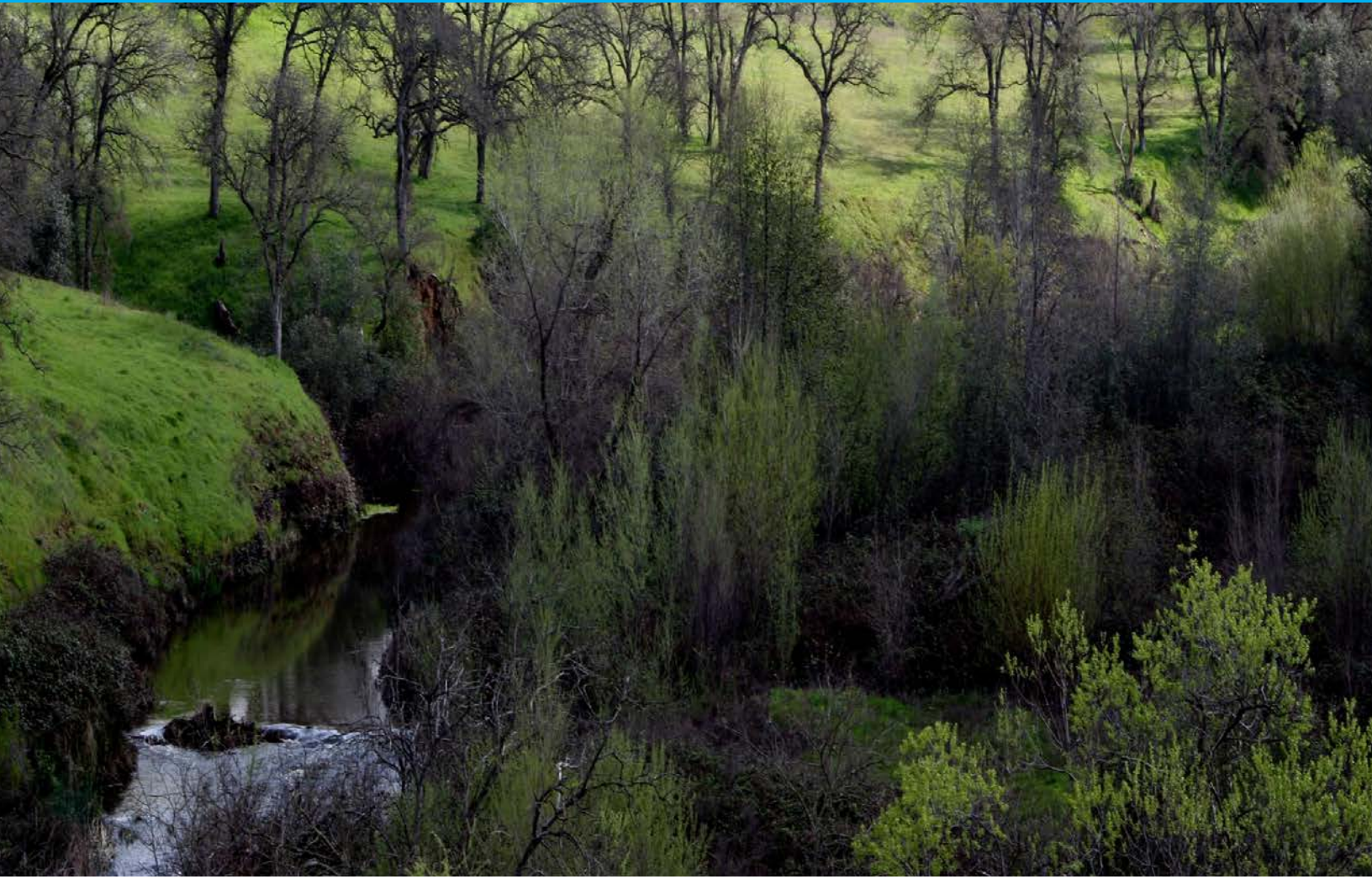


# V. OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION







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## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION

### PURPOSE

The Open Space and Conservation Element provides goals and policies intended to ensure the current and future preservation, enhancement, and management of natural resources in the City. It is the City's overarching goal for the Open Space and Conservation Element to preserve a comprehensive interconnecting system of open space, which encompasses the preservation and enhancement of natural habitat and significant resource areas, for the community's use, appreciation, and enjoyment.

### SETTING

The City's open space setting is a highly valued part of the community's character and identity. Preserved natural resources provide both tangible and intangible benefits of aesthetic, habitat, cultural, public health and safety, economic, educational, and recreational value. Oak woodlands and riparian areas, for example, benefit the City by supporting diversity of species and providing aesthetic appeal to City residents. Long-term planning and management strategies in Roseville are designed to optimize these

various co-benefits of local open space. The City's natural resources need to be managed in a manner that benefits residents, while ensuring the long-term value and availability of the resources.

Open space in Roseville includes natural areas in oak woodland and riparian environments along the City's creek systems, recreational areas, and areas surrounding important cultural resources, floodways and floodplains, wetlands, and grasslands.<sup>1</sup> The City recognizes that open space land is limited and that the valuable natural resources associated with this open space must be conserved, wherever possible. State law requires each general plan to address open space and conservation, including the preservation, management, and efficient use of open space and natural resources.

## ORGANIZATION

Given the strong interrelationship between open space and conservation issues, the City has chosen to combine discussion of these items into a single Open Space and Conservation Element.<sup>2</sup> This Element includes the following components:

- **Open Space System** defines the basic form, structure, and use of the City's open space system, with an emphasis on creating an interconnecting system of open space that balances natural preservation with human use. The open space system includes natural habitat, preserves, greenbelts, and park and recreation lands under public and private ownership.
- **Vegetation and Wildlife** identifies the primary components of the City's natural systems and defines their relationship to the open space network. The preservation and management of grasslands, oak woodlands, riparian areas, seasonal wetlands, and special-status species are discussed.
- **Groundwater Recharge and Water Quality** focuses on the preservation and protection of the City's groundwater and surface water quality. Domestic water supply and water conservation are addressed in the Water System and the Water and Energy Conservation components of the Public Facilities Element.
- **Historic, Cultural, Tribal Cultural, and Paleontological Resources** identifies Roseville's heritage, providing direction for the preservation, enhancement, and management of historic sites and buildings, as well as fossils that may have scientific value.

The topics addressed in this Element are also directly or indirectly covered in other Elements of the General Plan. For example, preserving open space can help to reduce flood risk, which is also addressed in the Safety Element. Open spaces in Roseville often feature bicycle and pedestrian facilities, which are a critical part of the Circulation Element. Policies in the Land Use Element that promote more efficient use of land allow the City to accommodate growth without converting important open spaces to urban use unnecessarily. Open space can be used to buffer sensitive uses from sources of air pollution and noise-generating land uses, strategies that can help meet goals outlined in the Air Quality and Climate Change and Safety Elements. The Open Space and Conservation Element should be used in combination with the other Elements to ensure full implementation of all General Plan resource-related policies.

Natural resource conservation is also important in the context of adaptation to a changing climate. Roseville's conservation efforts help protect wooded areas, enhance parkland, and plant and maintain the City's tree canopy – actions that can reduce the heat island effect. Since climate change will affect sensitive plant and animal communities, conservation efforts will need to consider adapting to future

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<sup>1</sup> There are no prime farmlands or agricultural operations that generate significant principal income in Roseville. Mineral resources, consisting of sand and gravel, are limited and no mineral extraction operations exist or are anticipated in the future.

<sup>2</sup> Because of the important part that the City plays in energy and water conservation, these topics are addressed in the Public Facilities Element.



habitats. A more focused discussion of the City's policies related to climate change can be found in the Air Quality and Climate Change Element.

## OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

Open space provides relief from urbanization and access to natural areas in and around the community. In addition, open space lands provide an opportunity for habitat preservation and enhancement. Roseville has numerous natural areas that serve open space functions primarily in oak and riparian environments along the City's creek systems.

The City intends to develop and maintain a comprehensive open space network that connects public and private open space lands and provides access to destinations throughout the community and surrounding areas. Although some of the designated open space resources may not be naturally contiguous, they bear a positive and direct relation to each other through the formation of connecting corridors. Providing linkages between these components allows for wildlife, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation, as well as other potential passive recreation and educational opportunities. A regionally linked system also allows for connections to adjacent communities.

Preservation of open space and natural areas for habitat protection and enjoyment of Roseville citizens is a basic goal of the General Plan. Implementation of supporting programs, development standards, and guidelines will help preserve and enhance designated open space and natural habitat areas.

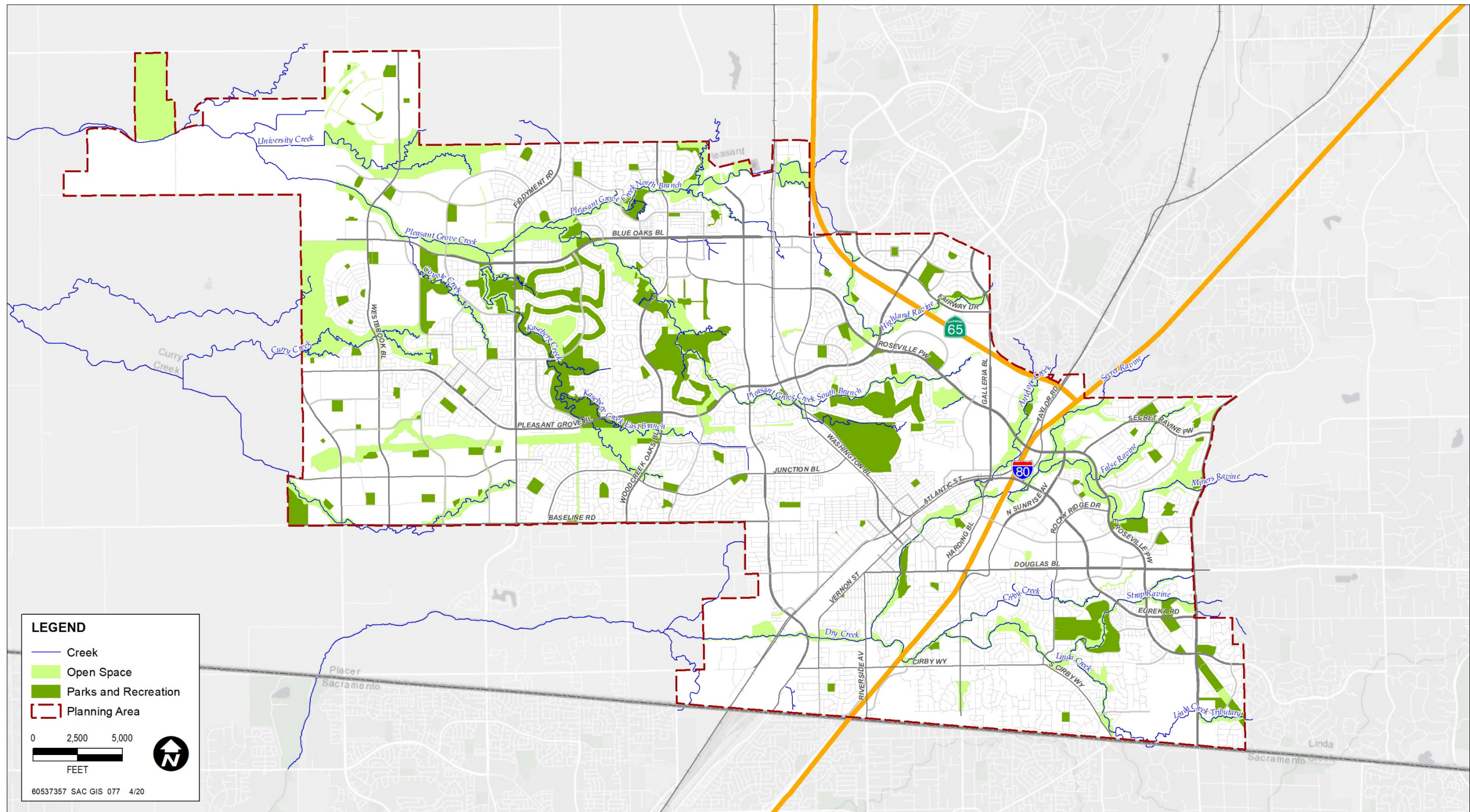
Roseville's overall open space system consists of a variety of natural and man-made elements, including land designated by the General Plan for open space, the majority of which is floodplains, wetland preserves, watershed areas, and associated woodlands. The General Plan Land Use Element identifies two land use categories: (1) Open Space and (2) Parks and Recreation. These designations are reflected in Figure V-1, Open Space Areas. Definitions for each can be found in the Land Use Element. The Open Space, Parks and Recreation, Floodway, and Floodway Fringe zoning districts further define allowable uses and limitations.

The City's open space system includes various preserve areas that were established as mitigation for development projects. The preserve areas are monitored and managed in accordance with the permit conditions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the corresponding City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan. State and federal resource agencies have indicated a preference for large-scale, off-site preservation for certain wetland habitats. Future open space and resource preservation strategies may require coordination with county, regional, state, and federal open space preservation and habitat conservation. These issues will require close interagency coordination.

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Figure V-1 | Open Space Areas



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## GOALS AND POLICIES

### OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

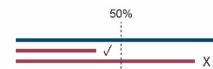
- Goal OS1.1** Establish a comprehensive system of public and private open space, including interconnected open space corridors that include oak woodlands, riparian areas, grasslands, wetlands, and other open space resources.
- Goal OS1.2** Utilize the open space system to connect neighborhoods within the City.
- Goal OS1.3** Provide access to public open space areas through a network of pedestrian and bicycle trails that will be adequately managed and protected.
- Goal OS1.4** Integrate, where feasible, passive recreational and educational opportunities with the protection of wildlife and vegetation habitat areas.
- Policy OS1.1** *Provide an interconnecting system of open space corridors that, where feasible, incorporate bikeways and pedestrian paths.*
- Policy OS1.2** *Provide interconnected open space corridors between open space and habitat resources, recreation areas, schools, employment, commercial service, and residential areas.*
- Policy OS1.3** *Work with adjacent jurisdictions to connect the City with regional open space and trail systems, providing a network of open space and habitat resources, pathways, and, where feasible, equestrian trails through the City to link nearby communities.*
- Policy OS1.4** *Require all new development to provide pedestrian and bicycle linkages to existing and planned open space systems. Where such access cannot be provided through the creation of open space connections, identify alternative linkages.*
- Policy OS1.5** *Provide access to public open space resources except in those areas determined by the City to be sensitive to human presence.*
- Policy OS1.6** *Take into account natural habitat areas when designating access to and preserving open space areas. Identify alternate locations and design for access where sensitive habitat areas have the potential to be adversely impacted.*
- Policy OS1.7** *Consider alternatives to City ownership and management of open space preserve areas.*
- Policy OS1.8** *Maximize opportunities for preservation and maintenance of open space resources, including establishment of private open space areas. Consider coordination with non-profit organizations and investigate the potential for conservancy ownership and/or management of open space areas.*
- Policy OS1.9** *Provide opportunities for public education through the City's public open space system, natural resource areas, and parks and recreation facilities.*

- Policy OS1.10** *Where feasible, entryways into Roseville shall incorporate the preservation of natural resource areas, such as oak woodland, riparian, and grassland areas, as a way of defining the City's boundaries and identity.*
- Policy OS1.11** *Consider the use of open space for the location of flood control facilities, where such facilities allow compatible passive recreational use and resource preservation.*
- Policy OS1.12** *In new development, properties adjoining open space should be oriented toward this open space in order to reduce maintenance, security, and aesthetic concerns. Not more than 50 percent of residential and non-residential properties, as measured by the length of adjoining parcel boundaries, should back up to adjacent open space.*



**A. Calculate the outer boundary of designated open space**

**B. Calculate length of the back of properties that back onto designated open space**



**B must be ≤ 50% of A**



## VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Vegetation and wildlife resources are an important component of the overall Open Space System. These resources have been the historic focus of preservation efforts in Roseville. For woodland, riparian areas, and wetlands, the priority is to avoid impacts. If avoidance is not feasible, these resources would be preserved in an amount that ensures no net loss. Preservation efforts will require close coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Environmental Protection Agency and any on-going “landscape level” conservation planning efforts.

### Habitat Types

Vegetation and wildlife resources found in Roseville can be broadly classified by habitat types, including the following (see Figure V-2):

- **Annual Grasslands.** Large tracts of annual grasslands are concentrated in the western portion of the Planning Area adjacent to and overlapping agricultural lands and open space preserves. Grasslands in the Planning Area are dominated by nonnative grasses and grassland habitat supports a relatively modest diversity of wildlife species and a prey base for raptors and other predators.
- **Oak Woodland/Savannah.** Oak woodlands and savannahs occur as scattered patches throughout the Planning Area along the outer edges of riparian corridors and as small stands within agricultural, grassland, and vernal pool habitats. These habitats are dominated by native oak trees, including blue oak, valley oak, and interior live oak. Oak woodlands and savannahs provide important wildlife resources, including food, cover, shade, roosting, and breeding sites. Oak trees produce an abundance of acorns, which are an essential part of the diets of many species of native wildlife. The City regulates the protection of its native oak trees through the Tree Preservation Ordinance. This ordinance includes standards that limit disturbance within the protected zones of oaks and emphasizes protection of trees. Where avoidance is not feasible, mitigation is required on an inch-for-inch basis.
- **Riparian and Creek Areas.** Riparian areas support wide biological diversity. Situated along and within the City’s creeks and water courses, the riparian corridors are a source of food and water and provide cover, nesting sites, and migration and dispersal corridors for wildlife, as well as flood protection and natural filtering that improves air and water quality. The oak woodland areas and riparian and creek habitats are valuable City resources, not only because of the diversity of species they support but also because of their natural open space and aesthetic values. Creek and riparian areas are managed according to the Roseville Creek and Riparian Management and Restoration Plan, which provides standards for creek and riparian area management and enhancement and is a component of the City’s Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan.
- **Seasonal Wetlands.** Many of the wetland areas found in Roseville are seasonal in nature, receiving, retaining, or transporting water only during the wet season. Two primary types of seasonal wetlands are found in the City: intermittent drainages and vernal pools. Most intermittent drainages are wet only during the winter, transporting run-off. They typically are dry during the summer with scattered ponds but may contain water from adjacent urban runoff. Vernal pool complexes consist of uplands and ephemeral wetlands and drainages (i.e., vernal pools and swales). Vernal pools represent a significant seasonal wetland resource in Roseville. They are unique not only due to their limited natural occurrence and distribution but also because of the unique native plant and animal species they support. Numerous plant and animal species found in the Planning Area are endemic to vernal pools, and include several special-status species, such as dwarf downingia, Boggs Lake hedge hyssop, and the vernal pool fairy shrimp.

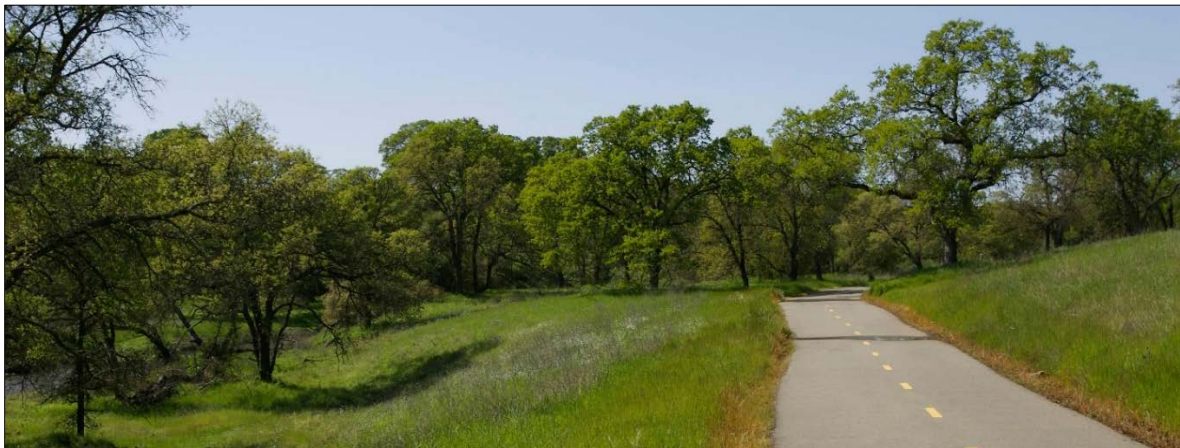
## Special-Status Species

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

The sensitive plant species that may be found within Roseville are primarily associated with vernal pool environments. Vernal pools in the City may also contain federally listed endangered vernal pool tadpole shrimp and federally listed threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp.

Anadromous chinook salmon and Central Valley steelhead are known to be present seasonally in Dry Creek and its upper tributaries. Many anadromous fish species are listed not as a species but as Evolutionarily Significant Units, Distinct Population Segments and/or based on the spawning run season. The California Central Valley steelhead Distinct Population Segment is federally threatened. Chinook salmon within the Central Valley Fall/Late Fall-Run are listed as a candidate species. Though not listed via the Endangered Species Act, the Chinook salmon Central Valley fall/late-fall run Evolutionarily Significant Unit is a federal species of concern and a state species of special concern.

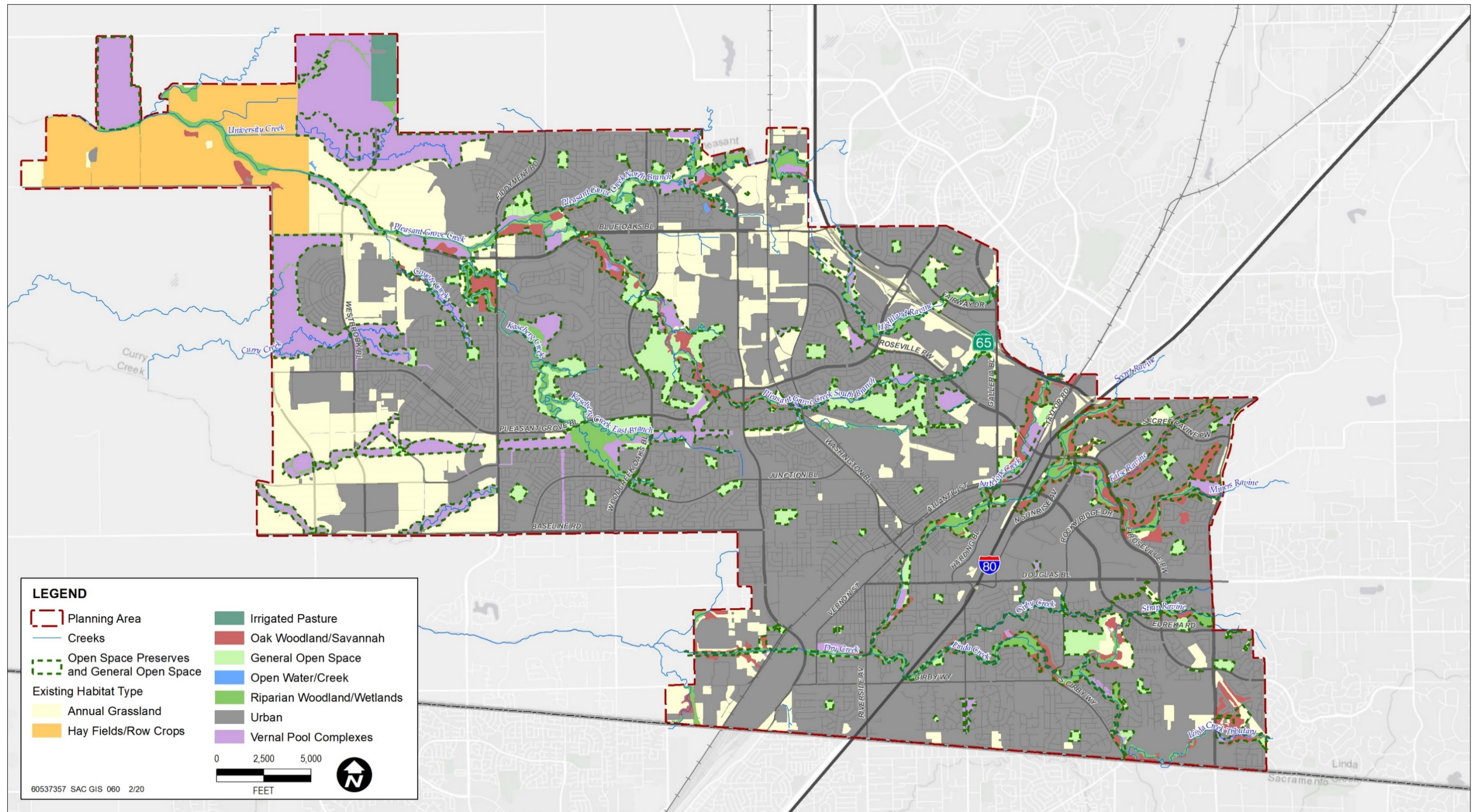
Also known to occur is the federally threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle; western spadefoot, a state species of special concern; Cooper’s hawk, which is on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list; western burrowing owl, a state species of special concern; ferruginous hawk, which is on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list; Swainson’s hawk, a state threatened species; northern harrier, a state species of special concern; white-tailed kite, which is a fully protected species; bald eagle, which is a state endangered and fully protected species; loggerhead shrike, which is a state species of special concern; long-billed curlew, which is on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list; and purple martin, a state species of special concern. In addition to the federal or state-classified rare or endangered wildlife species known to inhabit Roseville, favorable habitats for other listed species can be found in the Planning Area. Other special status species potentially present in Roseville include pincushion navarretia, Sanford’s arrowhead, tricolored blackbird, a state threatened species; Grasshopper sparrow, a state species of special concern; short-eared owl, a state species of special concern; pallid bat, a state species of special concern; Townsend’s big-eared bat, a state species of special concern; and American badger, a state species of special concern.



*Oak woodlands and savannahs occur as scattered patches throughout the Planning Area along the outer edges of riparian corridors and as small stands within agricultural, grassland, and vernal pool habitats.*



Figure V-2 | Habitat Types



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# OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION

## VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- Goal OS2.1** Preserve, protect, and enhance a significant system of interconnected natural habitat areas, including creek and riparian corridors, oak woodlands, wetlands, and adjacent grassland areas.
- Goal OS2.2** Maintain healthy, well-managed, and connected habitat areas that maximize the potential for habitat preservation and compatible recreation, and visual experiences.
- Goal OS2.3** Protect special-status species and other species that are sensitive to human activities.
- Policy OS2.1** *Incorporate existing trees into development projects with an emphasis on avoiding the removal of groupings or groves of trees. Where preservation is not feasible, continue to require mitigation for the loss of removed trees.*
- Policy OS2.2** *Preserve and restore continuous riparian corridors and adjacent habitat along the City's creeks and waterways.*
- Policy OS2.3** *Require dedication of the City's Regulatory Floodplain (as defined in the Safety Element) or comparable mechanism to protect habitat and wildlife values in perpetuity.*
- Policy OS2.4** *Require preservation of contiguous areas in excess of the City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, as merited by special resources or circumstances. Special circumstances may include, but are not limited to, sensitive wildlife or vegetation, wetland habitat, oak woodland areas, grassland connections in association with other habitat areas, slope or topographical considerations, recreation opportunities, and maintenance access requirements.*
- Policy OS2.5** *Limit recreation activities within the City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, and require appropriate setback areas for trails and other public recreation uses so that natural resource areas are not adversely impacted.*
- Policy OS2.6** *Provide for the protection and enhancement of native fishery resources, as informed by continued coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife .*
- Policy OS2.7** *Require consistency with the City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan for dedication and management of on-site wetland mitigation as part of new development.*
- Policy OS2.8** *Consider off-site mitigation for federally non-regulated wetlands, provided that such mitigation will provide comparable habitat values.*
- Policy OS2.9** *Limit the access of pedestrians and cyclists to vernal pool and wetland areas so that access is compatible with long-term protection of these natural resource areas, consistent with the City's Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan.*
- Policy OS2.10** *Manage public open space preserves that can provide habitats for special-status species to encourage propagation of the species and discourage spread of non-indigenous, invasive species, consistent with the City's Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan.*

- Policy OS2.11** *Habitat preservation and mitigation for woodlands, creeks, riparian, and seasonal wetland areas should occur within the defined boundaries of the impacting projects where long-term resource viability is feasible and desirable, consistent with applicable state and federal permits.*
- Policy OS2.12** *Consider the use of City property for habitat preservation and mitigation requirements resulting from new development proposals when such efforts do not conflict with existing resources, recreational opportunities, or other City goals, policies, or programs.*
- Policy OS2.13** *Work with adjacent jurisdictions, regulatory agencies, and community organizations to explore opportunities for regional mitigation banking.*



*The City's open space setting is a highly valued part of the community's character and identity.*



## GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND WATER QUALITY

Roseville is located within portions of three major drainage basins: the Pleasant Grove Creek Basin, the Curry Creek Basin, and the Dry Creek Basin. Although identified as a separate watershed, Curry Creek is a tributary of the Pleasant Grove Creek basin. Pleasant Grove Creek and its tributaries drain most of the western and central areas of the City north of Baseline Road, and Dry Creek and its tributaries drain the remainder of the City. The Dry Creek system has year-round flows in its major water courses, while the Pleasant Grove system is intermittent, with only seasonal flows at locations east of the Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant and year-round flows west of the plant. The primary stream systems and drainage basins in the City are reflected in Figure V-3.

Most major stream areas within Roseville are protected by City policy that requires dedication and prohibits development of the City's Regulatory Floodplain. There are exceptions in some infill areas, where historic encroachment of development has occurred and there is private ownership of some floodplain areas. Many of the streams in Roseville are found in their natural state. Limited sections of others have been channelized.

### Development, Water Quality, and Groundwater Recharge

Urbanization has a substantial impact on water quality both short and long-term. Development results in an increase in impervious surfaces, such as roofs, streets, sidewalks, and storm drains. These impervious surfaces combine to decrease infiltration opportunities and (depending upon soil type) may increase the volume and rate of runoff. Increased runoff velocity adds to the potential for channel erosion resulting in increased sediment into the watercourses. In addition, sediment deposited in streams from construction-related activities results in degradation of spawning, rearing, and food producing habitat. Removal of riparian vegetation can have significant impacts by increasing stream temperature and reducing the input of biologic materials into the streams.

The runoff from urbanization, which enters the watercourses, may lead to long-term impacts to water quality. Reduction in permeable surface areas limits the percolation and associated filtration processes beneficial to water quality. Urban runoff from surfaces such as streets, parking lots, driveways, and landscaped areas typically includes oil, grease, heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and sediments. Increases in urban runoff have been shown to affect, among other things, aquatic habitat.

Urbanization can also impact groundwater recharge and quality. Roseville, along with a majority of the Sacramento and South Placer area, is located above the north central portion of California's Central Valley groundwater basin. This aquifer is an extensive system of different groundwater basins extending from Red Bluff to Bakersfield. Pollutants found in urban runoff can leach into aquifers impacting groundwater quality. Increased impervious surfaces associated with urbanization, particularly in areas of high recharge potential, impact percolation opportunities. Groundwater supplies are naturally recharged by rainwater that reaches the subsurface saturated zone of the soil. The rate and quantity of water reaching the saturation zone depends on factors that include the amount and duration of precipitation, soil type, moisture content of the soil, and vertical permeability of the unsaturated zone. The Roseville area is composed of several soil types with three main geologic formations. Water permeability varies with each of the formation types. In general, the primary locations for potential groundwater recharge are along the City's major watercourses.

### Climate Change Resiliency

Changes in precipitation patterns and the increased incidence of droughts have been identified as a potential effect of climate change, further necessitating proactive policies and programs, such as Roseville's Stormwater Ordinance and Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program. The City's Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program enhances sustained use of the groundwater in conjunction with surface water supplies, while providing a backup water supply during critically dry years, consistent with the City's

commitments contained in the Water Forum Agreement. The program is designed to inject and store surplus drinking water in the underlying aquifer during periods of normal and above normal precipitation. This stored drinking water would be extracted and used to meet peak demands during dry years. At full buildout, the City envisions a network of up to 12 groundwater injection wells that could store up to 10,000 acre-feet per year of water.

## Water Quality Best Management Practices

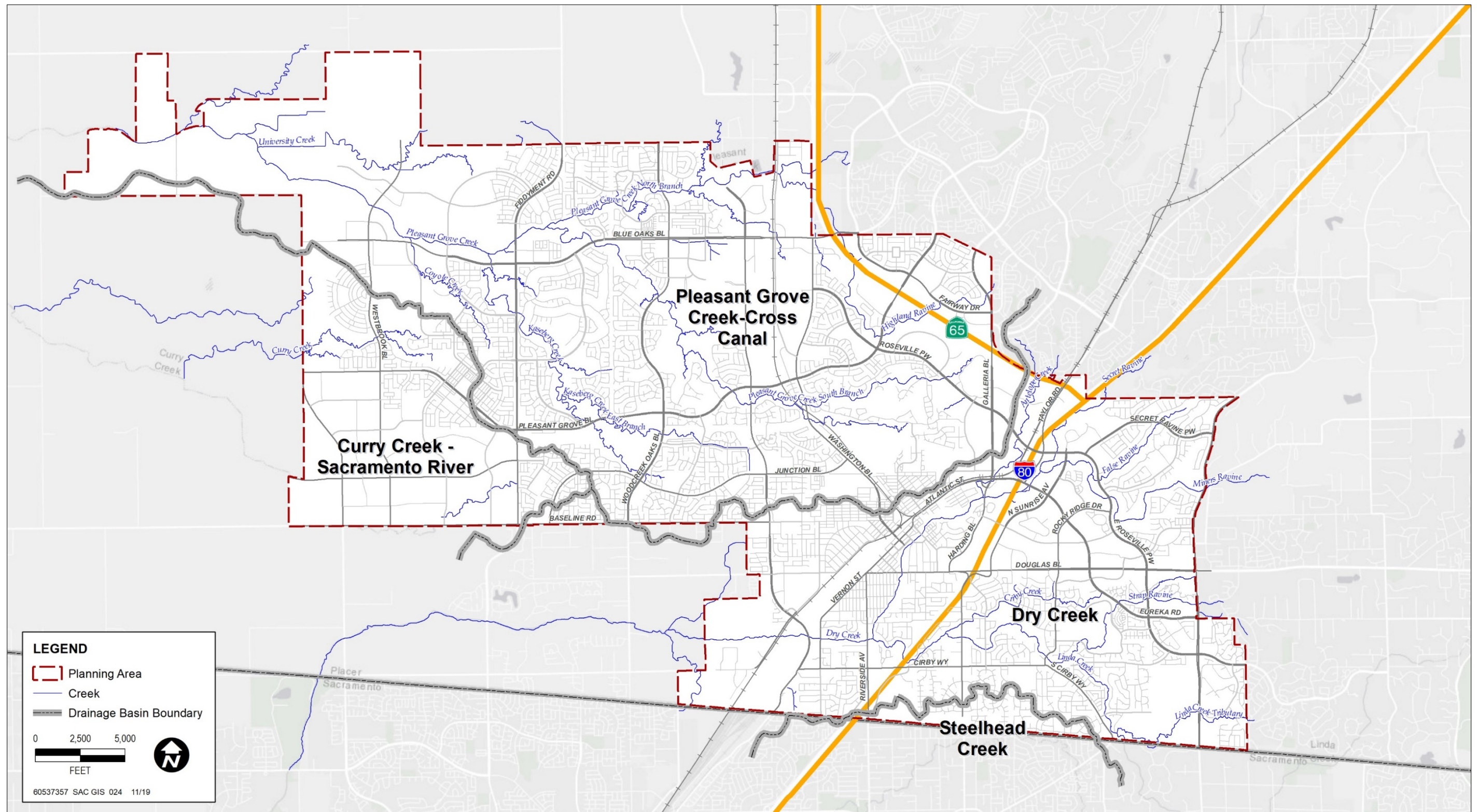
The City has and will continue to comply with Environmental Protection Agency stormwater management regulations as enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. These regulations include requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permits. Roseville promotes the use of cost-effective urban run-off controls, including Best Management Practices, to reduce pollutants from entering the waterways. These practices include the use of oil and sand separators, grassy swales, detention ponds, vegetative buffers, and other source control, housekeeping, and treatment measures. The City's development standards incorporate state and regional guidance to protect the City's water resources and water quality related to urban run-off, monitoring of groundwater, and protection of waterways and recharge areas.



*The City promotes cost-effective urban run-off controls, such as low impact development (above) and naturalized stormwater management features, to reduce the rate of stormwater runoff and limit urban pollutants from entering the watercourses.*



Figure V-3 | Primary Stream System and Drainage Basin Boundary



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## GOALS AND POLICIES

### WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

**Goal OS3.1** Continue to improve surface water quality and accommodate water flow increases.

**Goal OS3.2** Enhance the quantity and quality of groundwater resources.

**Policy OS3.1** Utilize cost-effective urban run-off controls, including Best Management Practices, such as low impact development and naturalized stormwater management features, to reduce the rate of stormwater runoff and limit urban pollutants from entering the watercourses.

**Policy OS3.2** Implement erosion control and topsoil conservation measures to limit sediments within watercourses.

**Policy OS3.3** Ensure a buffer area between waterways and urban development to protect water quality and riparian areas.

**Policy OS3.4** Continue to monitor and participate in, as appropriate, regional activities affecting water resources, groundwater, and water quality.

**Policy OS3.5** Continue to monitor groundwater resources and investigate strategies for enhanced sustainable use. Areas where recharge potential is determined to be high shall be considered for designation as open space.

**Policy OS3.6** Where feasible, locate stormwater retention ponds in areas where subsoil is suitable for groundwater recharge.



*In general, the primary locations for potential groundwater recharge are along the City's major watercourses.*

# HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, TRIBAL CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

## Prehistory

Prior to exploration by Spanish explorers and American trappers, the Roseville region was inhabited by the Valley Nisenan. The term Nisenan (“of us” or “from our side”) is applied to the Southern Maidu Indians who made their home along drainages of the American, Yuba, and Bear Rivers and the lower reaches of the Feather River. Two large, permanent Nisenan sites have been identified within the City – these sites are located within Maidu Regional Park. Numerous smaller archaeological sites have been identified throughout Roseville. Many of the sites contain shallow midden deposits and bedrock mortar milling stations.

The City operates the Maidu Museum & Historic Site. This center incorporates the significant archaeological resources found in the area and provides interpretive information for residents. The museum has interpretive school tours that align with the 3rd and 4th grade state curriculum and 3rd Saturday evening programs representing the California Native Community.

## History

Outside exploration of the region was first recorded in the early 1800s. This included explorations conducted by Gabriel Moraga between 1806 and 1808 and fur trapping expeditions led by Jed Smith in 1827 and 1828. The discovery of gold in 1848 brought over 10,000 people to Placer County, establishing Roseville as a railroad town and a local commerce center. Building materials, mining equipment, livestock staples, and other major commodities were delivered to the region by railroad. Roseville prospered as a principal rail head that provided the frontier towns with goods and services. By 1854, agricultural and ranching pursuits (fruit, grain and beef stock) had begun in the area.

Traces of Roseville’s ranching and mining past are still evident today. Holdings of the Spring Valley Ranch were enclosed by rock walls built by Chinese laborers. Several of these walls can still be found in the City. In addition, numerous historic features, including ditches, pits, small mounds, and low terraces exhibit evidence of historic mining operations along several of the City’s creeks. An inventory of significant historic sites has been prepared by the Roseville Historical Society. Three local sites, the Haman House, the Maidu Indian sites, and Fiddyment Ranch are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Paleontology

The Planning Area has geologic formations that have yielded scientifically valuable fossils and have the potential for future discovery of paleontological resources. In Roseville, the Modesto, Riverbank, Turlock Lake, Mehrten, and Lone Formations are at the surface in the majority of the Planning Area and have yielded thousands of important fossils throughout the Central Valley. Exposures of a specific rock formation at any given site are most likely to yield fossils that are similar to those previously recorded from the rock formation in other locations. Therefore, the paleontological sensitivity of a rock formation is based on the types and numbers of fossils that have been previously recorded from that rock unit.



## OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, TRIBAL CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

#### **Goal OS4.1 Strengthen Roseville's unique identify through the protection of its archaeological, historic, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources.**

- Policy OS4.1** *Consult with local Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with resources that could be affected by City plans or projects, identify areas that may be of cultural or tribal cultural significance, and determine appropriate treatment for the areas.*
- Policy OS4.2** *When items of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance are discovered within the City, a qualified archaeologist or historian shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action.*
- Policy OS4.3** *When feasible, incorporate significant archaeological and tribal cultural resource sites into open space areas.*
- Policy OS4.4** *The City shall coordinate with the appropriate federal, state, local agencies, and Native American Tribes upon discovery of artifacts. The City shall offer the Maidu Museum & Historic Site as a temporary housing location for artifacts that are discovered and subsequently determined to be "removable."*
- Policy OS4.5** *Preserve and enhance Roseville's historic qualities through the implementation of the Downtown and Riverside Gateway Specific Plans.*
- Policy OS4.6** *The preservation of buildings and other resources that have historical or architectural value should be considered, and the City will support willing private property owners in the preservation, maintenance, and/or renovation of significant historic resources, consistent with applicable Department of the Interior historic preservation standards.*
- Policy OS4.7** *Participate in countywide inventories of historical sites.*
- Policy OS4.8** *Encourage public activities, including the placement of monuments or plaques, that recognize and celebrate historic sites, structures, and events.*
- Policy OS4.9** *Pursue funding for cultural, archaeological, and historic programs and activities.*
- Policy OS4.10** *Provide opportunities for public awareness and education through coordination with the Roseville Historical Society, local schools, and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes.*
- Policy OS4.11** *Provide guidance to construction personnel for recognizing paleontological resources and when items of paleontological significance are discovered within the City, a qualified paleontologist shall be called to evaluate the find and to recommend proper action.*
- Policy OS4.12** *The City will continue to coordinate with Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with resources in the Planning Area on management of, and access to City properties that have Tribal Cultural Resources.*

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