

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Botanical Resources

1028 Main Street Roseville

City of Roseville, Placer County, California

June 2022



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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

1028 Main Street Roseville

City of Roseville, Placer County, California
Section 3 & 33, Township 10N & 11N, Range 06E

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Overview

The purpose of this biological resources assessment (BRA) is to document the endangered, threatened, sensitive, and rare wildlife and botanical species and their habitats that occur or may occur in the 2.5 acre biological survey area (BSA) for the 1028 Main Street Roseville Project, APN 015-080-030-000 (Project). The BSA is located on Main Street in Roseville, CA approximately 2 miles north of Interstate 80 (**Figure 1**).

The BSA is the area where biological surveys are conducted and includes all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by proposed Project activities (**Figure 2**). Gallaway Enterprises conducted habitat assessments and botanical surveys within the BSA to evaluate site conditions and the potential for special-status species to occur. Other primary references consulted included species lists and information gathered using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) and Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) portals, California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, and literature review. The results of this BRA are the findings of habitat assessments and field surveys, and the recommendations for avoidance and minimization measures for special-status species.

Environmental Setting

The BSA (latitude 38.751950, longitude -121.303000) is located in the Great Valley geomorphic province, consisting of the central part of California between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada mountain ranges. The northern part of the Great Valley, where the BSA is located within the Sacramento Valley, is drained by the Sacramento River (CGS 2002). The average annual precipitation is 16.17 inches, and the average annual temperature is 61.6°F in the region where the BSA is located (NCEI 2022).

The City of Roseville is characterized by flat and rolling terrain, as well as rounded knolls and ridges separated by intermittent streams and gently slopes westward towards the Sacramento River (EIR 2018). The BSA is situated between Pleasant Grove Creek, approximately 1 mile north of the BSA, and Dry Creek, approximately 1 mile south of the BSA.

The BSA is located at the intersection of Porter Drive and Main Street in Roseville, California and can be generally characterized as a disturbed urban environment surrounded by development for residential use. The BSA contains scattered almond trees and ornamental vegetation interspersed among historically

disturbed valley oak woodland with an understory of annual grassland. An intermittent drainage occurs running north to south along the southeastern boundary of the BSA. The southern half of the BSA is slightly sloped towards the northeast. Soils within the BSA consist of 100% Cometa-Fiddyment complex with 1-5% slopes (USDA 2022).

Project Description

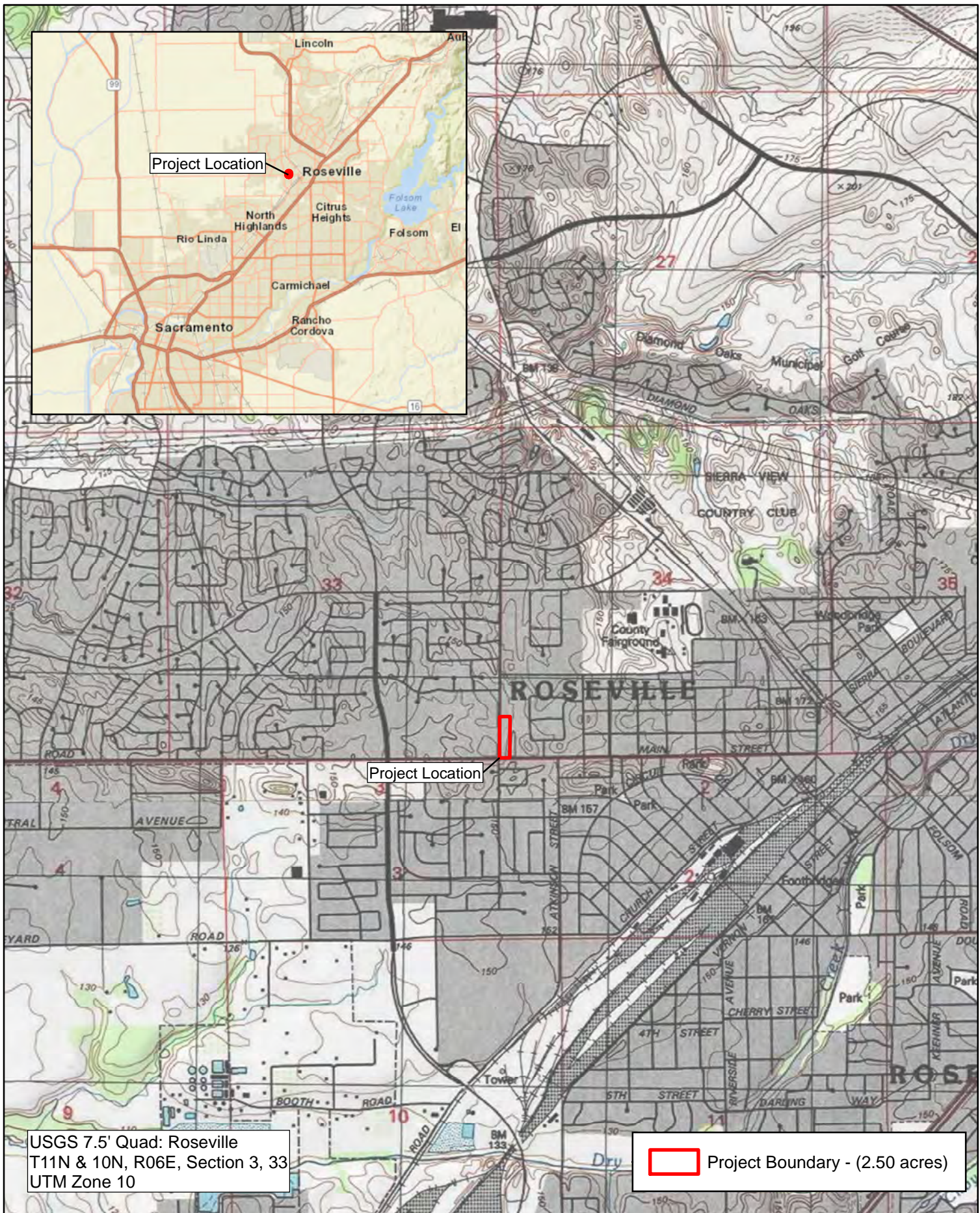
Proposed Project plans suggest the development of residential housing along Porter Drive on the western boundary of the BSA. The southern boundary extends onto Main Street and is proposed for utility and sidewalk development.

METHODS

References Consulted

Gallaway Enterprises obtained lists of special-status species that occur in the vicinity of the BSA. The CDFW CNDDDB GIS data was consulted for special-status species occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the BSA (**Figure 3**). Other primary sources of information used in the preparation of this BRA regarding the occurrence of federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species and their habitats within the BSA are:

- The USFWS IPaC Official Species List for the BSA, May 10, 2022, (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- The NOAA NMFS Official Species List for the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, “Roseville” (38121-G3), retrieved May 10, 2022 (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- The CDFW CNDDDB RareFind 5 results for species occurrence records within the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles intersecting a 5-mile radius around the Project location: “Rocklin” (3812172), “Roseville” (3812173), “Pleasant Grove” (3812174), “Folsom” (3812162), “Citrus Heights” (3812163), “Rio Linda” (3812164); retrieved May 10, 2022, (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- The review of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California for the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: “Rocklin” (3812172), “Roseville” (3812173), “Pleasant Grove” (3812174), “Folsom” (3812162), “Citrus Heights” (3812163), “Rio Linda” (3812164); retrieved May 10, 2022, (**Appendix A; Species Lists**);
- USFWS Critical Habitat portal; accessed May 10, 2022; and
- Results from habitat assessments, delineation of aquatic resources, and the protocol-level rare plant survey conducted by Gallaway Enterprises: **Appendix B; Observed Species Lists, Figure 4; Habitat Types, and Appendix D; Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources Map.**

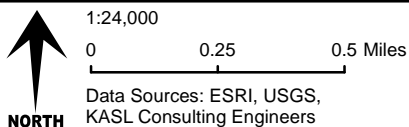


Project Location

Project Location

Project Boundary - (2.50 acres)

USGS 7.5' Quad: Roseville
T11N & 10N, R06E, Section 3, 33
UTM Zone 10



1028 Main Street Roseville
Regional Location
Figure 1



1:1,100

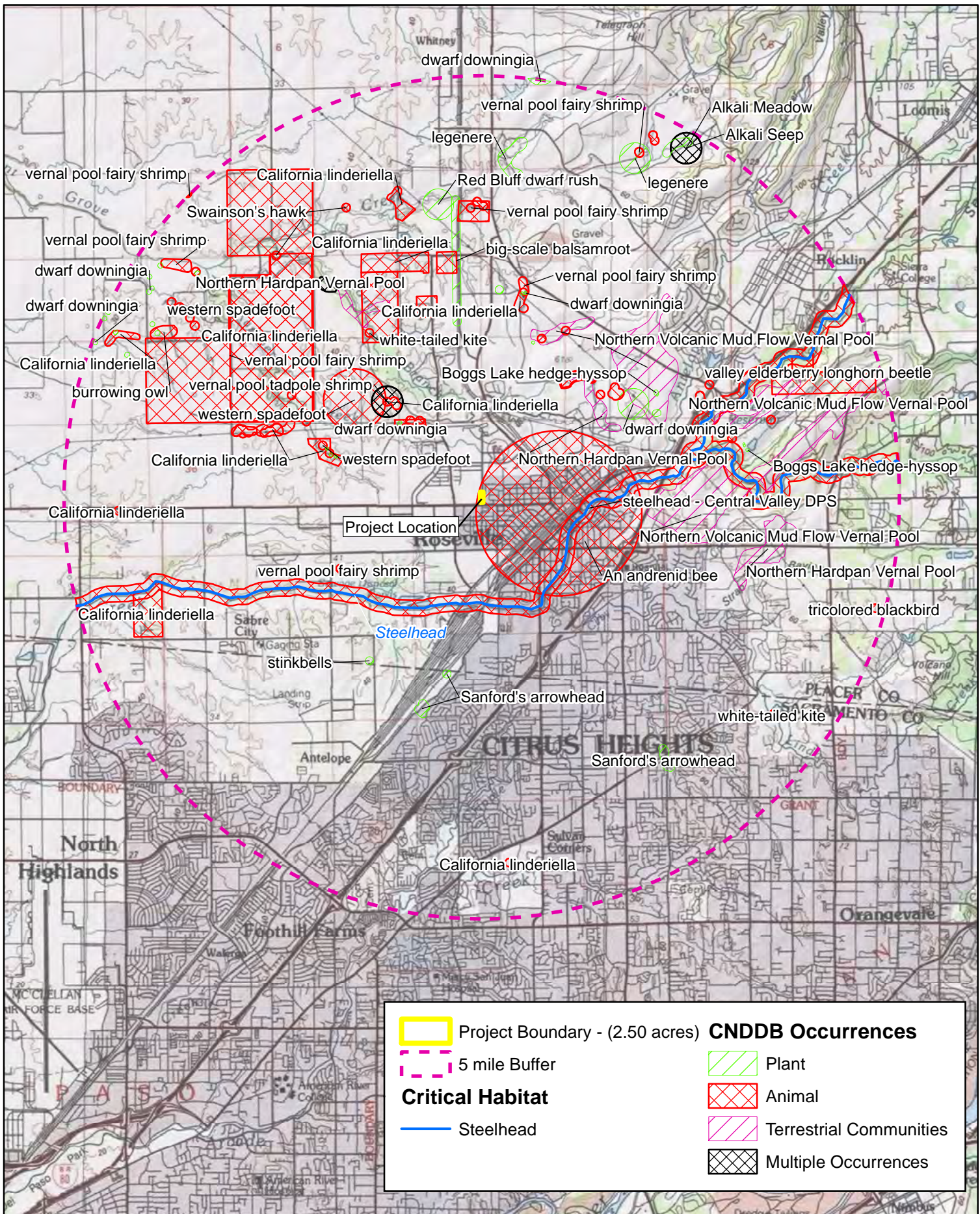
0 50 100 Feet

Data Sources: ESRI, Maxar 04/19/2021,
KASL Consulting Engineers

1028 Main Street Roseville
Biological Survey Area
Figure 2

gallaway
ENTERPRISES

GE: #22-076 Map Date: 05/10/2022



| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Project Boundary - (2.50 acres) | CNDDB Occurrences | |
| | 5 mile Buffer | | Plant |
| Critical Habitat | | | Animal |
| | Steelhead | | Terrestrial Communities |
| | | | Multiple Occurrences |

1:95,000
 0 0.5 1 Miles
 Data Sources: ESRI, USGS,
 KASL Consulting Engineers

1028 Main Street Roseville
 CNDDDB Occurrences
 Figure 3

Habitat Assessments

Habitat assessments were conducted by Gallaway Enterprises Senior Botanist Elena Gregg and Botanist Chris Belko on April 13, 2022 and Biologist Jessica Sellers on June 13, 2022 (**Figure 4**). The habitat assessments were conducted to determine if suitable habitat elements for special-status wildlife and botanical species occur within the BSA. If habitat was observed for special-status species, it was then evaluated for quality based on vegetation composition and structure, physical features (e.g., soils, elevation), microclimate, surrounding area, presence of predatory species and available resources (e.g., prey items, nesting substrates), and land use patterns. Protocol-level surveys to determine the actual presence or absence for potentially-occurring special-status wildlife species were not conducted.

Protocol-level Rare Plant Survey

Mrs. Gregg conducted a protocol-level rare plant survey for all plant species with blooming periods that overlapped the date of the April 13, 2022 field site visit. A Trimble GPS unit was used to record the location, extent, and estimated number of individuals of any special-status plant populations observed within the BSA. The protocol-level rare-plant survey were conducted by walking all accessible areas of the BSA and recording observed species and habitat associations. The survey was conducted consistent with CDFW survey guidelines (Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities, 2018). A list of botanical species observed within the BSA during the field site visit is included in **Appendix B**.

Waters of the United States

A delineation of waters of the United States, conforming to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) standards, was conducted by Gallaway Enterprises on April 13, 2022 by Senior Botanist Elena Gregg and Botanist Chris Belko. The results of the Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources for the 1028 Main Street Roseville, Placer County, California (May 2022) was consulted to help classify aquatic habitats within the BSA (**Appendix D**).

Critical Habitat

The ESA, Section 7 requires that critical habitat be designated for all federally listed species. Critical habitat is designated for areas that provide essential habitat elements that enable a species' survival, and which are occupied by the species during the species listing under the ESA. Areas outside of the species' range of occupancy during the time of its listing can also be determined as critical habitat if the agency decides that the area is essential to the conservation of the species.

The USFWS Critical Habitat on-line map viewer was accessed on May 10, 2022 to determine if critical habitat for special-status species under the USFWS or joint USFWS/NMFS jurisdiction occur within the BSA. The official USFWS Species List obtained from the USFWS ECOS-IPaC website on May 10, 2022 also verifies the presence or absence of critical habitat within BSA.

The NOAA Protected Resources App for the West Coast Region was accessed on May 10, 2022 to determine if critical habitat for anadromous species under the sole jurisdiction of NMFS occur within the

BSA. The official NOAA NMFS Species List obtained from NMFS on May 10, 2022 also verifies the presence or absence of critical habitat within USGS 7.5-minute "Roseville" quadrangle, where the BSA is located.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs) are evaluated using NatureServe's Heritage Methodology, the same system used to assign global and state rarity ranks for plant and animal species in the CNDDDB. They are monitored by CDFW with the goal of preserving these areas of habitat that are rare or ecologically important. Designated SNCs are addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA and its equivalents. Many SNCs are designated as such because they represent a historical landscape and are typically preserved as valued components of California's diverse habitat assemblage. The CNDDDB was accessed on May 10, 2022 to determine if the BSA occurs within a mapped SNC.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species that are given consideration in this BRA are those that fall into one of the following categories:

- Listed as threatened or endangered, or are proposed or candidates for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA, 14 California Code of Regulations 670.5) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA, 50 Code of Federal Regulations 17.12);
- Listed as a State Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW or protected under the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) (i.e., Fully Protected species);
- Ranked by the CNPS as 1A, 1B, or 2;
- Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA);
- Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; or
- Species that are otherwise protected under policies or ordinances at the local or regional level as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, §15380).

RESULTS

The habitat types present within the BSA have been classified, as detailed below, to follow the current classification scheme identified in *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). A map depicting the approximate extent of the habitat types identified within the BSA is included as **Figure 4**. A list of botanical species observed within the BSA during the field site visit is included in **Appendix B**.

Terrestrial Habitat

The following describes terrestrial habitat types and botanical species composition observed within the BSA during the field site visit.

Valley Oak Woodland

The BSA consisted of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), olive (*Olea europaea*), and almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*). This habitat type consists of partially closed canopies, comprised mostly of winter-deciduous, broad-leaved species and is primarily dominated by

valley oaks. Ground cover consists of well-developed carpet of annual grasses and forbes. These woodlands provide food and cover for many wildlife species. Acorns produced by oaks have long been considered important to some birds and mammals as a food source. Common wildlife species that utilize valley oak woodland include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), California scrub jays (*Aphelocoma californica*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*) acorn woodpeckers (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), raptor species, and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*).

Urban

The structure of urban vegetation varies, with five types of vegetative structures defined: tree grove, street strip, shade tree/lawn, and shrub cover. The BSA contains scattered almond trees and ornamental vegetation interspersed among historically disturbed valley oak woodland. The juxtaposition of urban vegetation types within cities produces a rich mosaic with considerable edge areas. The overall mosaic may be more valuable as wildlife habitat than the individual units in that mosaic. The urban residential zone, where the BSA is located, is characterized by a denser and more varied mosaic of vegetation shade trees, lawns, hedges and planted gardens. Wildlife associates in urban residential areas include racoons (*Procyon lotor*), opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), and striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Annual Grassland

Annual grassland habitat occurs throughout the BSA as prevalent ground cover. Annual grassland habitat is open grasslands composed primarily of introduced annual plant species occurring on flat plains to gently rolling foothills throughout the state. Plant species composition depend largely on annual precipitation, fire regimes, and grazing practices. The upland portions annual grassland within the BSA was dominated by rip-gut brome, wild oats, winter vetch, soft chess, and medusahead. A complete list of botanical species observed within the BSA during the field site visit is included in **Appendix B**. Many wildlife species use annual grassland for foraging, but generally require some other habitat features such as rocky outcrops, cliffs, caves, ponds or habitats with woody plants for breeding, resting, and escape cover. Characteristic reptiles that breed in annual grassland habitats include the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), and the Northern Pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus oreganus*). Mammals that utilize this habitat include a variety of small mammals, the black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and the coyote (*Canis latrans*) (White et. Al. 1980).

Barren

Barren habitat within the BSA consists of Main Street and the associated sidewalk on the southern boundary of the BSA. This habitat is not essential to wildlife or botanical species.

Aquatic Habitat

The following describes aquatic habitat types observed within the BSA during the field site visit.

Riverine

There is an intermittent drainage spanning half the length of the BSA's southeastern boundary (**Appendix D**). Riverine habitat is described as intermittent (stream/creek) or continually running water (river). Streams typically originate at some elevated source and flow downward at a rate relative to slope or gradient and the volume of surface runoff or discharge. Riverine habitat is important to many waterfowl,

shorebirds, insectivorous birds and hawks that prey over water. Many mammal, reptile and amphibian species utilize this habitat type.

Waters of the United States

A Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources for the 1028 Main Street Roseville, Placer County, California (May 2022) was prepared for the BSA by Gallaway Enterprises, the map of aquatic resources is provided in **Appendix D**. One feature (OW01) was identified as a possible “other waters of the United States” (OW) within the BSA. Other waters of the United States are seasonal or perennial water bodies, including lakes, stream channels, ephemeral and intermittent drainages, ponds, and other surface water features that exhibit an ordinary high-water mark, but lack positive indicators for one or more of the three wetland parameters (hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology) (33 CFR 328.4). OW01 is an intermittent drainage which runs along the eastern margin of the southern half of the BSA. OW01 originates north of the BSA and flows south. OW01 accumulates precipitation and localized surface runoff, as well as irrigation from the surrounding development. This feature is dominated by perennial ryegrass. No wetland features were identified within the BSA.

Critical Habitat

There are no federally designated critical habitats within the BSA.

Sensitive Natural Communities

No CDFW-designated SNCs occur within the BSA.



38.753647,
-121.302393

38.751831,
-121.303002

- Project Boundary - (2.50 acres)
- Habitat Type**
- Annual Grassland - (1.25 acres)
- Barren - (0.09 acres)
- Riverine - (0.04 acres)
- Urban - (0.21 acres)
- Valley Oak Woodland - (0.91 acres)

1:1,000
 0 50 100 Feet
 Data Sources: ESRI, Maxar 04/19/2021,
 KASL Consulting Engineers

1028 Main Street Roseville
 Habitat Types
 Figure 4



Special-Status Species

A summary of special-status species assessed for occurrence potential within the BSA based on the USFWS IPaC Species List, CNDDDB species list, and the CNPS inventory of rare and endangered plants within the “Rocklin” (3812172), “Roseville” (3812173), “Pleasant Grove” (3812174), “Folsom” (3812162), “Citrus Heights” (3812163), and “Rio Linda” (3812164) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, are described in **Table 1**. Potential for occurrence was determined by reviewing database queries from federal and state agencies and performing field surveys to evaluate habitat characteristics.

Table 1. Special-status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities and their Potential to Occur within the BSA of the 1028 Main Street Roseville Project.

| Common Name (Scientific Name) | Status Fed/State/CNPS | Associated Habitats | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES | | | |
| North Pacific Hardpan Vernal Pool | _/_SNC/_ | This system includes shallow ephemeral waterbodies found in depressions grasslands and open woodlands throughout intermountain valleys of California. Tend to be acidic wetlands. | <u>None</u> . There is no designated habitat within the BSA. |
| Northern California Volcanic Vernal Pool | _/_SNC/_ | These systems are shallow ephemeral waterbodies found in very small depressions (>50 sq meters) throughout foothills of the southern Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Often on solid volcanic bedrock. | <u>None</u> . There is no designated habitat within the BSA. |
| PLANTS | | | |
| Big-scale balsamroot (<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>) | _/_1B.2 | Serpentine soils in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland. (BP: Mar-Jun) | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable soils within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>) | _/_SE/1B.2 | Lake margins and vernal pools. (BP: Apr-Aug) | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |

| Common Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> | Status Fed/State/CNPS | Associated Habitats | Potential for Occurrence |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Dwarf downingia <i>(Downingia pusilla)</i> | _/_/2B.2 | Wetlands and vernal pools within valley & foothill grasslands. (BP Mar-May) | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| Hispid salty bird's-beak <i>(Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum)</i> | _/_/1B.1 | Annual herb. (BP: June-Sept) | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| Legenere <i>(Legenere limosa)</i> | _/_/1B.1 | Vernal pools. (BP: Apr – June) | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>(Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus)</i> | _/_/1B.1 | Vernal pools and vernal mesic sites. (BP: Mar – Jun) | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| Sanford's arrowhead <i>(Sagittaria sanfordii)</i> | _/_/1B.2 | In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. (BP: May – Oct [Nov]) | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable wet habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during the protocol level rare plant survey conducted within the blooming season. |
| INVERTEBRATES | | | |
| Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta conservatio)</i> | FE/_/_ | Deep, moderately turbid vernal pools. | <u>None.</u> There is no vernal habitat within the BSA. |
| Monarch Butterfly <i>(Danaus plexippus)</i> | FC/_/_ | Egg and larval stage dependent upon milkweed. Adults migrate seasonally, amassing in dense tree canopies, e.g. eucalyptus. | <u>None.</u> There are no milkweed plants within the BSA. |

| Common Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> | Status Fed/State/CNPS | Associated Habitats | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)</i> | FT/_/_ | Blue elderberry shrubs; usually associated with riparian areas. | <u>None</u> . There are no blue elderberry shrubs within BSA. |
| Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta lynchi)</i> | FT/_/_ | Vernal pools and seasonally ponded areas. | <u>None</u> . There is no vernal habitat within the BSA. |
| Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>(Lepidurus packardii)</i> | FE/_/_ | Deep vernal pools. | <u>None</u> . There is no vernal habitat within the BSA. |
| FISH | | | |
| Delta smelt <i>(Hypomesus transpacificus)</i> | FT/SE/_ | Found only from the San Pablo Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties. | <u>None</u> . The BSA is not located within this species' range. |
| Steelhead California Central Valley DPS <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11)</i> | FT/_/_ | Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. | <u>None</u> . The intermittent drainage within the BSA does not contain suitable habitat. Furthermore, it is not hydrologically connected to any suitable aquatic habitat for this species. |
| REPTILES | | | |
| Western pond turtle <i>(Actinemys marmorata)</i> | _/_SSC/_ | Inhabits ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires suitable basking sites and upland habitat for egg laying. | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. No water was present within the intermittent drainage during the field site visit. The BSA is aquatically isolated and landlocked by urban development. |
| AMPHIBIANS | | | |

| Common Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> | Status Fed/State/CNPS | Associated Habitats | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Western spadefoot <i>(Spea hammondi)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Occurs primarily in grassland habitats. Vernal pools and connected seasonal drainages are typically used for breeding and egg-laying. | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. No water was present within the intermittent drainage. The BSA occurs in an urban setting. |
| BIRDS | | | |
| Bank swallow <i>(Riparia riparia)</i> | _/ST/_ | Banks and bridges near perennial bodies of water. | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable bank habitat within the BSA. |
| Burrowing owl <i>(Athene cunicularia)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Grasslands or openings with friable soils, rodent burrows, or man-made structures (e.g., culverts, debris piles). | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. No rodent burrows were observed or other structures that would provide nesting habitat. |
| California black rail <i>(Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)</i> | _/ST, FP/_ | Brackish and fresh emergent wetlands with dense vegetation (bulrushes and cattails). | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. |
| Purple martin <i>(Progne subis)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Breeds in riparian woodland, oak woodland, open coniferous forests. Secondary cavity nester. Requires nest sites adjacent to open foraging areas of water or land. | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. There is no riparian or adjacent open water habitats. No recorded observations in CNDDDB within 5 miles. |
| Song sparrow Modesto population <i>(Melospiza melodia)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Prefers early successional riparian corridors for nesting, can be found along vegetated irrigation canals and levees (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Breeds below 200 feet in elevation. | <u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. |
| Swainson's hawk <i>(Buteo swainsoni)</i> | _/ST/_ | Valleys and low foothills. Requires tall trees for nesting and open land for foraging, preferably grasslands and grain or pasture fields. | <u>Low</u> . There is suitable nesting habitat within the BSA, none were observed during the June 13 site evaluation. |

| Common Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> | Status Fed/State/CNPS | Associated Habitats | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Tricolored blackbird <i>(Agelaius tricolor)</i> | _/ST/_ | Colonial nester in large freshwater marshes. Requires open, accessible water source and does most of its foraging in open habitats such as farm fields, pastures, cattle pens, large lawns. | <u>None.</u> There is no marsh habitat within the BSA. |
| Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)</i> | FT/SE/_ | Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. | <u>None.</u> There is no riparian habitat within the BSA. |
| MAMMALS | | | |
| American badger <i>(Taxidea taxus)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Habitat generalist including valley and foothill grasslands with friable soil and an abundance of rodent prey. | <u>None.</u> There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. The BSA is isolated within an urban landscape. |
| Pallid bat <i>(Antrozous pallidus)</i> | _/SSC/_ | Roosts within buildings, rock crevices, bridges, and occasionally tree hollows. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas, occasionally trees with cavities or peeling bark for roosting. | <u>Low.</u> The mature trees within the BSA provided roosting habitat. |

| CODE DESIGNATIONS | |
|---|---|
| FE = Federally-listed Endangered FT = Federally-listed Threatened FC = Federal Candidate Species SE = State-listed Endangered ST = State-listed Threatened SC = State Candidate for Listing as Threatened or Endangered SR = State-listed Rare SSC = State Species of Special Concern FP = CDFW Fully Protected Species | SNC = CDFW Sensitive Natural Community CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): CRPR 1B = Rare or Endangered in California or elsewhere CRPR 2 = Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere CRPR 3 = More information is needed 0.1 = Seriously Threatened 0.2 = Fairly Threatened 0.3 = Not very Threatened |
| <p>Potential for Occurrence: Any bird or bat species could fly over the BSA, but this is not considered a potential occurrence. The categories for the potential for occurrence include:</p> <p>None: The species or natural community does not occur and has no potential to occur in the BSA based on sufficient surveys, the lack suitable habitat, and/or the BSA is well outside of the known distribution of the species.</p> <p>Low: Potential habitat in the BSA is sub-marginal and/or the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA.</p> <p>Moderate: Suitable habitat is present in the BSA and/or the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA. Pre-construction surveys may be required.</p> <p>High: Habitat in the BSA is highly suitable for the species and there are reliable records close to the BSA, but the species was not observed. Pre-construction surveys required.</p> <p>Known: Species was detected in the BSA or a recent reliable record exists for the BSA.</p> | |

Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants

A botanical habitat assessment and protocol-level rare plant survey was conducted within the BSA on April 13, 2022 by Gallaway Enterprises Senior Botanist Elena Gregg and Botanist Chris Belko. No special-status plant species were observed within the BSA. Further, no special-status plant species were determined to have potential to occur within the BSA due to the lack of specific habitat components; therefore, there is no potential for special-status plants to occur. A list of plant species observed during the survey is provided in **Appendix B**.

Endangered, Threatened, and Special-Status Wildlife

A habitat assessment was conducted within the BSA on June 13, 2022 by Biologist Jessica Sellers. Suitable habitat for tree roosting bats species and migratory birds, was identified. A list of species observed within the BSA during the field site visit is provided in **Appendix B**.

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk is listed under the CESA as threatened. They are also federally protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. They are found throughout the western part of the United States and from Canada to Mexico. Most Central Valley populations winter in Central and South America. Swainson's hawk is a fairly large, slender hawk with three different color morph displays. The most common morph in northern California is the dark morph, which demonstrates black to dark brown under coverts and flight feathers. Suitable habitat includes open grasslands or agricultural fields that are adjacent to a riparian forest or oak woodland. Common foraging habitats include alfalfa, fallow fields, low-growing row or field crops, dry-land and irrigated pasture, rice land (when not flooded) and cereal grain crops (including corn after harvest) (DFG 1994). Major prey items include small mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. Swainson's hawk primarily nest in riparian forests next to open fields that provide foraging opportunities.

Nesting and courtship begin in early March. Swainson's hawks are documented to utilize a ten mile radius for standard flight distance between active (and successful) nest sites and suitable foraging habitats (Estep 1989, Babcock 1993). Current threats facing the Swainson's hawk are loss of nesting and foraging habitat, change in agricultural regimes, flood control practices, pesticides, poaching and human disturbances (DFG 1994).

CNDDB Occurrences

There are several CNDDB occurrences (23 total) within a 10 mile radius of the BSA. The closest record (CNDDB #791) is approximately 2.75 miles northwest of the BSA, reported in 1996 within the City of Roseville Public Golf Course, but reported abandoned in 2001. The most recent record (CNDDB #2120), reported in 2013 with an active chick, is approximately 8 miles west of the BSA. Both of these occurrences were reported along a riparian corridor.

Status of Swainson's Hawk occurring within the BSA

Once abundant in areas surrounding the BSA, there has been significant loss to Swainson hawk foraging and nesting habitat with the development of the City of Roseville and surrounding areas. Mature trees within the BSA provide potentially nesting habitat and there are several parks, barren lots, and a golf course within one (1) mile in addition to several other golf courses and parks within 5 miles of the BSA that provide foraging habitat. The BSA is also situated between several creeks, providing reliable water resources and riparian habitat.

Within the BSA there are several mature trees along the western boundary and southern half of the BSA along Main Street that can be utilized for nesting habitat. There are patches of open annual grassland that may be utilized for foraging within the BSA. The adjacent lot along the eastern boarder of the BSA provides additional nesting habitat within mature trees found throughout the lot. In addition, Kaseberg Park is adjacent to the western boundary of the BSA providing suitable foraging habitat in addition to several trees that may be utilized for roosting and scouting for prey. Just southwest of the BSA along Main Street there is a large barren lot providing additional foraging habitat. Since small disjunct parcels of habitat seldom provide foraging habitat needed to sustain the reproductive effort of a Swainson's hawk pair, mitigation pursuant to CEQA is not required nor a Management Authorization by the Department for infill (within an already urbanized area) projects in areas which have less than 5 acres of foraging habitat and are surrounded by existing urban development, unless the project is within ¼ miles of an active nest (DFG 1994). Based on the information presented in the CNDDB during the preparation of this BRA, there are no active Swainson's hawk nests within a 10 mile radius of the BSA. Although suitable habitat is present, no Swainson's hawks were observed during their active nesting season on the June 13, 2022 site evaluation, therefore the potential for occurrence is **low**.

Migratory birds and raptors

Nesting birds are protected under the MBTA (16 USC 703) and the CFGC (§3503). The MBTA (16 USC §703) prohibits the killing of migratory birds or the destruction of their occupied nests and eggs except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the USFWS. The bird species covered by the MBTA includes nearly all of those that breed in North America, excluding introduced (i.e., exotic) species (50 Code of Federal Regulations §10.13). Activities that involve the removal of vegetation including trees, shrubs,

grasses, and forbs or ground disturbance has the potential to affect bird species protected by the MBTA. The CFGC (§3503.5) states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks, eagles, and falcons) or Strigiformes (owls) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Take includes the disturbance of an active nest resulting in the abandonment or loss of young. The CFGC (§3503) also states that “it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.”

CNDDB Occurrences

The majority of migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA and CFGC are not recorded on the CNDDB because they are abundant and widespread.

Status of migratory birds and raptors occurring within the BSA

There is suitable nesting habitat for a variety of ground, shrub, and tree nesting avian species throughout the BSA. A list of the bird species observed flying through or utilizing the BSA during the field site visit is provided in **Appendix B**.

Roosting Bats

All roosting bats, including the Pallid bat, are protected by the California Fish and Game Code. The decreasing bat populations are becoming more of a concern and many species of bats are now SSC in California. It is considered a significant impact under the CEQA to knowingly destroy a bat roost. Several species of bats roost in large colonies within bridges, structures, and trees. Bats need a dry, dark, temperature-controlled environment in order to rest during the day and raise young. The most active time for bats is spring to late summer when insects are abundant and nighttime temperatures are warm. It is during this active period when colonial roosting bats form maternity colonies and females give birth and raise their young. Bat pups are not yet volant (able to fly) thus cannot leave the roost and fend for themselves and require care from the adult. During the fall and winter some bat species go into torpor, a hibernation-like state, while others migrate to warmer climates or locally to where temperatures are milder and suitable for winter roosts.

Pallid bats are designated as a CDFW SSC. Pallid bats roost alone, in small groups (2 to 20 bats), or gregariously (hundreds of individuals). Day and night roosts include crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., basal hollows of coast redwoods and giant sequoias, bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating Ponderosa pine and valley oak bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas, and fruit trees in orchards), and various human structures such as bridges (especially wooden and concrete girder designs), barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings. Roosts generally have unobstructed entrances/exits, are high above the ground, warm, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators. However, this species has also been found roosting on or near the ground under burlap sacks, stone piles, rags, and baseboards. Lewis 1996 found that pallid bats have low roost fidelity and both pregnant and lactating pallid bats changed roosts an average of once every 1.4 days throughout the summer. Overwintering roosts have relatively cool, stable temperatures and are located in protected structures beneath the forest canopy or on the ground, out of direct sunlight. In other parts of the species' range, males and females have been found hibernating alone or in small groups, wedged deeply into narrow

fissures in mines, caves, and buildings. At low latitudes, outdoor winter activity has been reported at temperatures between –5 and 10 °C (WBWG 2022).

CNDDB Occurrences

The majority of roosting bats were not analyzed using CNDDB because they are abundant and widespread. The closest CNDDB occurrence (#233) for Pallid bat was a specimen collected in 1941, located approximately 6 miles southeast of the BSA.

Status of roosting bats occurring within the BSA

Mature trees within the BSA provide potentially suitable day and night roosting habitat for tree roosting bat species. Given the potential roosting habitat available and the proximity to aquatic resources outside of the BSA, and the low detection variable of bats during the site visit, bats could occur within the BSA. Evidence of roosting (i.e., urine stains and guano) was not observed during the biological habitat assessment, human disturbance is high in the areas surrounding the BSA, and foraging habitat is minimal, therefore the potential for roosting bats to occur within the BSA is **low**.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following describes federal, state, and local environmental laws and policies that may be relevant if the BSA were to be developed or modified.

Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act §401

Under Section 401 of the CWA, a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States (WOTUS) unless the CWA §401 water quality certification is issued, or certification is waived. States and authorized tribes where the discharge would originate are generally responsible for issuing water quality certifications. Some of the major federal licenses and permits subject to the CWA §401 include the CWA §402 and §404 permits issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or USACE, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses for hydropower facilities and natural gas pipelines, and Rivers and Harbors Act Section 9 and 10 permits. Section 401 of the CWA allows states and authorized tribes to protect water quality of federally regulated waters within their borders, in collaboration with federal agencies.

The CWA §401 requires water quality certification and authorization for placement of dredged or fill material in wetlands and other WOTUS. In California, in accordance with the CWA §401, criteria for allowable discharges into surface waters have been developed by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality. The resulting requirements are used as criteria in granting National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits or waivers, which are obtained through the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) per the CWA §402. Any activity or facility that will discharge waste (such as soils from construction) into surface waters, or from which waste may be discharged, must obtain an NPDES permit or waiver from the RWQCB. The RWQCB evaluates an NPDES

permit application to determine whether the proposed discharge is consistent with the adopted water quality objectives of the basin plan.

Clean Water Act §404

The USACE and the EPA regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional WOTUS, under the CWA Section 404. The term “waters of the United States” is an encompassing term that includes “wetlands” and “other waters.” Wetlands have been defined for regulatory purposes as follows: “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR 328.3, 40 CFR 230.3). Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” Other WOTUS are seasonal or perennial water bodies, including lakes, stream channels, drainages, ponds, and other surface water features, that exhibit an ordinary high-water mark but lack positive indicators for one or more of the three wetland parameters (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology) (33 CFR 328.4).

The USACE may issue either individual permits on a case-by-case basis or general permits on a program level. General permits are pre-authorized and are issued to cover similar activities that are expected to cause only minimal adverse environmental effects. Nationwide permits are general permits issued to cover particular fill activities. All nationwide permits have general conditions that must be met for the permits to apply to a particular project, as well as specific conditions that apply to each nationwide permit.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The United States Congress passed the ESA in 1973 to protect species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. The ESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either “endangered” or “threatened.” Endangered means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. All species of plants and animals, except non-native species and pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened. The USFWS also maintains a list of “candidate” species. Candidate species are species for which there is enough information to warrant proposing them for listing, but that have not yet been proposed. “Proposed” species are those that have been proposed for listing but have not yet been listed.

The ESA, administered by USFWS and NMFS, makes it unlawful to “take” listed species without a permit. Take is defined as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Through regulations, the term “harm” is defined as “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering”. Section 10 of the ESA allows the USFWS to issue incidental take permits if take of a listed species may occur during otherwise lawful activities. Section 10(a)(1)(B) requires a Habitat Conservation Plan for an incidental take permit on non-federal lands.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA (16 USC §703) prohibits the killing of migratory birds or the destruction of their occupied nests and eggs except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the USFWS. The bird species covered by the MBTA includes nearly all of those that breed in North America, excluding introduced (i.e., exotic) species (50 CFR §10.13).

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) established procedures designed to identify, conserve, and enhance essential fish habitat (EFH) for those species regulated under a federal fisheries management plan (FMP). The MSA requires federal agencies to consult with the NMFS on all actions, or proposed actions, authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agencies that may adversely affect EFH (MSA §305[b][2]). A component of this consultation process is the preparation and submittal of an Essential Fish Habitat Assessment (EFHA). The EFH mandate applies to all species managed under a FMP. For the Pacific coast (excluding Alaska), there are three FMPs covering groundfish, coastal pelagic species, and Pacific salmon.

State of California Regulations

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA is similar to the federal ESA but pertains to state-listed endangered and threatened species. The CESA requires state agencies to consult with the CDFW when preparing documents to comply with the CEQA. The purpose is to ensure that the actions of the lead agency 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. In addition to formal listing under the federal and state ESA, “Species of Special Concern”, those whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be threatened, receive consideration by CDFW.

California Fish and Game Code

The CFGC §3503 states that “it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” The CFGC §3503.5 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes (hawks, eagles, and falcons) or Strigiformes (all owls except barn owls) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Take includes the disturbance of an active nest resulting in the abandonment or loss of young. CFGC Section §2014a states “It is the policy of this state to conserve its natural resources and to prevent the willful or negligent destruction of birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, or amphibia. The state may recover damages in a civil action against any person or local agency which unlawfully or negligently takes or destroys any bird, mammal, fish, reptile, or amphibian protected by the laws of this state.”

California Migratory Bird Protection Act

The CMBPA amends the CFGC §3513 to mirror the provisions of the MBTA and allow the State of California to enforce the prohibition of take or possession of any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal MBTA, including incidental take.

Activities that involve the removal of vegetation including trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs or ground disturbance have the potential to affect bird species protected by the MBTA and CFGC. Thus, vegetation removal and ground disturbance in areas with breeding birds should be conducted outside of the breeding season (approximately March 1 through August 31). If vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities are conducted during the breeding season, then a qualified biologist must determine if there are any nests of bird species protected under the MBTA and CFGC present in the Project area prior to commencement of vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. If active nests are located or presumed present, then appropriate avoidance measures (e.g., spatial or temporal buffers) must be implemented.

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines §15380(d)

Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and state statutes, CEQA Guidelines §15380(d) provides that a species not listed on the federal or state list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled based on the definition in the ESA and the section of the CFGC dealing with rare, threatened, and endangered plants and animals. The CEQA Guidelines §15380 allows a public agency to undertake a review to determine if a significant effect on species that have not yet been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW (e.g. candidate species, species of concern) would occur. Thus, CEQA provides an agency with the ability to protect a species from a project's potential impacts until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to designate the species as protected, if warranted.

Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement, CFGC §1602

The CFGC §1602, requires that a state or local government agency, public utility, or private entity 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 §1602.” 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.

Rare and Endangered Plants

The CNPS maintains a list of plant species native to California with low population numbers, limited distribution, or 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 California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The CNPS CRPR categorizes plants as follows:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California;
- Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere;
- Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated or extinct in California, but not elsewhere;
- Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere;
- Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information; and

- Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution.

The California Native Plant Protection Act (CFGC §§1900-1913) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the state of any plants with a state designation of rare, threatened, or endangered as defined by CDFW. An exception to this prohibition allows landowners, under specific circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants and/or seeds before they are destroyed. CFGC §1913 exempts from the ‘take’ prohibition “the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral channel, building site, or road, or other right of way.”

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants

There are no special-status botanical species present within the BSA; therefore, there will be no effects to special-status botanical species, or their habitats, and no avoidance and minimization measures are proposed.

Endangered, Threatened, and Special-status Wildlife

The following are the recommended minimization and mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate Project-associated impacts to special-status wildlife species. These proposed measures may be amended or superseded by the Project-specific permits issued by the regulatory agencies.

Migratory birds and raptors

- Project activities including site grubbing and vegetation removal shall be initiated outside of the bird nesting season (February 1 – August 31).
- If Project activities cannot be initiated outside of the bird nesting season, then the following will occur:
 - A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey within 250 feet of the Project boundaries for all migratory birds and within 500 feet for Swainson’s hawks and raptors, where accessible, within 7 days prior to the start of Project activities.
 - If an active nest (i.e., containing egg[s] or young) is observed within the Project area or in an area adjacent to the Project area where impacts could occur, then a species protection buffer will be established. The species protection buffer will be defined by the qualified biologist based on the species, nest type and tolerance to disturbance. Construction activity shall be prohibited within the buffer zones until the young have fledged or the nest fails. Nests shall be monitored by a qualified biologist once per week and a report submitted to the CEQA lead agency weekly.

Roosting Bats

- If mature trees are proposed for removal, they should be removed and/or fallen between September 16 – March 15 outside of the bat maternity season. Trees should be removed at dusk to minimize impacts to roosting bats.

Other Natural Resources

Waters of the United States

If activities occur within the ordinary high-water mark and/or result in fill or discharge to any WOTUS which include but are not limited to, intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lake, vernal pools or natural ponds, then the following will need to be obtained:

- Prior to any discharge or fill material into WOTUS, authorization under a Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit shall be obtained from the USACE (CWA §404). For fill requiring a USACE permit, a water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Board (CWA §401) shall also be obtained prior to discharge of dredged or fill material.
- Prior to any activities that would obstruct the flow of or alter the bed, channel, or bank of any perennial, intermittent or ephemeral creeks, notification of streambed alteration shall be submitted to the CDFW, and, if required, a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (CFGF §1602) shall be obtained.

Oak Woodland

Impacts to native oaks within the BSA must be mitigated as required by the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville enacted a Tree Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 19.66 of the Municipal Code). Prior to Project entitlement a Tree Permit must be obtained. Required to be included with a Tree Permit application is a site plan map, tree inventory, impacts assessment, and tree protection measures required.

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LIST OF PREPARERS

Elena Gregg. Senior Botanist. B.S. in Environmental Biology and Management, University California, Davis. Mrs. Gregg has over 16 years of experience conducting protocol-level botanical surveys, botanical habitat assessments, arborist surveys, and wetland delineations.

Jody Gallaway. Senior Biologist and President of Gallaway Enterprises, Inc. M.S. Biology. B.S. Biology. California State University, Chico. Mrs. Gallaway has had over 20 years of extensive work experience in the Sacramento Valley and surrounding areas working with local, state and federal agencies, agricultural communities, and the private sector conducting environmental surveys and reports.

Jessica Sellers. Biologist. B.S. in Wildlife (Conservation Biology/Applied Vertebrate Ecology), Humboldt State University, Arcata, California. Ms. Sellers has more than 9 years of experience performing wildlife surveys and monitoring, habitat assessments, biological and botanical data collection, and preparation of technical documents and reports.

Anthony McLaughlin. GIS Analyst and Environmental Planning. B.A in Human Geography with certificates in Geographical Information Systems and Environmental and Land Use Planning. Anthony has more than 5 years conducting spatial analysis, drafting technical reports, and producing high quality cartographic outputs.

Appendix A

Species Lists



United States Department of the Interior



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

In Reply Refer To:

May 10, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0041275

Project Name: 1028 Main Street Roseville Project (GE #22-076)

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

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

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0041275

Event Code: None

Project Name: 1028 Main Street Roseville Project (GE #22-076)

Project Type: Residential Construction

Project Description: BRA

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.7527666,-121.30269855936963,14z>



Counties: Placer County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

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

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

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

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

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

Reptiles

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|------------|
| Giant Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482 | Threatened |

Fishes

| NAME | STATUS |
|--|------------|
| Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321 | Threatened |

Insects

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|------------|
| Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 | Candidate |
| Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850 | Threatened |

Crustaceans

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|------------|
| Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246 | Endangered |
| Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498 | Threatened |
| Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246 | Endangered |

Critical habitats

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

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: Gallaway Enterprises

Name: Jessica Sellers

Address: 117 Meyers St

City: Chico

State: CA

Zip: 95928

Email: jessica@gallawayenterprises.com

Phone: 5303329909



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



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Rocklin (3812172) OR Roseville (3812173) OR Pleasant Grove (3812174) OR Folsom (3812162) OR Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Rio Linda (3812164))

| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Alkali Meadow <i>Alkali Meadow</i> | CTT45310CA | None | None | G3 | S2.1 | |
| Alkali Seep <i>Alkali Seep</i> | CTT45320CA | None | None | G3 | S2.1 | |
| American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | AMAJF04010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| An andrenid bee <i>Andrena subapasta</i> | IIHYM35210 | None | None | G1G2 | S1S2 | |
| bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i> | ABPAU08010 | None | Threatened | G5 | S2 | |
| big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> | PDAST11061 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> | PDSCR0R060 | None | Endangered | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| Brandegee's clarkia <i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae</i> | PDONA05053 | None | None | G4G5T4 | S4 | 4.2 |
| burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> | ABNSB10010 | None | None | G4 | S3 | SSC |
| California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> | ABNME03041 | None | Threatened | G3T1 | S1 | FP |
| California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> | ICBRA06010 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | |
| Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> | ABNKC12040 | None | None | G5 | S4 | WL |
| double-crested cormorant <i>Nannopterum auritum</i> | ABNFD01020 | None | None | G5 | S4 | WL |
| dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i> | PDCAM060C0 | None | None | GU | S2 | 2B.2 |
| giant gartersnake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> | ARADB36150 | Threatened | Threatened | G2 | S2 | |
| grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> | ABPBXA0020 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i> | ABNGA04010 | None | None | G5 | S4 | |
| great egret <i>Ardea alba</i> | ABNGA04040 | None | None | G5 | S4 | |
| hispid salty bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum</i> | PDSCR0J0D1 | None | None | G2T1 | S1 | 1B.1 |



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



| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i> | PDCAM0C010 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> | ABNKD06030 | None | None | G5 | S3S4 | WL |
| Northern Claypan Vernal Pool <i>Northern Claypan Vernal Pool</i> | CTT44120CA | None | None | G1 | S1.1 | |
| Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool <i>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</i> | CTT44110CA | None | None | G3 | S3.1 | |
| Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool <i>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</i> | CTT44132CA | None | None | G1 | S1.1 | |
| osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | ABNKC01010 | None | None | G5 | S4 | WL |
| pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | AMACC10010 | None | None | G4 | S3 | SSC |
| pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii</i> | PDPLM0C0X1 | None | None | G2T2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| purple martin <i>Progne subis</i> | ABPAU01010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus</i> | PMJUN011L2 | None | None | G2T2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle <i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> | IICOL5V010 | None | None | G2? | S2? | |
| Sacramento Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i> | PMPOA4G070 | Endangered | Endangered | G1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> | PMALI040Q0 | None | None | G3 | S3 | 1B.2 |
| silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> | AMACC02010 | None | None | G3G4 | S3S4 | |
| song sparrow ("Modesto" population) <i>Melospiza melodia pop. 1</i> | ABPBXA3013 | None | None | G5T3?Q | S3? | SSC |
| steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i> | AFCHA0209K | Threatened | None | G5T2Q | S2 | |
| stinkbells <i>Fritillaria agrestis</i> | PMLIL0V010 | None | None | G3 | S3 | 4.2 |
| Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> | ABNKC19070 | None | Threatened | G5 | S3 | |
| tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> | ABPBXB0020 | None | Threatened | G1G2 | S1S2 | SSC |
| valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> | IICOL48011 | Threatened | None | G3T2T3 | S3 | |
| Valley Needlegrass Grassland <i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> | CTT42110CA | None | None | G3 | S3.1 | |



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



| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> | ICBRA03030 | Threatened | None | G3 | S3 | |
| vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> | ICBRA10010 | Endangered | None | G4 | S3S4 | |
| western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i> | ARAAD02030 | None | None | G3G4 | S3 | SSC |
| western ridged mussel <i>Gonidea angulata</i> | IMBIV19010 | None | None | G3 | S1S2 | |
| western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> | AAABF02020 | None | None | G2G3 | S3 | SSC |
| western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> | ABNRB02022 | Threatened | Endangered | G5T2T3 | S1 | |
| white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i> | ABNKC06010 | None | None | G5 | S3S4 | FP |

Record Count: 47

Search Results

12 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3812172:3812173:3812174:3812162:3812163:3812164]

| ▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME | FAMILY | LIFEFORM | BLOOMING PERIOD | FED LIST | STATE LIST | CA RARE PLANT RANK |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------|----------|------------|--------------------|
| Balsamorhiza macrolepis | big-scale balsamroot | Asteraceae | perennial herb | Mar-Jun | None | None | 1B.2 |
| Brodiaea rosea ssp. vallicola | valley brodiaea | Themidaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Apr-May(Jun) | None | None | 4.2 |
| Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum | hispid salty bird's-beak | Orobanchaceae | annual herb (hemiparasitic) | Jun-Sep | None | None | 1B.1 |
| Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae | Brandeggee's clarkia | Onagraceae | annual herb | May-Jul | None | None | 4.2 |
| Downingia pusilla | dwarf downingia | Campanulaceae | annual herb | Mar-May | None | None | 2B.2 |
| Fritillaria agrestis | stinkbells | Liliaceae | perennial bulbiferous herb | Mar-Jun | None | None | 4.2 |
| Gratiola heterosepala | Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop | Plantaginaceae | annual herb | Apr-Aug | None | CE | 1B.2 |
| Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus | Red Bluff dwarf rush | Juncaceae | annual herb | Mar-Jun | None | None | 1B.1 |
| Legenere limosa | legenere | Campanulaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jun | None | None | 1B.1 |
| Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii | pincushion navarretia | Polemoniaceae | annual herb | Apr-May | None | None | 1B.1 |
| Orcuttia viscida | Sacramento Orcutt grass | Poaceae | annual herb | Apr-Jul(Sep) | FE | CE | 1B.1 |
| Sagittaria sanfordii | Sanford's arrowhead | Alismataceae | perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent) | May-Oct(Nov) | None | None | 1B.2 |

Showing 1 to 12 of 12 entries

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CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to rareplants@cnps.org.

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CONTRIBUTORS

[The Calflora Database](#)
[The California Lichen Society](#)
[California Natural Diversity Database](#)
[The Jepson Flora Project](#)
[The Consortium of California Herbaria](#)
[CalPhotos](#)



Developed by
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Appendix B

Observed Species Lists

| Plant Species Observed within the Main Street Roseville BRA on April 13, 2022 | |
|--|---------------------|
| Scientific Name | Common Name |
| <i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> | Tall willowherb |
| <i>Agapanthus sp.</i> | Lily of the Nile |
| <i>Avena fatua</i> | Wild oats |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Rip-gut brome |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | Soft chess |
| <i>Bromus rubens</i> | Red brome |
| <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> | Italian thistle |
| <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> | Yellow star thistle |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | Bindweed |
| <i>Dichelostemma multiflorum</i> | Round-toothed ookow |
| <i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i> | Blue dicks |
| <i>Elymus caput-medusae</i> | Medusahead |
| <i>Erodium moschatum</i> | Whitestem filaree |
| <i>Festuca bromoides</i> | Six-weeks fescue |
| <i>Festuca perennis</i> | Rye-grass |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Bedstraw |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English ivy |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | Wall hare barley |
| <i>Juglans hindsii</i> | Black walnut |
| <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Prickly lettuce |
| <i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> | Hawkbit |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Privet |
| <i>Malva neglecta</i> | Common mallow |
| <i>Morus alba</i> | White mulberry |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | Olive |
| <i>Prunus dulcis</i> | Almond |
| <i>Quercus lobata</i> | Valley oak |
| <i>Raphanus sativus</i> | Radish |
| <i>Rosa sp.</i> | Wild rose |
| <i>Trifolium hirtum</i> | Rose clover |
| <i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i> | Wild hyacinth |
| <i>Triteleia laxa</i> | Ithurial's spear |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Garden vetch |
| <i>Citrus limon</i> | Lemon |
| <i>Lagerstroemia sp.</i> | Crepe myrtle |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | Pomegranate |

| Wildlife Species Observed within the Main Street Roseville BRA on June 13, 2022 | |
|--|----------------------|
| Scientific Name | Common Name |
| <i>Aphelocoma californica</i> | California Scrub Jay |
| <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> | House Finch |

Appendix C

Project Site Photos

Project Site Photos

Photos Taken: April 13, 2022



Overview from the southwest corner of the BSA facing north.



Annual grassland, facing northwest



Intermittent drainage, with a stake denoting the BSA boundary, facing north.



Culvert at the southeastern corner of the BSA, facing south.



Northern portion of the BSA, facing east.



Northern portion of BSA, facing south.

Photos Taken: June 14, 2022



Facing south, culvert on Main Street.



Facing north, dry intermittent drainage.



Facing east towards culvert along Main Street.



Facing west on Main Street, urban vegetation.



Facing north into BSA from Main Street.



Facing east into BSA from Porter Street annual grassland habitat.

Appendix D

Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources Map

| Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Other Waters | | | | | | | | |
| Label | Cowardin | Description | Location (Lat, Long) | | Width + | Length (ft) | Area (sq ft) | Acres |
| OW01 | R4 | Intermittent | 38.752399 | -121.302439 | 5 | 340.5 | 1716.4 | 0.04 |
| Other Waters Totals = | | | | | | 340.5 | 1716.4 | 0.04 |

+ Widths are represented as averages



*See Figure 3, Ground Photographs Map, for additional information on Photo Points.

- Project Boundary - (2.50 acres)
- Flow Direction
- 5 foot Contour
- Photo Points - P# *
- Culvert - C#
- Other Waters - OW# - (0.04 acres)**
- Intermittent - (0.04 acres)

The features represented on this graphic are considered preliminary until verified by the USACE.

Coordinate System: NAD1983 California State Plane II (Feet)
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Datum: North American 1983
 Vertical Datum: NAVD 88

Made in accordance with the Updated Map & Drawing Standards for the South Pacific Division Regulatory Program

1:1,200 1 inch = 100 feet

0 50 100 Feet

▲ NORTH

Data Sources: ESRI, Maxar 04/19/2021, KASL Consulting Engineers

1028 Main Street Roseville
 Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources
 Figure 4

gallaway
ENTERPRISES

GE: #22-076 Map Date: 06/17/2022