability is very slow and surface runoff is slow. The Fiddyment soil series is a moderately deep, well-drained soil over a hardpan formed in old valley siltstone. Permeability is very slow and surface runoff is slow. Typically, vegetation on this soil unit consists primarily of non-native grasses and herbaceous plant species. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies one hydric inclusion occurring within this soil type: Alamo, that occurs within depressions. This soil type is mapped within the entire Study Area.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Two biological communities, ruderal herbaceous and developed/disturbed, occur within the Study Area (Figure 4). These communities are described in more detail below. A depressional seasonal wetland also occurs within the ruderal herbaceous habitat in the southwestern portion of the Study Area. A comprehensive list of all plant species observed within the Study Area is provided in Appendix C. Representative site photographs are included in Appendix D.

4.3.1 Ruderal Herbaceous

Ruderal herbaceous habitat is characterized by plant species that are among one of the first to colonize disturbed areas (either naturally disturbed as by fire or artificially disturbed as by construction, grading, etc.). Abandoned agricultural fields, construction sites, vacant lots, and road shoulders are just a few of the settings that can create favorable conditions for ruderal plant species. Ruderal habitat is typically associated with invasive and noxious weeds. Approximately 3.47 acres of ruderal habitat occurs within the Study Area (Figure 4).

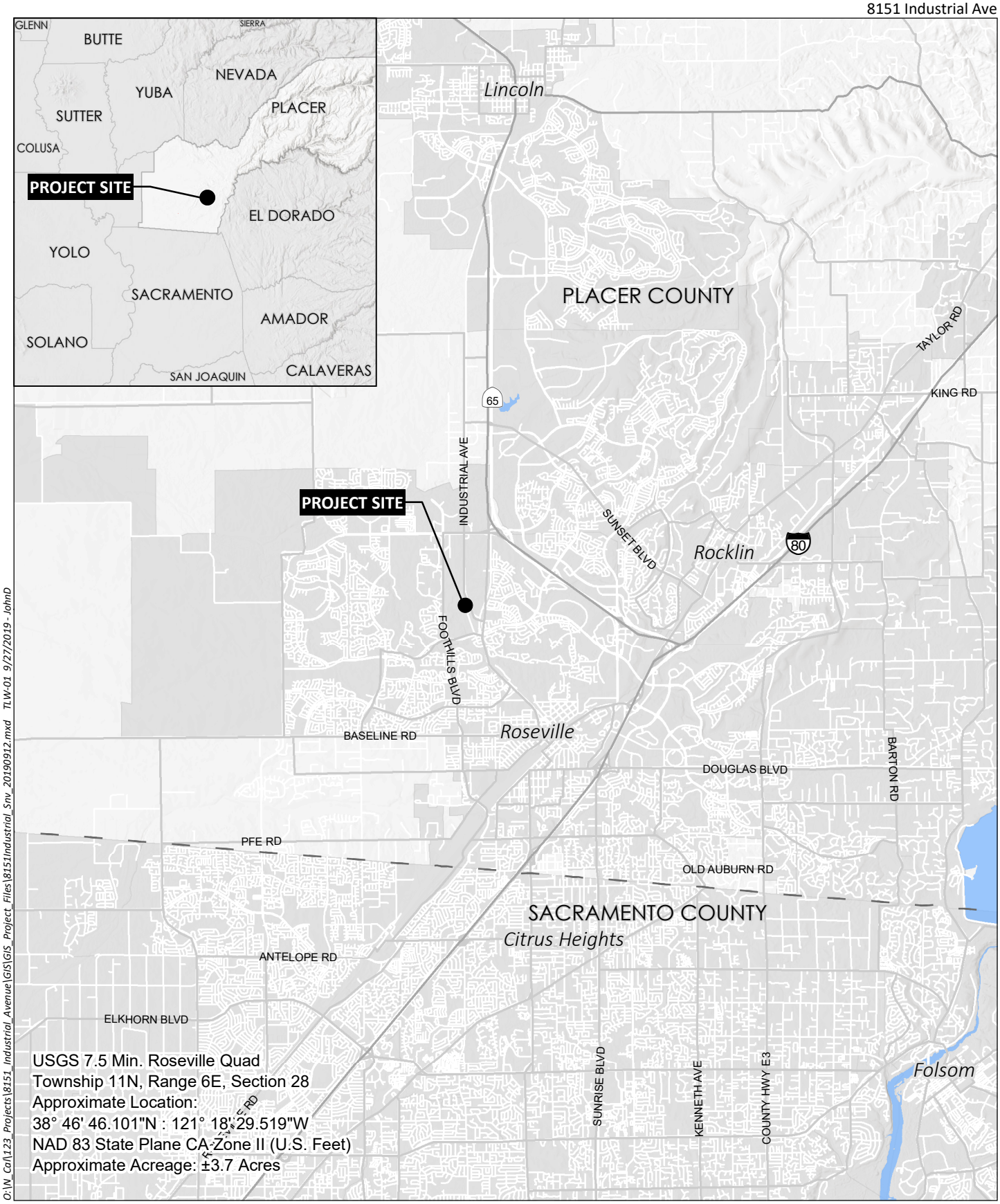
The dominant plant within the Study Area and within this community type is yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). Other dominant plant species within the ruderal community in the Study Area include medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), turkey mullein (*Croton setiger*), tarplant (*Holocarpha virgata*), common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), vinegarweed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Additionally, three Oregon ash trees exist within this community. These trees are not regulated by the City of Roseville, nor do they carry any specific designation that protects them.

4.3.2 Developed/disturbed

Developed/disturbed habitat differs from ruderal habitat by generally have little to no vegetation and containing built structures or maintained surfaces. Vegetation that does occur within this community type is often ornamental, rather than invasive or noxious weeds such as in ruderal habitat. Approximately 0.24 acre of developed/disturbed habitat occurs within the Study Area (Figure 4).

IS Attachment 3

8151 Industrial Ave



Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Vicinity Map

Figure 1

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8151 Industrial Ave

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Source: Aerial (City of Roseville, 3/1/2017)

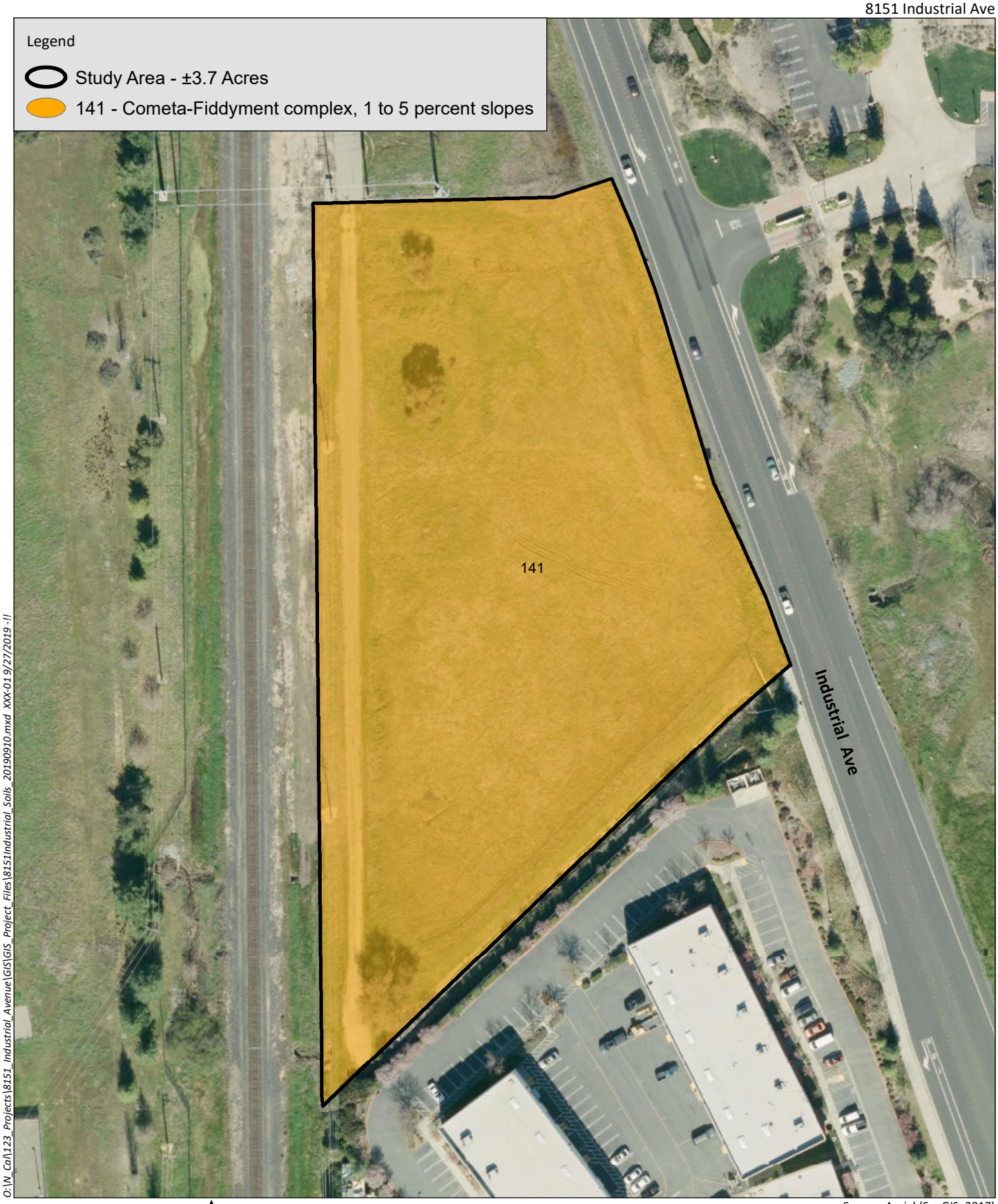
HELIX Environmental Planning

Project Site

Figure 2

IS Attachment 3

8151 Industrial Ave



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Soils

Figure 3

IS Attachment 3

8151 Industrial Ave

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Source: Aerial (City of Roseville, 3/1/2017)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Biological Communities

Figure 4

Plant species that do occur in the Study Area within this community type are similar to the dominant species previously described in the ruderal herbaceous habitat. However, in large part, this biological community is devoid of vegetation and largely consists of the graveled road that runs along the western boundary of the Study Area.

4.4 AQUATIC RESOURCES

One depressional seasonal wetland was identified within the Study Area, but has not been formally delineated or verified by the USACE. This feature is depicted on Figure 4.

4.4.1 Depressional Seasonal Wetland

A depressional seasonal wetland totaling less than 0.01 acre has been delineated within the Study Area. Depressional seasonal wetlands are shallow depressions within the topography that inundate during the normal wet season. A restrictive layer may be present, weakly formed, or absent. These features are typically shallower than vernal pools and generally do not pond for durations as extended as vernal pools. These features exhibit a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation, rather than inundation. Plant species occurring within depressional seasonal wetlands are adapted to withstand short periods of saturated soils conditions but will not withstand prolonged periods of inundation, as is common in vernal pools.

Dominant plant species observed within this community include curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Mediterranean beard grass (*Polypogon maritimus*), and willowherb (*Epilobium brachycarpum*).

4.5 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

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

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

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

- **Present**: Species known to occur within the Study Area based on CNDDB records and/or observed within the Study Area during the biological survey.

- **High**: Species known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area (based on CNDDB records within five miles and/or based on professional expertise specific to the Study Area or species) and there is suitable habitat within the Study Area.

- **Low**: Species known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is marginal habitat within the Study Area **-OR-** Species is not known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area, however, there is suitable habitat on the Study Area.

- **None**: Species is not known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is no suitable habitat within the Study Area -**OR-** Species was surveyed for during the appropriate season with negative results **-OR-** The Study Area occurs outside of the known elevation or geographic ranges.

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

4.5.1 Listed and Special-Status Plants

According to the records search, 14 listed and special-status plants have the potential to occur onsite or in the vicinity of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, none of these special-status plants have the potential to occur within the Study Area due to the disturbed nature of the site.

4.5.2 Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

According to the records search, 33 listed and special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur onsite or in the vicinity of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, 6 listed and special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the Study Area. In addition to these special-status species, additional migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA also have potential to occur within the Study Area. No listed or special-status species have a high potential to occur, with the exception of migratory birds protected by the MBTA. There are numerous common avian species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Codes that do not have other special status and therefore, will not be discussed in detail here. Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, tricolored blackbird, burrowing owl, pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat have a low potential to occur within the Study Area. These species are discussed in more detail below.

Special-Status Wildlife with a High Potential for Occurrence

Migratory Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10; this also includes feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). All raptors, including common species not considered special-status, are protected under the California Fish and Wildlife Code (Section 3503.5). Removal or destruction of an active raptor nest is considered a violation of this Fish and Wildlife Code.

Migratory birds and raptors have the potential to nest in or adjacent to the Study Area. Suitable nest locations may include but are not limited to trees and shrubs, bare ground, buildings and structures, and grasses and weeds.

Special-Status Wildlife with a Low Potential for Occurrence

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk is listed as a California state threatened species. It is a long-distance migrant with nesting grounds in western North America. The Swainson's hawk population that nests in the Central Valley winters primarily in Mexico, while the population that nests in the interior portions of North America winters in South America (Bradbury *et al.*). Swainson's hawks arrive in the Central Valley between March and early April to establish breeding territories. Breeding occurs from late March to late August, peaking in late May through July (Zeiner *et al.* 1990). In the Central Valley, Swainson's hawks nest in isolated trees, small groves, or large woodlands next to open grasslands or agricultural fields. This species typically nests near riparian areas; however, it has been known to nest in urban areas as well. Nest locations are usually in close proximity to suitable foraging habitats, which include fallow fields, annual grasslands, irrigated pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops, and low-growing row crops. Swainson's hawks leave their breeding grounds to return to their wintering grounds in late August or early September (Bloom and De Water 1994).

There are three CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The Study Area provides suitable nesting habitat within the isolated trees on site, and marginally suitable foraging habitat occurs within the existing ruderal herbaceous habitat. The degree of development surrounding the Study Area and the relatively disturbed nature of the Study Area itself lowers the potential for this species to occur. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbird was incorporated into the State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California list, and listed as a state-threatened species on March 18, 2019. Tricolored blackbird is a colonial species that breeds in freshwater marshes of cattail (*Typha* sp.), bulrush (*Schoenoplectiella* sp. and *Isolepis* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), and non-native vegetation including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Nests occur in large colonies of up to thousands of individuals (Nature Serve 2019. Nesting locations typically must be large enough to support a minimum colony of approximately fifty pairs (Zeiner *et al.* 1990). This species forages in grasslands and agricultural fields with low-growing vegetation (Shuford and Garbaldi 2008).

There are two CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). While the ruderal herbaceous habitat within the Study Area provides marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species, no suitable nesting habitat exists. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area and is not expected to nest in the Study Area.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is a small ground-dwelling owl that occurs in western North America from Canada to Mexico and east to Texas and Louisiana. Although in certain areas of their range, burrowing owls are migratory, these owls are predominantly non-migratory

in California. Burrowing owls generally inhabit gently-sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation (Poulin *et al.* 2011). The breeding season for burrowing owls is typically from February 1 to August 31 (Haug et al. 1993, Thomsen 1971). Burrowing owls nest in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows. Burrowing owls are also known to use artificial burrows including pipes, culverts, and nest boxes.

There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The small mammal burrows and ruderal herbaceous habitat within the Study Area provide marginally suitable burrowing and foraging habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

White-Tailed Kite

White-tailed kite is a California Fully Protected species. It is a year-long resident in coastal and valley lowlands in California. White-tailed kite breed from February to October, with the breeding season peaking from May to August (Zeiner *et al.* 1990). They inhabit savanna, open woodlands, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands and cultivated fields. This species nests in trees, often near a marsh in a savanna, open woodland, partially cleared lands, or cultivated fields. Foraging occurs within ungrazed or lightly-grazed fields and pastures.

There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The isolated trees within the Study Area provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. The ruderal herbaceous habitat within the Study Area provides marginally suitable foraging habitat. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Special-Status Bats

Townsend's big-eared bat is designated as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW and pallid bat is on the CDFW Special Animals List. These species occur in a variety of habitats, usually woodland, grassland, forest, and manmade structures up to approximately 9,000 feet (2,750 meters) above MSL. These species typically roost in rocky crevices, caves, hollow trees, tree foliage, and buildings or other man-made structures.

The Study Area provides suitable roosting habitat for these species within the existing trees onsite. Although some potential roost sites are present, the current level of adjacent human disturbance including roads, buildings, and active railroad tracks, may limit the likelihood of roosting occurring within the Study Area. No signs of roosting (guano, stains, noise) were observed during the field survey on September 6, 2019. Therefore, special-status bat species have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

4.6 SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA; Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, which include riparian areas; and/or Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, which include wetlands and other waters of the U.S. Sensitive habitats found with the Study Area are described in more detail below.

4.6.1 Depressional Seasonal Wetland

As discussed in Section 4.4, approximately <0.01 acre of depressional seasonal wetland has been identified within the Study Area (Figure 4). The extent of jurisdictional waters, including the depressional seasonal wetland within the Study Area, have not been formally delineated or verified by the USACE as of the date of this report. Currently, the depressional seasonal wetland is expected to be fully impacted by the Project (Figure 5). Should the Project result in impacts to any waters of the U.S., a Section 404 Authorization would be required by the USACE and a 401 Water Quality Certification would also be required by the RWQCB. If any delineated aquatic features are considered to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, they would still likely be considered a water of the State and therefore subject to regulation by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB).

4.6.2 Wildlife Migration Corridors

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by development creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. Fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat; for instance, when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or grading activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs.

Although some wildlife species may utilize portions of the Study Area for foraging, breeding, or other functions, the Study Area itself does not link two significant natural areas and it is not considered a wildlife migration corridor. The Study Area is bordered by active train tracks and a main surface street, which likely limit the potential of any significant wildlife movement or travel through the Study Area. If wildlife were to travel through the Study Area, it would most likely occur along the gravel road and offsite to the north or south.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study Area contains approximately 3.47 acres of ruderal herbaceous habitat, 0.24 acre of developed/disturbed habitat, and <0.01 acre of depressional seasonal wetland. Table 1 summarizes the biological communities and expected impacts that would result from the proposed development plan on a habitat level. Proposed Project impacts are also illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 1
IMPACTS TO BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Biological Communities	Impacted Acreage	Avoided Acreage	Total Acreage*
Ruderal	3.47	0.00	3.47
Developed/Disturbed	0.24	0.00	0.24
Depressional Seasonal Wetland	<0.01	0.00	<0.01

*Total acreage is rounded to two decimal places

No special-status plants or special-status wildlife were observed during the field survey on September 6, 2019, however, suitable habitat is present for several wildlife species that have the potential to occur within the Study Area. Recommendations, including avoidance and minimization measures to limit or avoid impacts to special-status wildlife species that may occur are included in Section 5.1.

As previously mentioned, the existing trees within the Study Area are not regulated or protected and, therefore, no tree protection measures are discussed in this report.

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

- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk;
- Potential foraging habitat for tricolored blackbird;
- Potential habitat for western burrowing owl;
- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for white-tailed kite;
- Potential habitat for special-status bats including pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat;
- Potential habitat for additional nesting migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA; and
- Potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. and state.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.1 Swainson's Hawk

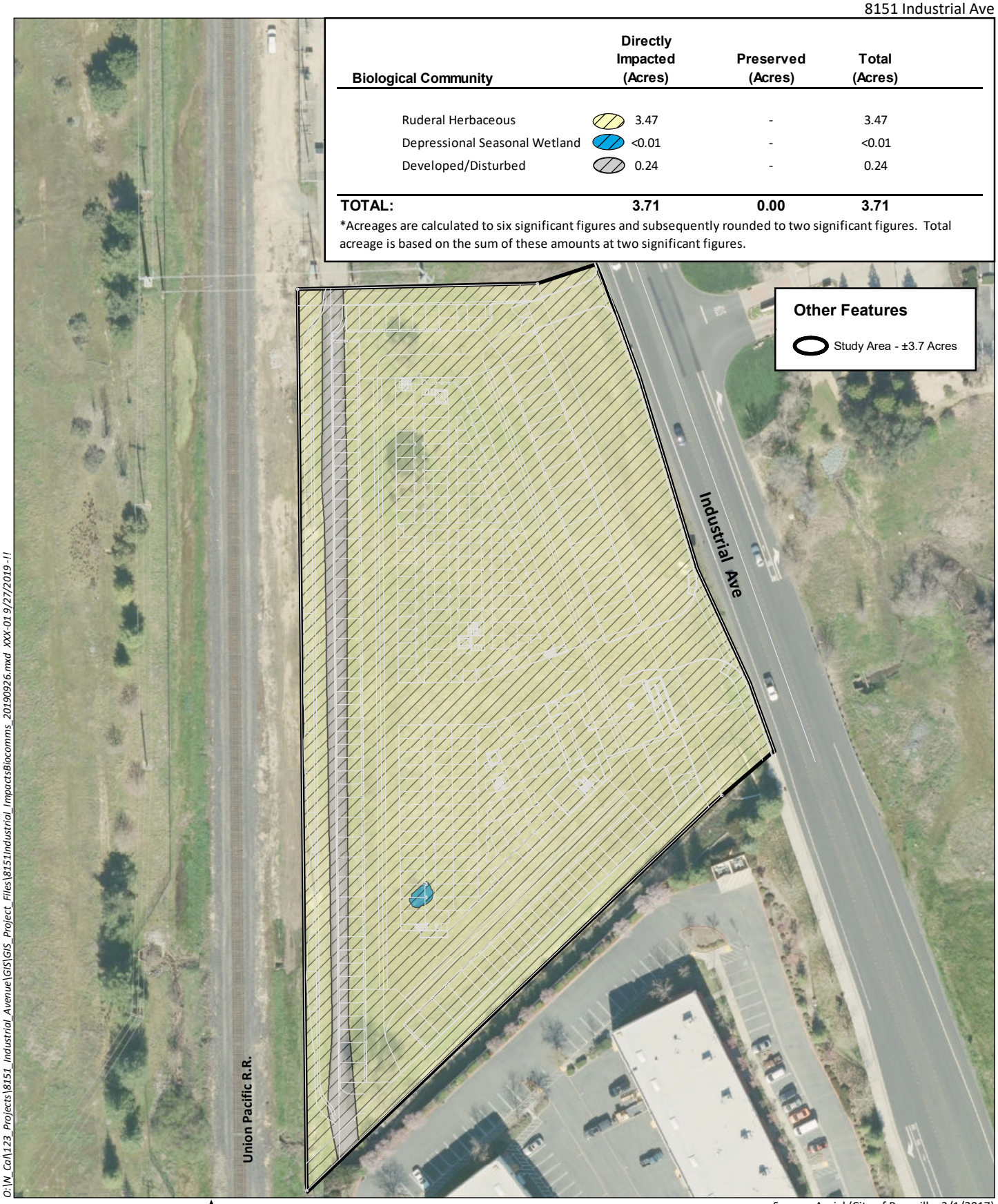
The Study Area may be considered potential habitat for this species since they are known to nest within 10 miles of the Study Area. Currently, the CDFW recommends that impacts to suitable Swainson's hawk

IS Attachment 3

8151 Industrial Ave

Biological Community	Directly Impacted (Acres)	Preserved (Acres)	Total (Acres)
Ruderal Herbaceous	3.47	-	3.47
Depressional Seasonal Wetland	<0.01	-	<0.01
Developed/Disturbed	0.24	-	0.24
TOTAL:	**3.71**	**0.00**	**3.71**

*Acreages are calculated to six significant figures and subsequently rounded to two significant figures. Total acreage is based on the sum of these amounts at two significant figures.



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Source: Aerial (City of Roseville, 3/1/2017)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Impacts to Biological Communities

Figure 5

foraging habitat within 10 miles of an active nest should be mitigated by securing a conservation easement or fee title on suitable Swainson's hawk foraging habitat in the region. Currently, this translates to the following: (1) for projects within a one-mile radius of an active nest site, the project proponent should preserve 1.0 acre of similar habitat for each acre lost, (2) for projects within a one to five-mile radius of an active nest site, the project proponent should preserve 0.75 acre of similar habitat for each acre lost, and (3) for projects within a five to ten-mile radius of an active nest site, the project proponent should preserve 0.5 acre of similar habitat for each acre lost. The Study Area is currently within five miles of three known occurrences of this species (CDFW 2019).

The lead agency under CEQA, presumably the City of Roseville in this case, in coordination with CDFW, would determine what mitigation would be appropriate for impacts to Swainson's hawk foraging habitat for the proposed project.

5.1.2 Tricolored Blackbird

The Study Area is currently within five miles of two known occurrences of this species (CDFW 2019). While the ruderal herbaceous habitat within the Study Area provides marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species, the Study Area provides no suitable nesting habitat. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird. Impacts to tricolored blackbird foraging habitat is not regulated under CESA. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in take of tricolored blackbird as defined by CESA and an incidental take permit would not be required. No additional measures are suggested for this species.

5.1.3 Burrowing Owl

Although burrowing owls were not observed during the biological assessment, the Study Area contains ruderal herbaceous habitat and some small mammal burrows that are potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owl. It is recommended that a survey for burrowing owls be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction as prescribed by CDFW guidelines (CDFW 2012). The Study Area should be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine or rule out the presence of burrowing owl onsite. This survey may be conducted in conjunction with a nesting bird survey if construction were to be initiated within the nesting season.

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

5.1.4 Special-Status Bats

Townsend's big-eared bat (a State Species of Special Concern) and pallid bat (included on the CDFW Special Animals List), have the potential to occur within the Study Area. A qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species no more than 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. This can be performed in conjunction with a nesting bird survey, if applicable. If no bats are observed, then a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City

of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

If special-status bats are present and roosting in the Study Area or the surrounding 100 feet of the Study Area, then the qualified biologist should mark an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or development. At a minimum, no trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. In addition, a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training to all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. The training should include identification of special-status bat species, required practices before the start of construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the Project, penalties for non-compliance, and boundaries of the permitted disturbance zones. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel should sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction should be kept on file with the project proponent. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

Additional mitigation measures for bat species, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures, would be recommended only if special-status bat species are found to be roosting within the Study Area.

5.1.5 Protected and Migratory Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds and raptors have potential to occur and nest within the Study Area. No active nests were observed at the time of the field survey, but the survey was conducted outside of the typical nesting season (February through August) and the Study Area has the potential to support nesting birds within various trees and shrubs, bare ground, grasses and weeds, and remnant structures.

Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the California Fish and Wildlife Code Section 3503.5 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other development activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, and construction could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February through August). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all vegetation removal should be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible.

If development activities occur during the nesting season, then a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the Study Area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the Study Area should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars as necessary. The nesting bird survey should be conducted no more than 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and provided to the City of Roseville, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than 14 days, then an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

If active nests are found, then the qualified biologist should mark species-specific buffer zones in the field to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from

20 feet for some songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by adjacent construction. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, then an appropriate buffer should be established around the tree and all trees within the buffer should not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active.

In addition, a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as for special-status bats. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

A nesting bird survey and associated environmental training for nesting birds are not required if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31).

5.1.6 Aquatic Resources

Approximately <0.01 acre of depressional seasonal wetland was identified within the Study Area. Although this feature has not been formally delineated or verified by the USACE, the depressional seasonal wetland is likely to be classified as a water of the U.S. and/or water of the State. The Project is currently expected to impact the entirety of this feature (Figure 5). A formal aquatic resources delineation should be conducted and submitted to the USACE for verification to confirm the extent of aquatic resources present within the Study Area.

Section 404 authorization from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB will be required prior to the start of construction that will impact any waters of the U.S. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or disturbed should be replaced or rehabilitated on a “no-net-loss” basis in accordance with the USACE mitigation guidelines and City of Roseville requirements. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement should be at a location and by methods agreeable to the agencies.

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

If the depressional seasonal wetland or other aquatic features found during the formal aquatic resources delineation are determined to not be subject to federal jurisdiction, then these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill

material into the depressional seasonal wetland or other mapped aquatic resources may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge will be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required.

5.2 SUMMARY OF AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

- Pre-construction surveys should be conducted for burrowing owl, special-status bats, and nesting migratory birds and raptors (during the nesting season) 14 days prior to the initiation of construction or ground disturbing activities. If construction or ground disturbing activities do not commence within 14 days, or halt for more than 14 days, then additional surveys are required prior to resuming or starting work;

- Consult with the City of Roseville regarding potential Swainson's hawk foraging habitat mitigation;

- Worker environmental awareness trainings should be conducted for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work for special-status bats and nesting migratory birds and raptors (as applicable);

- Conduct a formal aquatic resources delineation;

- Prepare and submit aquatic resources delineation report to USACE and obtain jurisdictional determination;

- If the Project will result in impacts to regulated aquatic features under the Clean Water Act, then the Applicant would be required to obtain Section 404 authorization for any impacts to features subject to USACE jurisdiction. Impacts to federally jurisdictional features would also require a 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB under Section 401 of the CWA. The 404 and 401 permits will include terms and conditions to minimize impacts and to fully mitigate for any permanent impacts to wetlands and other waters;

- The depressional seasonal wetland would likely be considered a water of the State even if not subject to federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction and therefore would be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

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Appendix A

Applicable Sections of the City of Roseville General Plan and Tree Ordinance

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Applicable Sections of the City of Roseville General Plan and Tree Ordinance

City of Roseville General Plan

In addition to federal and State regulations, *The City of Roseville General Plan 2035* (General Plan) (City of Roseville 2016) includes goals and policies regarding biological resources. Sections relevant to this project are summarized below.

Open Space and Conservation Element

Vegetation and Wildlife

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.

Policy 1 Incorporate existing trees into development projects, and where preservation is not feasible, continue to require mitigation for the loss of removed trees. Particular emphasis shall be placed on avoiding the removal of groupings or groves of trees.

Policy 2 Preserve and rehabilitate continuous riparian corridors and adjacent habitat along the City's creeks and waterways.

Policy 3 Require dedication of the City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, or comparable mechanism to protect habitat and wildlife values in perpetuity.

Policy 4 Require preservation of contiguous areas in excess of the City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, as merited by special resources or circumstances. Special circumstances may include, but are not limited to, sensitive wildlife or vegetation, wetland habitat, oak woodland areas, grassland connections in association with other habitat areas, slope or topographical considerations, recreation opportunities, and maintenance access requirements.

Policy 11 Habitat preservation and mitigation for woodlands, creeks, riparian and seasonal wetland areas should occur within the defined boundaries of the impacting projects where long-term resource viability is feasible and desirable consistent with applicable state and federal permits.

Policy 12 Consider the use of City property for habitat preservation and mitigation requirements resulting from development proposals when such efforts do not conflict with existing resources, recreational opportunities, or other City goals, policies, or programs.

City of Roseville Tree Ordinance

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

1. Trees damaged by thunderstorm, windstorm, flood, earthquake, fire or other natural cause and determined by a peace officer, fire fighter, public utility official, civil defense official or city code enforcement officer, acting in his or her official capacity, to present a danger to persons or property. Upon discovery of a condition justifying removal, the officer or official making the determination shall immediately provide written notification of the condition and action taken to the planning director.

2. When removal is determined to be necessary by fire department personnel actively engaged in fighting a fire.

3. When compliance would interfere with activities of a public utility necessary to comply with applicable safety regulations and/or necessary to repair or avoid the interruptions of services provided by such a utility. Unless there is an imminent threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the Planning Director shall be notified prior to the removal by a public utility of a protected tree.

4. The Planning Director may allow removal of a protected tree which has been certified by an arborist to be a dead tree. An arborist-certified dead tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements.

5. A protected tree located on property developed with a single-family or two-family dwelling which has been granted occupancy.

6. When a protected living tree presents a hazard to health and safety or structures due to its structural condition and location, the tree may be removed without any replacement or mitigation requirements. The hazardous condition of the tree must be determined by an arborist. The Planning Director must review the arborist's determination and consider the location of the protected tree prior to approving removal.

Appendix B

Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Appendix B
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 1 — Legally Protected Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	--; CE; --; 1B	Annual herb found on clay soils in vernal pools, marshes, and swamps, occasionally along the lake margins, from 10 to 2,375 meters.	Blooming period: April – August	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are three CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Sacramento Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica* var. *viscida*	FE; CE; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 20-100 meters.	Blooming period: April – Jul (Sep)	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Invertebrates				
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	FE; --; --; --	Found in large vernal pools (30 to 356,253 sq. meters) of varying soils and geology.	USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification.	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT; --; --; --	Associated with elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* sp.) often within riparian habitats. Presence can be indicated by bore-holes in stems of elderberries.	March – June (Adults) Year – round (Larvae)	**None.** Elderberry shrubs are absent from the Study Area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT; --; --; --	Inhabits vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat. Known from Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba counties.	USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 24 CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE; --; --; --	Inhabits vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat. Known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Merced, Placer, Fresno, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba counties.	USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification.	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Fish				
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT; CE; --; --	Found in open waters of bays, tidal rivers, channels, and sloughs.	Year – Round	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT; --; --; --	Found in the ocean, rivers, creeks, and large inland lakes. This distinct population only occurs in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Amphibians/ Reptiles				
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT; CSC; --; --	Found near quiet, permanent pools of streams, marshes, and ponds with extensive vegetation below 1200 meters. Typically occurs in humid forests, woodlands, grassland, and foothill habitats. Adults may disperse considerable distances between pools during rain events. Breeds in permanent pools from January through July.	Year – Round	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species and the Study Area is outside of the current known range of the species.
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT; CT--; --	Found in agricultural wetlands and other wetlands such as irrigation and drainage canals, low gradient streams, marshes, ponds, sloughs, small lakes, and their associated uplands in Sacramento, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, and Glenn counties.	Active outside of dormancy period November-mid March	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species and the Study Area is outside of the current known range of the species.

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Birds				
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	--; CT; --; -- Nesting	Found primarily in open riparian areas, grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland habitats. Nests in colonies within tunnels dug into sandy banks or cliffs near water.	February – October	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--; CT; --; --	Saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Imperial, Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, and Yuba counties, in California.	Year – round	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	--; CT; --; --	Nest peripherally in valley riparian systems, lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields. Valley oak, Fremont cottonwood, walnut, and large willow trees, ranging in height from 41 to 82 feet, are the most commonly used nest trees in the Central Valley.	Breeding: March – October	**Low;** the Study Area provides suitable nesting habitat within the isolated trees on site, and marginally suitable foraging habitat within the existing ruderal herbaceous community. There are three CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	FSC; CCE; --; -- Nesting Colony	Nests in colonies near fresh water, usually within emergent wetland habitat with tall, dense cattails, tule, willow, blackberry, wild rose, and other marshy vegetation. Forages in open grassland, wetland, and agricultural habitats.	Year – Round	**Low;** no suitable nesting habitat exists within the Study Area. Marginally suitable foraging potential exists for this species within the ruderal herbaceous habitat. There are two CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT; CE; --; --	Found in woodlands, thickets, orchards, and streamside groves. Breeds mostly in dense deciduous stands, including forest edges, tall thickets, dense second growth, overgrown orchards, scrubby oak woods. Often found in willow groves around marshes. In the west, mostly in streamside trees, including cottonwood-willow groves in arid country.	Late Spring – Early Fall	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.

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

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 2 — Species Subject to CEQA Review

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Ahart's dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb found in mesic areas in valley and foothill grasslands from 30 to 229 meters.	Blooming period: April – August	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Big scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, from 45 to 1,555 meters. Known from approximately 50 occurrences in Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne counties.	March – June	**None;** because the Study Area is almost entirely composed of ruderal, weedy vegetation, there is no suitable habitat present. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	--; --; --; 2B	An annual herb found in mesic areas within valley and foothill grassland and vernal pool habitats from 1 to 445 meters.	Blooming period: March – May	**None**; the existing ruderal herbaceous habitat within the Study Area is highly disturbed, and therefore not suitable to host this species. There are 15 CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Hispid bird's-beak *Chloropyron molle* ssp. *hispidum*	--; --; --; 1B	Annual hemiparasitic herb found in alkaline soils within meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland from 1 to 155 meters.	Blooming period: June – September	**None**; the Study Area does not provide the soils required for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 to 880 meters.	Blooming period: April – June.	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are three CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Pincushion navarretia *Navarretia myersii*	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb often found in acidic soils within vernal pools from 20 to 330 meters.	Blooming period: April – May	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Red Bluff dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernally mesic areas of chaparral, woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools from 35 to 1,250 meters.	Blooming period: March – May	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps in assorted shallow freshwater areas from 0 to 650 meters.	Blooming period: May – October	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are two CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Amphibians/ Reptiles				
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in or within 100 meters of permanent water in a wide variety of habitats up to 1450 meters. Nests in sandy banks and soil at least four inches deep.	Year – Round	**None;** the Study Area is fragmented on all sides by development, and there is not suitable habitat present to support this species. The off-site seasonal concrete drainage is permanently fenced off, so there is no potential access to the Study Area by this species in the unlikely event that this species periodically utilized the drainage.

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in a variety of upland habitats, including lowlands, foothills, grasslands, open chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands. Habitat preferences include shortgrass plains, and sandy or gravelly soils for burrowing (e.g. alkali flats, washes, alluvial fans). Hibernates/aestivates for most of the year underground. During the breeding season are found in temporary rain pools, and slow-moving streams (e.g., areas flooded by intermittent streams).	Breeding: January – May	**None**; despite the marginally suitable burrows within the ruderal herbaceous habitat, the Study Area is fragmented on all sides by development, and therefore is inaccessible to this species. The Study Area also does not contain suitable aquatic habitat for this species. Additionally, the upland vegetation is likely too tall and weedy to be suitable, as this species prefers short grass annual grassland. There are five CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Birds				
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--; CSC; --; -- (burrowing sites and some wintering sites)	Nests in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows or badger, within open dry grassland and desert habitat. The burrows are found in dry, level, open terrain, including prairie, plains, desert, and grassland with low height vegetation for foraging and available perches, such as fences, utility poles, posts, or raised rodent mounds.	Year – round	**Low;** although there is a nearby occurrence, the ruderal herbaceous habitat that exists within the Study Area is marginal, the vegetation is relatively tall and weedy, and the site and has been historically disturbed. Additionally, only a few small mammal burrows were observed during the 2019 biological survey. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest.	Year – round	**Low**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Double-crested cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in a wide variety of aquatic habitats including coasts, bays, lakes, rivers, mangrove swamps, reservoirs and inland ponds. Nesting occurs in trees near or over water, on sea cliffs or on the ground on islands.	Year – round	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--; CSC; --; --	Frequents dense, dry, or well drained grassland, especially native grassland. Nests at base of overhanging clump of grass. This species is known from Los Angeles, Mendocino, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Yuba counties, in California.	April – July	**Low**; the Study Area contains suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species within the ruderal herbaceous habitat.
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	--; CSA; --; --	Inhabits both freshwater and saltwater habitats and forages in grassland and agricultural field. Breeding colonies are located within 2 to 4 miles of feeding areas, often in isolated swamps or on islands, and near lakes and ponds bordered by forests.	Year – round	**None;** the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. No known or potential rookery habitat exists within the Study Area.
Great egret *Ardea alba*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, streams, lakes, ponds, fields and meadows. Nests primarily in tall trees, or in woods or thickets near water.	Year – round	**None;** the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. No known or potential rookery habitat exists within the Study Area.
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	--; CSA; --; --	Non-breeding habitats include a wide variety, such as marshes, deserts, sea coasts, near coastal lakes and lagoons, open woodlands, fields, etc. During winter, may roost in conifer trees.	Winter (non-breeding)	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	--; CSA; --; --	Found near a water source, either freshwater or salt water, such as coastal estuaries, salt marshes, large lakes, reservoirs, and rivers, where large numbers of fish are present. Sometimes seen in desert habitat during migration.	Winter (Non-Breeding)	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--; CSC; --; --	Nests in wide variety of open and partly open habitats that are often near water or around towns. Nests in tree cavities, abandoned woodpecker holes, crevices in rocks, and sometimes in bird houses or gourds put up by humans.	Summer (breeding)	**High**; the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species within the existing trees on site. There is one CNDDB occurrence documented within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2018).

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in thickets, brush, marshes, roadsides, gardens. Habitat varies over its wide range. In most areas, found in brushy fields, streamsides, shrubby marsh edges, woodland edges, hedgerows, well-vegetated gardens. Some coastal populations live in salt marshes. Nests in dense streamside brush in southwestern deserts, and in any kind of dense low cover on Aleutian Islands, Alaska.	Year – round	**Low;** the Study Area provides marginally suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species within the thick vegetation of the ruderal herbaceous habitat.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--; CFP; --; -- (nesting)	Inhabit savanna, open woodlands, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands and cultivated fields. Nests in trees, often near a marsh in savanna, open woodland, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields. Foraging occurs within ungrazed or lightly-grazed fields and pastures.	Year – round	**Low**; the Study Area provides suitable nesting habitat for this species within the existing trees and marginally suitable foraging habitat within the ruderal herbaceous habitat. There is one CNDDB occurrence for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Mammals				
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in a variety of grassland, shrublands, and open woodlands throughout California. Suitable burrowing habitat requires friable soil.	Year – round	**None**; although the Study Area contains suitable habitat for this species, the site is fragmented on all sides by development. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that this species could utilize the small and fragmented habitat within the Study Area.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forest habitats. Roosts in colonies usually in rock crevices, caves, mines, hollow trees, and buildings.	March – October	**Low;** marginally suitable foraging habitat exists within the ruderal herbaceous habitat, and bats may roost within hollow portions of existing trees on site. The site is fragmented by development on all sides.
Silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in coastal and montane coniferous forests, valley foothill woodlands, pinyon-juniper woodland, and valley foothill and montane riparian habitats below 2750 meters. Roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark.	(Feb.) March – October	**None;** the Study Area is outside of the known range of this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	--; CSC; --; --	Found in a variety of habitats, usually mesic, featuring brush, trees, and habitat edges. Roosts in small colonies in caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings.	(Mar.) April – October	**Low;** marginally suitable foraging habitat exists within the ruderal herbaceous habitat, and bats may roost within hollow portions of existing trees on site. The site is fragmented by development on all sides.

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

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 1 — Other Species of Interest

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Adobe navarretia *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *nigelliformis*	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found on clay, and sometimes serpentinite soils in vernally mesic valley and foothill grasslands and sometimes vernal pools from 100 to 1,000 meters.	Blooming period: April – June	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species and is outside of its known elevational range.
Brandegee's clarkia *Clarkia biloba* ssp. *brandegeeae*	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb often found on roadcuts within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 75 to 915 meters. Known from approximately 89 occurrences in Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, and Yuba counties.	May – July	**None.** The Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Stinkbells *Fritillaria agrestis*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in clay soils, sometimes in serpentinite, chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 10 to 1,555 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – June	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Valley brodiaea *Brodiaea rosea* ssp. *vallicola*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in old alluvial terraces on silty, sandy, or gravelly loam soils within swales of valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools.	Blooming period: April – May (June)	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
Invertebrates				
An andrenid bee *Andrena subapasta*	--; CSA; --; --	Ground-nesting solitary bee found in grasslands near vernal pools.	Spring – Fall	**None;** there are no vernal pools within the Study Area and, therefore, it does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CFW 2019).
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in a variety of natural, and artificial seasonally ponded freshwater habitats, including vernal pools, swales, ephemeral drainages, stock ponds, reservoirs, ditches, backhoe pits, and ruts caused by vehicular activity.	Wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 20 CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara rickseckeri*	--; CSA; --; --	An aquatic beetle known to occur in shallow waters of creeks, artificial ponds, springs and brooks. Known to occur along the San Francisco Bay within Alameda, Marin, San Mateo and Sonoma counties. Can also be found in Lake, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano counties.	Year – round	**None**; the Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CFW 2019).

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

Appendix C

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

Appendix C
Plant Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name[*, †]	Common Name
Apiaceae	*Foeniculum vulgare**	Fennel
Asteraceae	*Holocarpha virgata*	Tarweed, tarplant
Asteraceae	*Centaurea solstitialis**	Yellow star-thistle
Asteraceae	*Senecio vulgaris**	Common groundsel
Asteraceae	*Dittrichia graveolens**	Stinkwort
Asteraceae	*Leontodon saxatilis**	Hairy hawkbit
Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle
Convolvulaceae	*Convolvulus arvensis**	Bindweed, orchard morning-glory
Euphorbiaceae	*Croton setiger*	Turkey-mullein
Fabaceae	*Acmispon americanus var. americanus*	Deervetch, deerweed
Fabaceae	*Vicia villosa**	Hairy vetch, winter vetch
Fabaceae	*Trifolium sp.*	Clover
Fabaceae	*Trifolium hirtum**	Rose clover
Gentianaceae	*Zeltnera muehlenbergii*	Monterey centaury
Lamiaceae	*Trichostema lanceolatum*	Vinegar weed
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus latifolia*	Oregon ash
Onagraceae	*Epilobium brachycarpum*	Willowherb
Poaceae	*Festuca perennis**	Rye grass
Poaceae	*Hordeum murinum**	Wall barley
Poaceae	*Bromus hordeaceus**	Soft chess
Poaceae	*Polypogon maritimus**	Mediterranean beard grass
Poaceae	*Elymus caput-medusae**	Medusa head
Poaceae	*Avena fatua**	Wild oat
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus**	Curly dock

[*] Non-native
[†] Sensitive

Appendix C
Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub jay
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Lepus californicus	black-tailed jackrabbit
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove

Appendix D

Representative Site Photos

Photo 1. Typical view of Study Area, facing northwest.

Photo 2. Depressional seasonal wetland.

Photo 3. Typical view of Study Area, facing northeast.

Photo 4. Existing gravel road, facing south.

IS Attachment 3

Photo 5. Typical view of Study Area, facing north along eastern border.

Photo 6. Typical view of Study Area, facing southwest.

Photo 7. Facing northwest, from southeast portion of Study Area.

Photo 8. Typical view of Study Area, facing southeast.