

# **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Botanical Resources

## **1010 Main Street Development Project**

City of Roseville, Placer County, California

**August 2022**



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# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## 1010 Main Street Development Project

City of Roseville, Placer County, California

Section 34, Township 11N, Range 06E

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose and Overview

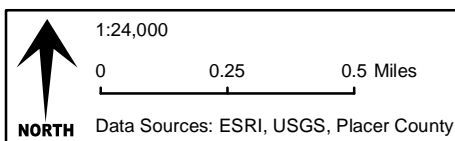
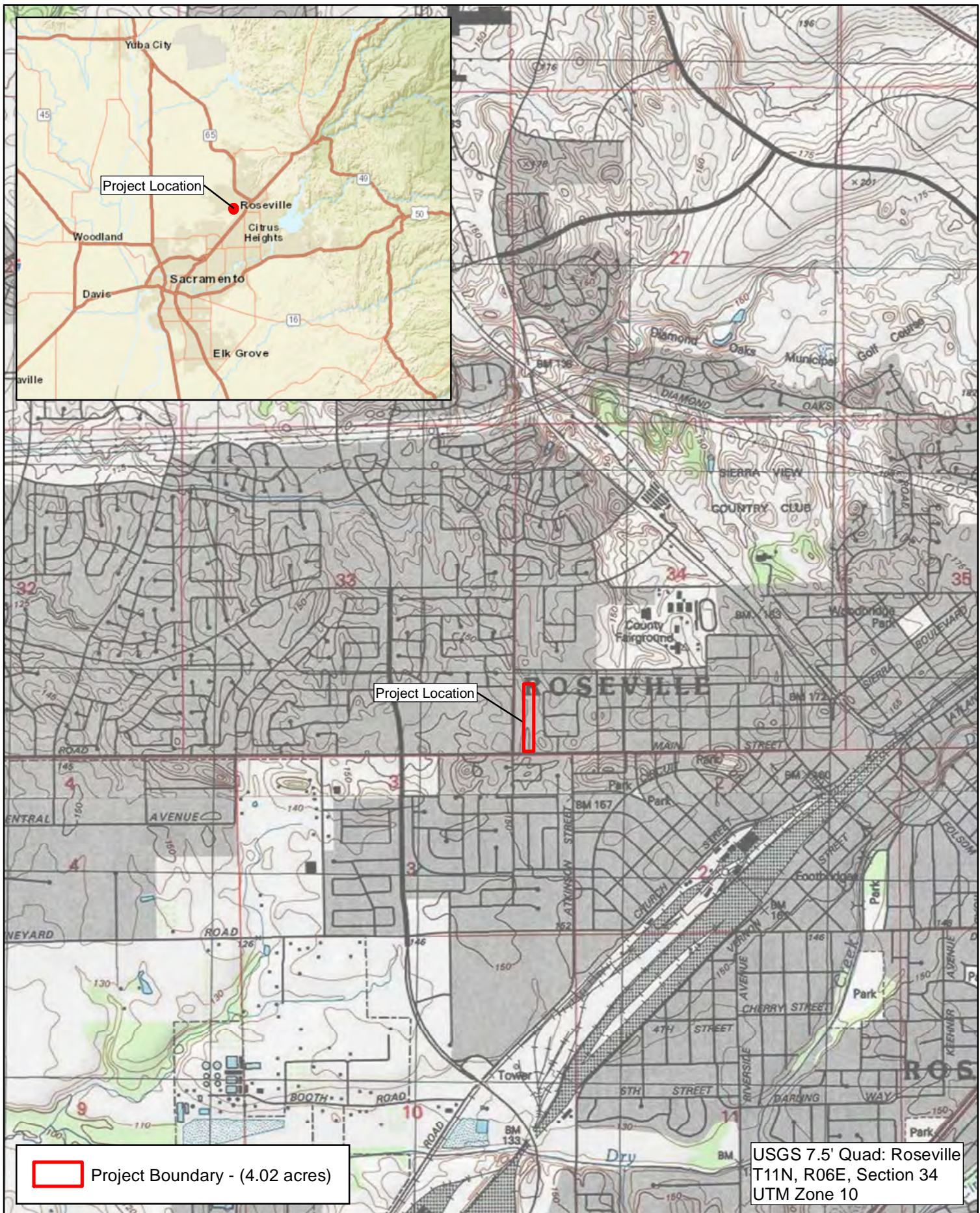
The purpose of this biological resources assessment (BRA) is to document the endangered, threatened, sensitive, and rare wildlife and botanical species and their habitats that occur or may occur in the approximately 4-acre biological survey area (BSA) of the 1010 Main Street Development Project, APN 015-080-026-000 (Project). The BSA is located on Main Street in the City of Roseville, between Porter Drive and Athan Avenue (**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 from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the 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 the BRA are the findings of habitat assessments and surveys and the recommendations for avoidance and minimization measures.

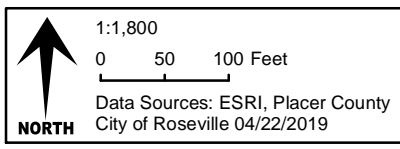
### Environmental Setting

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 BSA is generally characterized as a disturbed urban environment surrounded by development, including dense residential subdivisions and a school. The BSA contains scattered almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*) interspersed within a historically disturbed valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) woodland with an understory of non-native annual grassland. A house with a yard is present in the southeastern corner. The BSA is flat to slightly sloped with a series of pronounced soil mounds/spoil piles in the northern portion. Seasonal swales are present in the northern third of the BSA. An intermittent drainage develops in the northwestern corner of the site and runs south through the BSA before exiting the site to the west.

The average annual precipitation for the area is 22.49 inches and the average temperature is 61.6° F (NCEI 2022) in the region where the survey area is located. The BSA is at an elevation of 146 to 151 feet above sea level and is sloped between 1 to 5 percent. Soils within the survey area are primarily loams and sandy loams, with a restrictive layer ranging from 20 to more than 80 inches in depth.



1010 Main Street Development Project  
Regional Location  
Figure 1



1010 Main Street Development Project  
Biological Survey Area  
Figure 2

## Project Description

The BSA is proposed for residential development and appurtenant infrastructure.

## METHODS

### References Consulted

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

- The USFWS IPaC Official Species List for the Project boundary, July 15, 2022, Project Code: 2022-0064184 (**Appendix A: Official Species Lists**);
- The results of a species record search of the CDFW CNDDDB RareFind 5 for the 7.5-minute USGS “Pleasant Grove,” “Roseville,” “Rocklin,” “Rio Linda,” “Citrus Heights,” and “Folsom” quadrangles (**Appendix A: Official Species Lists**);
- The review of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California for the 7.5-minute USGS “Pleasant Grove,” “Roseville,” “Rocklin,” “Rio Linda,” “Citrus Heights,” and “Folsom” quadrangles (**Appendix A: Official Species Lists**);
- USFWS Critical Habitat Portal, June 10, 2022; and
- Results from the habitat assessments conducted by Galloway Enterprises on April 13, June 13, and July 7, 2022 (**Appendix B: Observed Species Lists; Appendix C: Project Site Photos**). and
- Results from the Delineation of Aquatic Resources conducted by Galloway Enterprises on April 13 and July 7, 2022 (**Appendix D: Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources Map**).

### Special-Status Species

Special-status species that have potential to occur in the BSA 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 Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW or protected under the California Fish and Game Code (CFG) (e.g., 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).



## **Critical Habitat**

The ESA 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. For the purposes of designating critical habitat, habitat is considered the abiotic and biotic setting that currently or periodically contains the resources and conditions necessary to support one or more life processes of a species.

The USFWS Critical Habitat Portal was accessed on June 10, 2022 to determine whether critical habitat occurs within the BSA. Appropriate Federal Registers were also used to confirm the presence or absence of critical habitat.

## **Sensitive Natural Communities**

Sensitive Natural Communities (SNCs) are monitored by CDFW with the goal of preserving these areas of habitat that are rare or ecologically important. 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 June 10, 2022 to determine whether the BSA occurs within a mapped SNC.

## **Aquatic Resources**

A formal delineation of aquatic resources was conducted by Gallaway Enterprises on April 13 and July 7, 2022 (**Appendix D: Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources Map**).

## **Habitat Assessments and Protocol-level Rare Plant Survey**

Habitat assessments were conducted by Gallaway Enterprises staff on April 13, June 13, and July 7, 2022 (**Figure 4**). The wildlife habitat assessment was conducted by Biologist Jessica Sellers on June 13, 2022 and the botanical habitat assessment was conducted by Senior Botanist Elena Gregg and Botanist Chris Belko on April 13 and July 7, 2022.

Habitat assessments for botanical and wildlife species were conducted to determine if suitable habitat elements for special-status species occur within the BSA. The habitat assessments were conducted by walking the entire BSA and recording observed species and specific habitat types and elements. 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.

Additionally, Mrs. Gregg and Mr. Belko conducted a protocol-level rare plant survey for all plant species with blooming periods that overlapped the date of the field visits. The survey was conducted by walking in all accessible areas of the BSA and taking inventory of observed botanical species and habitat elements. A Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was on hand to record the location, extent, and estimated number of individuals of any special-status plant populations observed within the BSA. A list of all plant species observed during the surveys is included in **Appendix B**.



- Project Boundary - (4.02 acres)
  - Biological Survey Area - (4.02 acres)
- Habitat Types**
- Riverine - (0.075 acres)
  - Palustrine - (0.037 acres)
  - Valley Oak Woodland - (1.06 acres)
  - Annual Grassland - (0.70 acres)
  - Urban - (2.15 acres)

## RESULTS

### Terrestrial Habitat

#### Valley Oak Woodland

The majority of the BSA consisted of disturbed valley oak woodland, featuring valley oak and almond trees, with a few scattered black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*) and white mulberry trees (*Morus alba*). This habitat type consists of partially closed canopies comprised mostly of deciduous, broad-leaved species and primarily dominated by valley oaks. The understory consists of annual grasses and forbs. 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 oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), raptors, and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*).

#### Annual grassland

Annual grassland habitat occurs throughout the BSA in small patches and as prevalent groundcover. Annual grassland habitat is 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. Vegetation within this community is primarily composed of wild oats (*Avena fatua*), rip-gut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Many wildlife species use grassland habitat for foraging but often require some other habitat characteristic such as woody vegetation, cliffs, caves, or ponds in order to find shelter and cover for escapement (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). Common species that are found breeding in this habitat type include a variety of ground-nesting avian species and small mammals.

#### Urban

Urban habitat is present in the southern portion of the BSA, which is composed of a residential homestead, paved roads, and associated landscaping including fruit and nut trees. This environment can present a mosaic of vegetation, including primarily ornamental landscaping, but can also incorporate native tree species. Generalist and invasive species often occupy urban habitat, such as common raven (*Corvus corax*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*) and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), as well as small to medium mammals (e.g., raccoon [*Procyon lotor*], opossum [*Didelphis virginiana*]) (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988).

### Aquatic Habitat

#### Palustrine

Palustrine habitat occurs in the form of five wetland features in the northern portion of the BSA; three seasonal swales and two seasonal wetlands. Of the five wetland features present within the BSA, three are man-induced wetlands that have formed at the toe of spoil piles. All of the wetland features within the BSA were dry during the April site visit. According to the Cowardin classification system, palustrine habitats are inland, nontidal depressions containing standing water that vary in size from small ponds to large areas that cover many acres. Typical palustrine habitats include floodplains, inland marshes, and

wetlands including vernal and seasonal wetlands. Seasonal wetlands are depressional features with a perched water table that typically stay inundated or saturated into the early summer months and are dominated by generalist wetland plant species. Swales are depressional features that function as low drainage pathways that typically connect to and help feed wetlands or other water features. The typically calm waters of palustrine habitats offer environmental conditions that contrast sharply with those of running water and may provide breeding and foraging habitat for a variety of amphibians, reptiles, and birds.

### **Riverine**

Riverine habitat is characterized by intermittent or continually running water. The drainage that flows through the site is an intermittent stream that runs north to south through the BSA. This intermittent stream provides aquatic habitat when it is flowing during the winter and early spring months. Later in the year, flows subside and the drainage is dry during summer and fall months prior to yearly rains. The drainage was not flowing at the time of the site visit. Its substrate is primarily mud and is heavily vegetated with perennial ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*).

No riparian vegetation is present along the riverine habitat within the BSA. The riverine habitat within the BSA may provide suitable habitat for some aquatic species when water is present but does not provide suitable habitat components for special-status fishes.

### **Critical Habitat**

There is no designated critical habitat within the BSA.

### **Sensitive Natural Communities**

No CDFW-designated SNCs occur within the BSA.

### **Aquatic Resources**

A Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources for the Project was prepared by Gallaway Enterprises in July of 2022. At the time of the preparation of this BRA, the Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources had not yet been submitted to the regulatory agencies for verification. The draft delineation map is provided as **Appendix D**.

### **Special-Status Species**

A summary of special-status species assessed for potential occurrence within the BSA based on the USFWS IPaC species list, NOAA-NMFS species list, CDFW CNDDDB report, and the CNPS inventory of rare and endangered plants within the “Pleasant Grove,” “Roseville,” “Rocklin,” “Rio Linda,” “Citrus Heights,” and “Folsom” quadrangles is described in **Table 1**. Potential for occurrence was determined by reviewing database queries from federal and state agencies, performing field visits, and evaluating habitat characteristics.

**Table 1.** Special-status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities and their Potential to Occur within the BSA of the 1010 Main Street Development Project, Placer County, CA

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES</b>			
<b>Alkali Meadow</b>	_/_SNC/_	Meadows.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Alkali Meadow within the BSA.
<b>Alkali Seep</b>	_/_SNC/_	Seeps.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Alkali Seep within the BSA.
<b>Northern Claypan Vernal Pool</b>	_/_SNC/_	Vernal pools.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Northern Claypan Vernal Pool within the BSA.
<b>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</b>	_/_SNC/_	Vernal pools.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool within the BSA.
<b>Northern California Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</b>	_/_SNC/_	Vernal pools.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Northern California Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool within the BSA.
<b>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</b>	_/_SNC/_	Grasslands.	<u>None.</u> There is no designated Valley Needlegrass Grassland within the BSA.
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<b>Big-scale balsamroot</b> <i>(Balsamorhiza macrolepis)</i>	_/_/1B.2	Typically serpentine grasslands and openings in chaparral and woodlands. (Blooming Period [BP]: Mar – Jun)	<u>None.</u> There are no suitable soils within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop</b> <i>(Gratiola heterosepala)</i>	_/_SE/1B.2	Lake margins and vernal pools. (BP: Apr – Aug)	<u>None.</u> There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Dwarf downingia</b> <i>(Downingia pusilla)</i>	_/_/2B.2	Wetlands and vernal pools within valley and foothill grasslands. (BP: Mar – May)	<u>None.</u> There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Hispid salty bird's-beak</b> <i>(Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum)</i>	_/_/1B.1	In damp, alkaline soils. (BP: Jun – Sep)	<u>None.</u> There are no suitable soils within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Legenere</b> <i>(Legenere limosa)</i>	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools. (BP: Apr – Jun)	<u>None.</u> There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status Fed/State/CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<b>Pincushion navarretia</b> ( <i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i> )	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools. (BP: Apr – May)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Red Bluff dwarf rush</b> ( <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i> )	_/_/1B.1	Vernal pools and vernal mesic sites. (BP: Mar – Jun)	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Sacramento Orcutt grass</b> ( <i>Orcuttia viscida</i> )	SE/FE/1B.1	Vernal pools. (BP: Apr – Jul[Sep])	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Sanford's arrowhead</b> ( <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 suitably wet habitat within the BSA. This species was not observed during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<b>Conservancy fairy shrimp</b> ( <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> )	FE/_/_	Deep, moderately turbid vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA.
<b>Monarch butterfly</b> ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> )	FC/_/_	Egg and larval stage dependent upon milkweed ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.). Adults migrate seasonally, amassing in dense tree canopies, e.g. eucalyptus.	<u>None</u> . No milkweed was observed within the BSA during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Valley elderberry longhorn beetle</b> ( <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> )	FT/_/_	Blue elderberry ( <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> ) shrubs; usually associated with riparian areas.	<u>None</u> . No elderberry shrubs were observed within the BSA during protocol-level botanical surveys.
<b>Vernal pool fairy shrimp</b> ( <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> )	FT/_/_	Vernal pools and seasonally ponded areas.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable vernal habitat within the BSA. The wetlands present are too shallow to support the life cycle of this species or are swale features that do not support suitable pooled habitat.

<b>Common Name</b> <i>(Scientific Name)</i>	<b>Status</b> Fed/State/CNPS	<b>Associated Habitats</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<b>Vernal pool tadpole shrimp</b> <i>(Lepidurus packardii)</i>	FE/_/_	Deep vernal pools.	<u>None</u> . There is no vernal habitat within the BSA. The wetlands present are too shallow to support the life cycle of this species.
<b>FISH</b>			
<b>Chinook salmon</b> Central Valley spring-run ESU <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>	FT/ST/_	Sacramento River and its tributaries.	<u>None</u> . The intermittent drainage within the BSA does not contain suitable habitat and drains into a municipal storm drainage system offsite.
<b>Delta smelt</b> <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.
<b>Steelhead</b> California Central Valley DPS <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)</i>	FT/_/_	Sacramento River and its tributaries.	<u>None</u> . The intermittent drainage within the BSA does not contain suitable habitat and drains into a municipal storm drainage system offsite.
<b>HERPTILES</b>			
<b>Giant garter snake</b> <i>(Thamnophis gigas)</i>	FT/ST/_	Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	<u>None</u> . The BSA does not provide suitable habitat components for this species, such as the presence of water during its active season (USFWS 2017).
<b>Western pond turtle</b> <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> . The intermittent drainage within the BSA does not contain suitable habitat and drains into a municipal storm drainage system offsite.
<b>Western spadefoot</b> <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> . Aquatic features onsite are too heavily vegetated to support this species (USFWS 2005).

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status Fed/State/CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Bank swallow</b> ( <i>Riparia riparia</i> )	_/ST/_	Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat within the BSA.
<b>Burrowing owl</b> ( <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. Existing small grassland patches are surrounded by tall trees for raptor perches and residential development.
<b>California black rail</b> ( <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.
<b>Grasshopper sparrow</b> ( <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> )	_/SSC/_	Open expanses of grassy habitat with very few trees. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable open habitat within the BSA.
<b>Purple martin</b> ( <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 accessible water source during the purple martin breeding season.
<b>Song sparrow</b> 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).	<u>None</u> . There is no suitable habitat or riparian corridors within the BSA.
<b>Swainson's hawk</b> ( <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 potentially suitable nesting habitat within the BSA.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status Fed/State/CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<b>Tricolored blackbird</b> ( <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 suitable habitat within or adjacent to the BSA. There is no water present during the tricolored blackbird nesting season, which is a steadfast habitat requirement for this species (CDFW 2018).
<b>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</b> ( <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> )	FT/SE/_	Nests in dense riparian forests that occur in patch sizes of 25 acres or greater with a width of at least 330 feet.	<u>None</u> . There is no riparian habitat within the BSA.
<b>White-tailed kite</b>	_/FP/_	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes often next to deciduous woodlands.	<b>Low</b> . There is potentially suitable nesting habitat within the BSA.
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<b>American badger</b> ( <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.
<b>Pallid bat</b> ( <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.	<b>Moderate</b> . The mature trees within the BSA may provide suitable roosting habitat.

CODE DESIGNATIONS	
<b>FE</b> = Federally-listed Endangered <b>FT</b> = Federally-listed Threatened <b>FC</b> = Federal Candidate Species <b>SE</b> = State-listed Endangered <b>ST</b> = State-listed Threatened <b>SC</b> = State Candidate for Listing as Threatened or Endangered <b>SR</b> = State-listed Rare <b>SSC</b> = State Species of Special Concern <b>FP</b> = CDFW Fully Protected Species	<b>SNC</b> = CDFW Sensitive Natural Community <b>CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR):</b> <b>CRPR 1B</b> = Rare or Endangered in California or elsewhere <b>CRPR 2</b> = Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere <b>CRPR 3</b> = More information is needed <b>0.1</b> = Seriously Threatened <b>0.2</b> = Fairly Threatened <b>0.3</b> = Not very Threatened
<p><b>Potential for Occurrence:</b> 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><b>None:</b> 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><b>Low:</b> Potential habitat in the BSA is sub-marginal and/or the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA.</p> <p><b>Moderate:</b> 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><b>High:</b> 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><b>Known:</b> Species was detected in the BSA or a recent reliable record exists for the BSA.</p>	

## Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants

There were no endangered, threatened, or rare plants observed within the BSA on April 13 and July 7, 2022 and no suitable habitat elements for special-status plant species were observed during the habitat evaluation and protocol-level rare plant surveys that were conducted. A complete list of botanical species observed within the BSA can be found in **Appendix B**.

## Endangered, Threatened, and Special-Status Wildlife

A wildlife habitat assessment was conducted within the BSA on June 13, 2022. Suitable habitat was identified for Swainson’s hawk, white-tailed kite, pallid bat, and several avian species protected under the MBTA. A list of species observed within the BSA during the field site visit is provided in **Appendix B**.

### Swainson’s hawk

Swainson’s hawks are listed under the CESA as threatened. They are found throughout the western part of the United States and from Canada to Mexico. Swainson’s hawks are 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. Swainson’s hawks primarily nest in riparian forests next to open fields that provide foraging opportunities. Nesting and courtship begin in April. Current threats facing the Swainson’s hawk are loss of nesting and foraging habitat, change in agricultural regimes, pesticides, poaching and human disturbances (CDFW 1994).

### ***CNDDB Occurrences***

There are 18 CNDDB occurrences within 10 miles 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. There are no active nests within 10 miles of the BSA.

### ***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 1 mile of the BSA, in addition to several other golf courses and parks within 5 miles of the BSA that may provide suitable foraging habitat.

Within the BSA there are mature oaks that may provide potentially suitable nesting habitat. Annual grassland that may be utilized for foraging is limited within the BSA. There are no active Swainson's hawk nests within a 10 mile radius of the BSA and no Swainson's hawks were observed during their active nesting season on the June 13, 2022 habitat assessment; therefore, the potential for occurrence is **low**.

### **White-tailed kite**

The white-tailed kite was listed as Fully Protected by the State of California in 1957. They are yearlong residents in coastal and valley lowlands; frequently found near agricultural areas. White-tailed kites also inhabit herbaceous and open stages of most habitats in cismontane California. They forage in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, and emergent wetlands; however, they will rarely dive into tall cover. They use a variety of tree species to perch and roost, preferring to place their nests near tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Nests are usually located near an open foraging area that supports dense vole populations.

### **CNDDB occurrences**

There are two (2) CNDDB occurrences of white-tailed kite within 5 miles of the BSA (#31, 56). These occurrences were observed in oak woodlands in the 1990s.

### **Status of white-tailed kite occurring in the BSA**

There are mature trees that may support white-tailed kite nesting within the BSA; however, due to the limited amount of foraging habitat within the BSA, there is **low** potential for white-tailed kite to occur.

### **Pallid bat**

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 nearest occurrence of pallid bat is located approximately 7 miles southeast of the BSA (#233). This occurrence was collected in 1941.

#### **Status of pallid bat occurring in the BSA**

Mature trees within the BSA could potentially provide suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat. Evidence of roosting (i.e., urine stains and guano) was not observed during the biological habitat assessment. There is **moderate** potential for pallid bat to occur within the BSA.

#### **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 potentially suitable habitat for a variety of nesting avian species within the BSA.

## **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**

### **Waters of the United States, Clean Water Act, Section 404**

The US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters of the United States, under the Clean Water Act (§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 waters of the United States 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 Corps 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.

### **Clean Water Act, Section 401**

The Clean Water Act (§401) requires water quality certification and authorization for placement of dredged or fill material in wetlands and Other Waters of the United States. In accordance with the Clean Water Act (§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 Clean Water Act (§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.

### **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 Code of Federal Regulations §10.13).

### **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 (NEPA) 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 makes it unlawful to “take” a listed animal 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.”

### **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 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on all actions, or proposed actions, authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agencies that may adversely affect EFH (MSA section 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 an FMP. For the Pacific coast (excluding Alaska), there are three FMPs covering groundfish, coastal pelagic species, and Pacific salmon.

## **State of California**

### **California Endangered Species Act**

The CESA is similar to the 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 endangered species acts, “Species of Special Concern” receive consideration by CDFW. Species of Special Concern are those whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be threatened.

### **California Fish and Game Code (§3503.5)**

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. 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.”

### **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**

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 CDFW is a trustee agency that has jurisdiction under the CFGC (§1600 et seq.). 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 Section 1601.” 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 (CFGF §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. Fish and game Code §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.

#### ***Swainson’s hawk and white-tailed kite***

- A protocol-level nesting raptor survey shall be conducted within 7 days prior to the initiation of Project activities to determine the presence or absence of active Swainson’s hawk or white-tailed kite nests within the BSA or within 500 feet of the Project boundary, where feasible. If an active Swainson’s hawk or white-tailed kite nest is found, no work shall occur within 250 feet of the active nest and CDFW shall be consulted.

### Pallid bat

- 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.

### Migratory birds

- 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 shall conduct a pre-construction survey within 250 feet of the BSA, where accessible, within 7 days prior to the start of Project activities.
  - If an active avian nest (i.e., containing egg[s] or young) is observed within the BSA or in an area adjacent to the BSA 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.

## **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 waters of the United States which include but are not limited to, intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, vernal pools or natural ponds, then the following will need to be obtained:

- Prior to any discharge or fill material into waters of the United States, authorization under a Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit shall be obtained from the Corps (Clean Water Act §404). For fill requiring a Corps permit, a water quality certification from the Regional Water Quality Board (Clean Water Act §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 (CFGC §1602) shall be obtained.

Mitigation requirements for the fill of waters of the United States will be implemented through an onsite restoration plan, and/or an In Lieu Fund and/or a certified mitigation bank with a Service Area that covers the Project area. These agreements, certifications and permits may be contingent upon successful completion of the CEQA process.

### **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

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**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.

# Appendix A

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Official 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:  
Project Code: 2022-0064184  
Project Name: 1010 Main Street Development Project

July 15, 2022

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.

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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: 2022-0064184  
Event Code: None  
Project Name: 1010 Main Street Development Project  
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground  
Project Description: residential development  
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.75341735,-121.30212683599134,14z>



Counties: Placer County, California

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## 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 Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, 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: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482</a>	Threatened

## Fishes

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

## Insects

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

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246</a>	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardi</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246</a>	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: Brittany Reaves  
Address: 117 Meyers Street, Suite 120  
City: Chico  
State: CA  
Zip: 95928  
Email: [brittany@gallawayenterprises.com](mailto:brittany@gallawayenterprises.com)  
Phone: 5303329909

---

**From:** [Brittany Reaves](#)  
**To:** [NMFS SpeciesList - NOAA Service Account](#)  
**Subject:** 1010 Main Street Development Project  
**Date:** Tuesday, July 19, 2022 5:19:47 PM

---

1010 Main Street Development Project

Quad Name **Roseville**

Quad Number **38121-G3**

**ESA Anadromous Fish**

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -

CCC Coho ESU (E) -

CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -

CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - **X**

SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -

NC Steelhead DPS (T) -

CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -

SC Steelhead DPS (E) -

CCV Steelhead DPS (T) - **X**

Eulachon (T) -

sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

**ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat**

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CCC Coho Critical Habitat -

CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -

NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -

CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat - **X**

Eulachon Critical Habitat -

sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

**ESA Marine Invertebrates**

Range Black Abalone (E) -

Range White Abalone (E) -

**ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat**

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

**ESA Sea Turtles**

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -  
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -  
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -  
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

### **ESA Whales**

Blue Whale (E) -  
Fin Whale (E) -  
Humpback Whale (E) -  
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -  
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -  
Sei Whale (E) -  
Sperm Whale (E) -

### **ESA Pinnipeds**

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -  
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

Coho EFH -  
Chinook Salmon EFH - **X**  
Groundfish EFH -  
Coastal Pelagics EFH -  
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

### **MMPA Species (See list at left)**

### **ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds**

**See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office  
562-980-4000**

MMPA Cetaceans -  
MMPA Pinnipeds -

### **Brittany Reaves**

**Associate Biologist/GIS Analyst I**

Gallaway Enterprises  
(530) 332-9909

**From:** [NMFS SpeciesList - NOAA Service Account](#)  
**To:** [Brittany Reaves](#)  
**Subject:** Federal ESA - - NOAA Fisheries Species List Re: 1010 Main Street Development Project  
**Date:** Tuesday, July 19, 2022 5:20:06 PM

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Please retain a copy of each email request that you send to NOAA at [nmfs.wcra.specieslist@noaa.gov](mailto:nmfs.wcra.specieslist@noaa.gov) as proof of your official Endangered Species Act SPECIES LIST. The email you send to NOAA should include the following information: your first and last name; email address; phone number; federal agency name (or delegated state agency such as Caltrans); mailing address; project title; brief description of the project; and a copy of a list of threatened or endangered species identified within specified geographic areas derived from the NOAA Fisheries, West Coast Region, California Species List Tool. You may only receive this instruction once per week. If you have questions, contact your local NOAA Fisheries liaison.



# Selected Elements by Common Name

## California Department of Fish and Wildlife

### California Natural Diversity Database



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

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>Alkali Meadow</b> <i>Alkali Meadow</i>	CTT45310CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b>Alkali Seep</b> <i>Alkali Seep</i>	CTT45320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b>American badger</b> <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b>An andrenid bee</b> <i>Andrena subapasta</i>	IIHYM35210	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<b>bank swallow</b> <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<b>big-scale balsamroot</b> <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop</b> <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Brandegee's clarkia</b> <i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae</i>	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<b>burrowing owl</b> <i>Athene cucularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>California black rail</b> <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
<b>California linderiella</b> <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<b>Cooper's hawk</b> <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b>double-crested cormorant</b> <i>Nannopterum auritum</i>	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b>dwarf downingia</b> <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
<b>giant gartersnake</b> <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
<b>grasshopper sparrow</b> <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b>great blue heron</b> <i>Ardea herodias</i>	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<b>great egret</b> <i>Ardea alba</i>	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<b>hispid salty bird's-beak</b> <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
<b>legenere</b> <i>Legenere limosa</i>	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<b>merlin</b> <i>Falco columbarius</i>	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<b>Northern Claypan Vernal Pool</b> <i>Northern Claypan Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44120CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<b>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</b> <i>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<b>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</b> <i>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<b>osprey</b> <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b>pallid bat</b> <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b>pincushion navarretia</b> <i>Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii</i>	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
<b>purple martin</b> <i>Progne subis</i>	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b>Red Bluff dwarf rush</b> <i>Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus</i>	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
<b>Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle</b> <i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i>	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
<b>Sacramento Orcutt grass</b> <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b>Sanford's arrowhead</b> <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<b>silver-haired bat</b> <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<b>song sparrow ("Modesto" population)</b> <i>Melospiza melodia pop. 1</i>	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
<b>steelhead - Central Valley DPS</b> <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i>	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<b>stinkbells</b> <i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<b>Swainson's hawk</b> <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<b>tricolored blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<b>valley elderberry longhorn beetle</b> <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2T3	S3	
<b>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</b> <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
<b>vernal pool fairy shrimp</b> <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<b>vernal pool tadpole shrimp</b> <i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	
<b>western pond turtle</b> <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b>western ridged mussel</b> <i>Gonidea angulata</i>	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<b>western spadefoot</b> <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
<b>western yellow-billed cuckoo</b> <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<b>white-tailed kite</b> <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP

**Record Count: 47**

## Search Results

9 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B] , Quad is one of [3812174:3812173:3812172:3812164:3812163:3812162]

SCIENTIFIC NAME	▲ COMMON NAME	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK
<a href="#"><i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i></a>	big-scale balsamroot	Mar-Jun	None	None	1B.2
<a href="#"><i>Gratiola heterosepala</i></a>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Apr-Aug	None	CE	1B.2
<a href="#"><i>Downingia pusilla</i></a>	dwarf downingia	Mar-May	None	None	2B.2
<a href="#"><i>Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum</i></a>	hispid salty bird's-beak	Jun-Sep	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Legenere limosa</i></a>	legenere	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii</i></a>	pincushion navarretia	Apr-May	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus</i></a>	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Mar-Jun	None	None	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Orcuttia viscida</i></a>	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	1B.1
<a href="#"><i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i></a>	Sanford's arrowhead	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	1B.2

Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries

### Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2022. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 15 July 2022].

#### CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to [rareplants@cnps.org](mailto: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

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Observed Species Lists

**Plant Species Observed within the 1010 Main Street Roseville Property on  
April 13 and July 07, 2022**

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Agave sp.</i>	Agave
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Rip-gut brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Dichelostemma multiflorum</i>	Round-toothed ookow
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beaked stork's-bill
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail fescue
<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye-grass
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Wild fig
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved geranium
<i>Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear
<i>Iris sp.</i>	Iris
<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>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Common bur-clover
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	Prickly pear cactus
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont's cottonwood
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak
<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Radish
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Wild rose
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge mustard
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	Nightshade
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Hedge parsley
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover
<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	Wild hyacinth
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Winter vetch
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Cultivated grape

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>Wildlife Species Observed within the 1010 Main Street BRA on June 13, 2022</b>	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California Scrub-jay
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove

# Appendix C

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Project Site Photos

**Project Site Photos**

Taken July 7, 2022



Looking north toward oak woodland.



Looking south toward urban habitat.



Heavily vegetated intermittent drainage, looking north.



Looking south toward seasonal swale.

# Appendix D

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Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources Map

Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources								
Wetland Features								
Label	Cowardin	Description	Location (Lat, Long)		Width +	Length (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Acres
WF01	PEM	Seasonal Swale	38.754167	-121.302026	N/A	N/A	188.8	0.004
WF02	PEM	Seasonal Swale	38.754324	-121.302062	N/A	N/A	102.1	0.002
WF03	PEM	Seasonal Wetland	38.754529	-121.302116	N/A	N/A	449.5	0.010
WF04	PEM	Seasonal Swale	38.754655	-121.302320	N/A	N/A	713.3	0.016
WF05	PEM	Seasonal Wetland	38.753397	-121.302323	N/A	N/A	172.0	0.004
Seasonal Swale Totals =							1004.3	0.023
Seasonal Wetland Totals =							621.5	0.014
Wetland Features =							1625.8	0.037
Other Waters								
OW01	R4	Intermittent	38.753692	-121.302255	N/A	N/A	3253.7	0.075
Other Waters Totals =							3253.7	0.075
Aquatic Resources Totals =							4879.5	0.112

+ Widths are represented as averages

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

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

- Project Boundary - (4.02 acres)
- Photo Points - P#
- ▶ Flow Direction
- 5 foot Contour

**Data Points**

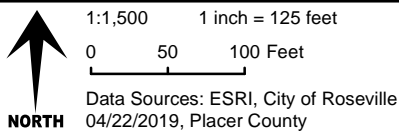
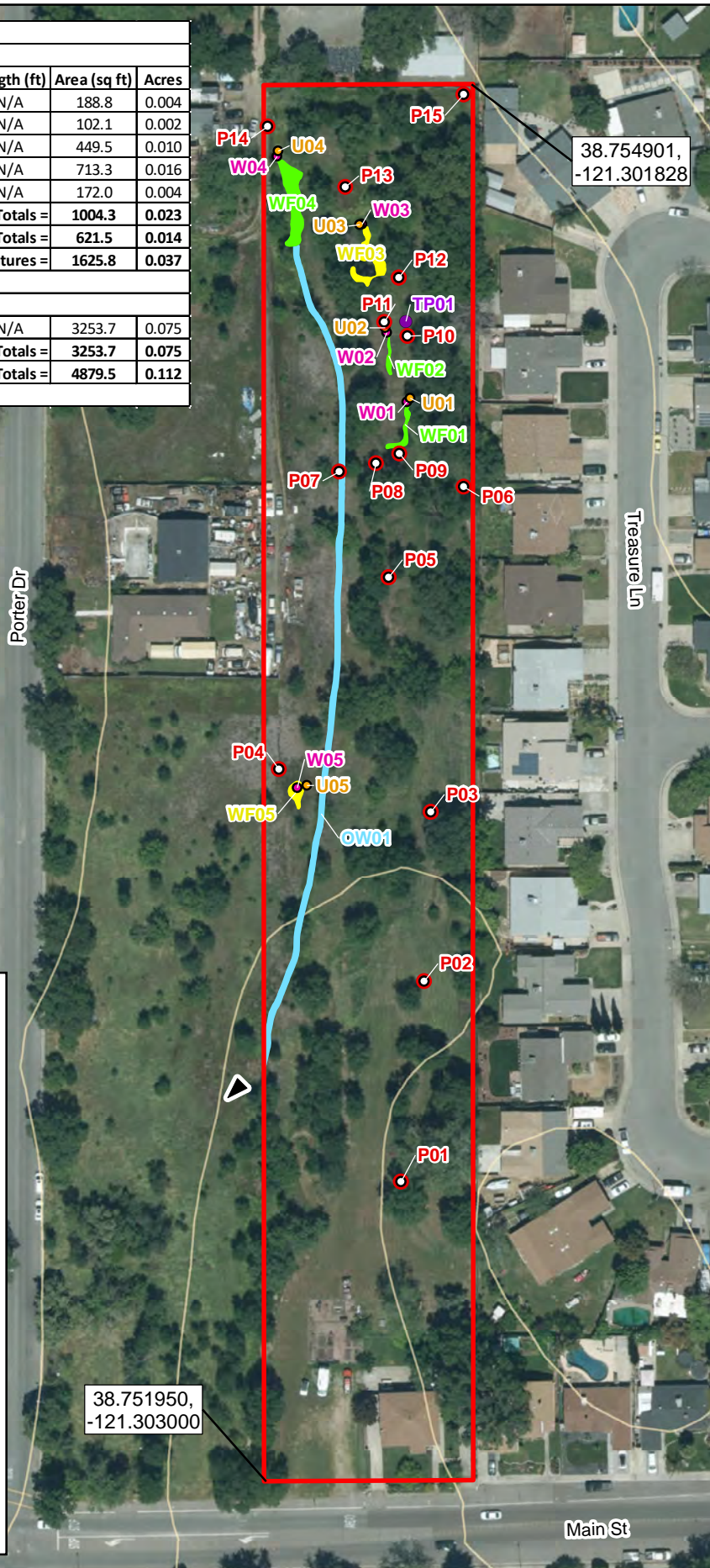
- Test Pit
- Upland
- Wetland

**Other Waters - OW# - (0.075 acres)**

- Intermittent - (0.075 acres)

**Wetland Features - WF# - (0.037 acres)**

- Seasonal Swale - (0.023 acres)
- Seasonal Wetland - (0.014 acres)



1010 Main Street Development Project  
 Draft Delineation of Aquatic Resources  
 Figure 4