NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Notice is hereby given that, as Lead Agency, the City of Roseville, Development Services Department, Planning Division has prepared an Initial Study leading to a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project referenced below. This Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and comment.

Project Title/File#: SERSP PCL 81 – Johnson Ranch Storage / File # PL18-0355

Project Location: 1851 E. Roseville Parkway, Roseville, Placer County; APN 468-010-044-000

Project Owner: Dennis Spangler Trust, et al

Project Applicant: Tim Alatorre, Domum Architecture

Project Planner: Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner

Project Description: The project proposes the construction of a self-storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area. The project includes two phases. The first phase includes the installation of an approximately 600 square foot office building, approximately 12,955 square feet of modular storage pods, and 98,957 square feet of parking for RVs and boats. Phase 2 would result in an additional 37,400 square feet of storage, and an additional 37,482 square feet of parking. In total, 305 parking spaces for RV and boat storage are proposed, with an additional six (6) parking spaces adjacent to the front office for customers. The project includes grading the subject property, resulting in the removal of 13,760 net cubic yards of fill from the project site. Landscaping and lighting associated with the self-storage use are also proposed as a part of the project.

The land use entitlements include a Rezone to amend the Planned Development Ordinance (PD240) to allow a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres, as well as a Rezone of 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential); a Conditional Use Permit for a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage in the PD240 zone; a Design Review Permit for the proposed facility; a Lot Line Adjustment to amend property boundaries; and a Tree Permit for the removal of oak trees.

Document Review and Availability: The public review and comment period begins on August 18, 2020 and ends on September 8, 2020. The Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed online at:

https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8774505

You can also find the webpage via the City of Roseville website, www.roseville.ca.us, and use the page subheadings to navigate to Government> Departments & Divisions> Development Services> Planning> Environmental Documents & Public Notices> Private Development Projects (see link for Johnson Ranch Storage).

Written comments on the adequacy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration may be submitted to Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner, at svockel@roseville.ca.us and must be received no later than 5:00 pm on September 8, 2020. Due to current State restrictions, physical correspondence will not be able to be considered during the review period.

This project will be scheduled for a public hearing before the City's Planning Commission. At this hearing, the Planning Commission will consider the Mitigated Negative Declaration and associated project entitlements. The tentative hearing date is September 10, 2020.

Mike Isom
Development Services Director

Dated: August 17, 2020

Publish: August 18, 2020

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title/File Number:	SERSP PCL 81 – Johnson Ranch Storage; File # PL18-0355
Project Location:	1851 E. Roseville Pw, Roseville, Placer County; APN 468-010-044-000
Project Applicant:	Tim Alatorre, Domum Architecture
Property Owner:	Dennis Spangler Trust, et al
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner - City of Roseville; (916) 746-1347
Date:	August 18, 2020

Project Description:

The project proposes the construction of a self-storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area. The project includes two phases. The first phase includes the installation of an approximately 600 square foot office building, approximately 12,955 square feet of modular storage pods, and 98,957 square feet of parking for RVs and boats. Phase 2 would result in an additional 37,400 square feet of storage, and an additional 37,482 square feet of parking. In total, 305 parking spaces for RV and boat storage are proposed, with an additional six (6) parking spaces adjacent to the front office for customers. The project includes grading the subject property, resulting in the removal of 13,760 net cubic yards of fill from the project site. Landscaping and lighting associated with the self-storage use are also proposed as a part of the project.

The land use entitlements include a Rezone to amend the Planned Development Ordinance (PD240) to allow a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres, as well as a Rezone of 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential); a Conditional Use Permit for a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage in the PD240 zone; a Design Review Permit for the proposed facility; a Lot Line Adjustment to amend property boundaries; and a Tree Permit for the removal of oak trees.

DECLARATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT–PLANNING DIVISION

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

INITIAL STUDY & ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title/File Number:	SERSP PCL 81 – Johnson Ranch Storage/ File # PL18-0355
Project Location:	1851 E. Roseville Parkway, Roseville, Placer County; APN 468-010-044-000
Project Description:	The project proposes the construction of a self-storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area. The project includes two phases. The first phase includes the installation of an approximately 600 square foot office building, approximately 12,955 square feet of modular storage pods, and 98,957 square feet of parking for RVs and boats. Phase 2 would result in an additional 37,400 square feet of storage, and an additional 37,482 square feet of parking. In total, 305 parking spaces for RV and boat storage are proposed, with an additional six (6) parking spaces adjacent to the front office for customers. The project includes grading the subject property, resulting in the removal of 13,760 net cubic yards of fill from the project site. Landscaping and lighting associated with the self-storage use are also proposed as a part of the project. The land use entitlements include a Rezone to amend the Planned Development Ordinance (PD240) to allow a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres, as well as a Rezone of 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential); a Conditional Use Permit for a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage in the PD240 zone; a Design Review Permit for the proposed facility; a Lot Line Adjustment to amend property boundaries; and a Tree Permit for the removal of oak trees.
Project Applicant:	Tim Alatorre, Domum Architecture
Property Owner:	Dennis Spangler Trust, et al
Lead Agency Contact:	Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner, City of Roseville; (916)746-1347

This initial study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the above described project application. The document relies on site-specific analyses and studies prepared to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the project. Where documents were submitted by consultants working for the applicant, City staff reviewed such documents in order to determine whether, based on their own professional judgment and expertise, staff found such documents to be credible and persuasive. Staff has only

relied on documents that reflect their independent judgment, and has not accepted at face value representations made by consultants for the applicant.

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

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

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located at 1851 E. Roseville Pw., on the north side of E. Roseville Pw., approximately 350 feet west of the intersection of E. Roseville Pw. and Sierra College Bl. The site is approximately 13.54 acres and is located in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan (SERSP) area, near the eastern boundary of the City of Roseville. The subject property is identified as Parcel 81 within the SERSP and has a zoning designation of PD240. The General Plan land use designation is Community Commercial (CC).

The parcels to the east and west of the subject property are developed with single-family homes. A private indoor/outdoor recreation facility, the Johnson Ranch Racquet Club, is located to the north of the subject property, on the opposite side of Wringer Dr. An office complex is located to the east of the project site, adjacent to the southern portion of the subject parcel. Figure 1 illustrates the nearby uses, and Table 1 identifies the land use designation and uses of the site and surrounding properties.

Figure 1 – Project Location

Table 1 – Zoning, Land Use, and Use of Property

Location	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Actual Use of Property
Site	PD240	Community Commercial (CC)	Vacant, powerline corridor
North	PR	Parks and Recreation (PR)	Indoor/Outdoor Recreation Facility
South	PR, CC/SA-SE	PR and CC	Open space, shopping center
East	R1, GC/SA	Low Density Residential (LDR-6.2), CC	Single-Family Residential, Offices
West	R1	LDR-3.5	Single-Family Residential.

Background

The SERSP was adopted on April 20, 1988 by the City of Roseville City Council. The plan area encompasses approximately 1,000 acres in the southeast area of the City. The primary purpose of the SERSP is to provide a guide to development within the plan area. The SERSP EIR (SCH #87040605) was certified on April 20, 1988, and is one of the previous environmental documents used in preparation of this Initial Study. Additionally, an Initial Study and Negative Declaration was prepared for the Bushnell Gardens project (File #GPA 92-05, SPA 92-05, RZ 92-06, PM 92-07) to evaluate a General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan Amendment, Rezone, Development Agreement Amendment, and Parcel Map to adjust the property boundary of the existing project site (Parcel 81) as well as SERSP Parcels 19 and 80.

Environmental Setting

The project site is an infill property located in an urbanized setting. The site includes frontage on E. Roseville Pw. as well as on Wringer Dr. E. Roseville Pw. is a four lane arterial roadway with a center median, preventing left-hand turns into the project site. Wringer Dr. is a two-lane residential roadway on the north side of the subject property. The site terrain is characterized by rolling hills, and is primarily populated by non-native annual grassland. A drainage course, with an outlet from a commercial property to the east, flows through the southern portion of the property. Riparian habitat is present that is associated with the swale. Forty-one oak trees are present on the project site, primarily located on the southern portion of the property.

The subject property is currently vacant, and the only existing structures are support towers for the overhead transmission lines. Three easements traverse the property, including a 125-foot-wide tower easement for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), a 250-foot-wide easement for the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), and a 75-foot-wide tower easement for Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). The project was distributed to the utility companies for review and comment, which informed the current project design (proposed locations of the modular storage units) as well as conditions of approval for the project.

Proposed Project

The project proposes the construction of a self-storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.54 acres in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area. The project includes two phases. The first phase includes the installation of an approximately 600 square foot office building, approximately 12,955 square feet of modular storage pods, and 98,957 square feet of parking for RVs and boats. Phase 2 would result in an additional 37,400 square feet of storage, and an additional 37,482 square feet of parking. In total, 305 parking spaces for RV and boat storage are proposed, with an additional six (6) parking spaces adjacent to the front office for customers. The project includes grading the subject property, resulting in the removal of 13,760 net cubic yards of fill from the project site. Landscaping and lighting associated with the self-storage use are also proposed as a part of the project. The facility would operate between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00PM on weekdays (Monday – Friday) and 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM on weekends (Saturday and Sunday). Access to the site will be gate restricted to customers only.

The project entitlements include a Rezone to amend the Zoning Ordinance to change the allowable uses within the PD240 (Planned Development) to allow a self-storage facility with RV and Boat Storage with a Conditional Use Permit, a Rezone of 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential), a Conditional Use Permit to allow the self-storage facility with RV and Boat Storage within the PD240 zone, a Design Review Permit to evaluate the proposed facility and site improvements, a Tree Permit to evaluate the removal of oak trees, and a Lot Line Adjustment to adjust the property boundary with adjacent property owners.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE MITIGATION ORDINANCES, GUIDELINES, AND STANDARDS

For projects that are consistent with the development density established by existing zoning, community plan, or general plan policies for which an EIR was certified, CEQA Guidelines section 15183(f)allows a lead agency to rely on previously adopted development policies or standards as mitigation for the environmental effects, when the standards have been adopted by the City, with findings based on substantial evidence, that the policies or standards will substantially mitigate environmental effects, unless substantial new information shows otherwise (CEQA Guidelines §15183(f)). The City of Roseville adopted CEQA Implementing Procedures (Implementing Procedures) which are consistent with this CEQA Guidelines section. The current version of the Implementing Procedures were adopted in April 2008, along with Findings of Fact, as Resolution 08-172. The below regulations and ordinances were found to provide uniform mitigating policies and standards, and are applicable to development projects. The City's Mitigating Policies and Standards are referenced, where applicable, in the Initial Study Checklist.

- City of Roseville 2035 General Plan
- City of Roseville Zoning Ordinance (RMC Title 19)
- City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards (Resolution 16-75)
- Subdivision Ordinance (RMC Title 18)
- Noise Regulation (RMC Ch.9.24)
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80)
- Drainage Fees (Dry Creek [RMC Ch.4.49] and Pleasant Grove Creek [RMC Ch.4.48])
- West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual (Resolution 16-152)
- Urban Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (RMC Ch. 14.20)
- Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch.4.44)
- Highway 65 Joint Powers Authority Improvement Fee (Resolution 2008-02)
- South Placer Regional Transportation Authority Transportation and Air Quality Mitigation Fee (Resolution 09-05)
- Tree Preservation Ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66)
- Community Design Guidelines (Resolution 95-347)
- Specific Plan Design Guidelines:
    - Development Guidelines Del Webb Specific Plan (Resolution 96-330)
    - Landscape Design Guidelines for North Central Roseville Specific Plan (Resolution 90-170)
    - North Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 00-432)
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan (Olympus Pointe) Signage Guidelines (Resolution 89-42)
    - North Roseville Area Design Guidelines (Resolution 92-226)
    - Northeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 87-31)
    - Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Landscape Design Guidelines (Resolution 88-51)
    - Stoneridge Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 98-53)

- Highland Reserve North Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 97-128)
- West Roseville Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 04-40)
- Sierra Vista Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 12-217)
- Creekview Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 12-320)
- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan and Design Guidelines (Resolution 16-273)

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS RELIED UPON

- Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report
- Southeast Roseville Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report

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

EXPLANATION OF INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study Checklist to determine potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment. The Initial Study Checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by this project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form, contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Within each topical section (e.g. Air Quality) a description of the setting is provided, followed by the checklist responses, thresholds used, and finally a discussion of each checklist answer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

I. Aesthetics

The proposed project site is undeveloped, and primarily populated by annual grasses. Single-family residential development borders the property to the southwest and northeast. An outdoor recreation facility with tennis courts is located to the north of the property, and a commercial development is located to the southeast. The southern portion of the project site is adjacent to a 3.74 acre of park preserve which is zoned PR (Parks and Recreation). A drainage course and oak trees are located along the southern portion of the property, adjacent to the park preserve parcel. The majority of the project site is located within powerline easements for Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). Overhead transmission lines traverse the property, and three tower bases are located within the subject parcel.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) In non-urbanized area, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

c) The project site is in an urban setting. Single-family residential development borders the property to the southwest and northwest. An outdoor recreation facility with tennis courts is located to the north of the property, and a commercial development is located to the southeast. The southern portion of the project site is adjacent to a 3.74 acre parcel of open space which is zoned PR (Parks and Recreation). The majority of the project site is located underneath powerlines, and is populated primarily by annual grasses, with some oak trees and a small drainage course along the southern portion of the site. As the project site is in an urban setting, there are no prominent or high-quality natural features which could be negatively impacted by development.

The City of Roseville has adopted Community Design Guidelines (CDG) for the purpose of creating building and community designs which are a visual asset to the community. The CDG includes guidelines for building design,

site design and landscape design, which will result in a project that enhances the existing urban visual environment. The project proposes new landscaping planters a minimum of 20 feet deep adjacent to the single-family residential properties and Wringer Drive, providing screening consistent with City policies. In addition to the landscaping proposed as part of the project, the grade of the site will be reduced to lower the overall visibility of the vehicles and storage units on site. Approximately 13,760 cubic yards of fill will be removed from the site to lower the grade. The cross sections of the site and grading exhibit are included in Attachment 1. The cross sections indicate that, with the screening provided by the landscape planters, the masonry wall separating the residences from the project site, the increased setbacks (minimum of 60 feet from the property line), and the overall lowering of the project site, visibility of the RVs, boats, and storage units will be significantly reduced. Accordingly, the aesthetic impacts of the project are less than significant.

d) The project involves nighttime lighting to provide for the security and safety of project users. However, the project is already located within an urbanized setting with many existing lighting sources. Lighting is conditioned to comply with City standards (i.e. CDG) to limit the height of light standards and to require cut-off lenses and glare shields to minimize light and glare impacts. The project provided a photometric lighting plan (Attachment 2) to demonstrate that project will not create a new source of substantial light. None of the project elements are highly reflective, and thus the project will not contribute to an increased source of glare.

II. Agricultural & Forestry Resources

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

Would the project:

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

III. Air Quality

The City of Roseville, along with the south Placer County area, is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The SVAB is within the Sacramento Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area. Under the Clean Air Act, Placer County has been designated a "serious non-attainment" area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard, “non-attainment” for the state ozone standard, and a "non-attainment" area for the federal and state PM_{10} standard (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter). Within Placer County, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for ensuring that emission standards are not violated. Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–c) Analyses are not included for sulfur dioxide, lead, and other constituents because there are no mass emission thresholds; these are concentration-based limits in the Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards which require substantial, point-source emissions (e.g. refineries, concrete plants, etc) before exceedance will occur, and the SVAB is in attainment for these constituents. Likewise, carbon monoxide is not

analyzed because the SVAB is in attainment for this constituent, and it requires high localized concentrations (called carbon monoxide "hot spots") before the ambient air quality standard would be exceeded. "Hot spots" are typically associated with heavy traffic congestion occurring at high-volume roadway intersections. The Amoruso Ranch EIR analysis of Citywide traffic indicated that 198 out of 226 signalized intersections would operate at level of service C or better—that is, they will not experience heavy traffic congestion. It further indicated that analyses of existing CO concentrations at the most congested intersections in Roseville show that CO levels are well below federal and state ambient air quality standards. The discussions below focus on emissions of ROG**,** NO_x, or PM**.** A project-level analysis has been prepared to determine whether the project will, on a singular level, exceed the established thresholds.

The project involves the installation of 50,355 square feet of non-residential, modular storage pods, a 600-square-foot modular office building, and approximately 3.89 acres of parking on the 13.54 acre site. The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2016.3.2 was used to model the construction emissions of the project (Attachment 3). According to the model results, the project will result in maximum daily emissions of 0.46 lb/day of ROG and 1.51 lb/day of NOx during construction; these emissions fall below the 82-lb/day thresholds for these constituents. Therefore, construction air quality impacts are less than significant.

The PCAPCD maintains screening thresholds to determine when modeling is required to evaluate impacts from project operation. The screening thresholds indicate that a General Commercial projects must involve more than 200,000 square feet of building area, and a general Industrial project must involve nearly 900,000 square feet of building area before the PCAPCD significance thresholds for criteria pollutants are likely to be exceeded. The project involves the installation of an approximately 600-square-foot modular office, 50,355 square feet of modular storage pods, and approximately 3.89 acres of parking for RVs and boats at full build out of the site. Due to the location of the property underneath power lines, no permanent structures will be installed on the project site. As the overall area of buildings is approximately 50,955 square feet of full buildout of the site, which is well below the screening thresholds, the project will not result in operational emissions which exceed established thresholds.

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

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

e) Diesel fumes from construction equipment and delivery trucks are often found to be objectionable; however, construction is temporary and diesel emissions are minimal and regulated. Typical urban projects such as residences and retail businesses generally do not result in substantial objectionable odors when operated in compliance with City Ordinances (e.g. proper trash disposal and storage). The Project is a typical urban development that lacks any characteristics that would cause the generation of substantial unpleasant odors. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. A review of the project surroundings indicates that there are no

substantial odor-generating uses near the project site; the project location meets the recommended screening distances from odor-generators provided by the PCAPCD. Impacts related to odors are less than significant.

IV. Biological Resources

The project site is characterized by low, rolling hills and a swale that accumulates drainage from an adjacent commercial parking lot. The vegetation primarily consists of non-native annual grassland with scattered blue oak. An arborist report prepared for the project indicates that the 41 trees located on the project site are native oaks.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Various agencies regulate impacts to the habitats and animals addressed by the CEQA Guidelines checklist. These include the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration–Fisheries, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The primary regulations affecting biological resources are described in the sections below.

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

in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The primary regulatory protections for special status species are within the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

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

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

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

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

The City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) requires protection of native oak trees, and compensation for oak tree removal. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the City of Roseville Tree Preservation ordinance (RMC Ch.19.66) will prevent significant impacts related to loss of native oak trees, referenced by item e, above.

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a-c, e) A Wetlands and Biological Resources Assessment (WBRA) was prepared for the proposed project by Barnett Environmental to determine whether or not the project would have the potential to impact biological resources (Attachment 4). The report describes the findings of a field survey conducted on March 1, 2019, delineates and describes any wetlands or other waters of the United States within the study area, describes the vegetation on site, evaluates and identifies sensitive habitats and special-status plant and animal species that

may occur within the project site and could be affected by project activities, and provides conclusions and recommendations for mitigating potential adverse impacts to identified resources.

According to the WBRA, the project site has been disturbed and there is limited habitat value for plants and animal species of concern. No species were observed during a field survey conducted on March 1, 2019. In total, the WBRA delineated a total of 0.17 acres of "other waters of the U.S" on the project site. The project design will avoid potential impacts to the existing drainage, as the culvert's footings and base are placed outside the drainage and off the top-of-bank to avoid disturbance to the waterway, avoiding the associated riparian habitat. Additionally, the SERSP identifies locations within the Plan area that contain open space, natural drainage courses, and protected blue oak woodland habitat. The project site was identified for development as a plant nursery as part of the SERSP, and is not located within the sensitive areas identified by the SERSP. Impacts are less than significant.

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

e) An arborist report was prepared for the project by Kurt Stegen Consulting Arborist, and ISA Certified Arborist. According to the arborist report, 41 oak trees are located on the project site. Initially, seven (7) trees were proposed for removal as a part of the project; however, consistent with the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance and policies, the project was redesigned to save as many trees as possible. In total, five (5) oak trees are proposed for removal (Trees #8, 9, 10, 20, 25). One tree, located on the northwestern side of the project site, will also be removed. This is not a protected tree under the Tree Preservation Ordinance. This results in the removal of a total of 163.5 inches diameter at breast height (DBH) of oak trees. All but one of the trees that will be removed were described as in poor health by the arborist, with varying degrees of decay. One tree, Tree #20, was described as in Fair condition. The trees proposed for removal are located in areas where the access road is proposed for construction, or where grading impacts necessitate their removal. The project has requested a Tree Permit, which applies conditions of approval to the project requiring the applicant to comply with the requirements of the Tree Preservation Ordinance. As the project is consistent with City policy, impacts are less than significant.

f) There are no Habitat Conservation Plans; Natural Community Conservation Plans; or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the project site.

V. Cultural Resources

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a–b and d) No cultural resources are known to exist on the project site per the SERSP EIR; however, cultural resources could be discovered during construction. If cultural resources are discovered, the City's standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to cultural resources, should any be found on-site. The SERSP EIR included a mitigation measure that was put in place at the time of plan adoption in 1988; however, as discussed in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of this Initial Study, the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) requested a Post-Review Discovery mitigation measure through the consultation process. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 below is the standard Post-Review Discovery measure from the City's Tribal

Consultation Policy. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the SERSP EIR with the mitigation measure below (CUL-1) in place. Project-specific impacts are less than significant.

c) No paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site per the SERSP EIR; however, paleontological resources could be discovered during construction. For that reason, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to such resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the SERSP EIR with the mitigation measure CUL-1 in place; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Post-Review Discovery Procedures

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the monitoring archeologist or project archaeologist and (if present) tribal monitor, or, in the absence of either, contact a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius.

The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions.

Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted.

The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City:

- Response to False Alarms: If the professional archaeologist determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to the City.

- Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and a professional archaeologist determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the UAIC and the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be

a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The professional archaeologist shall provide a photograph of the find and a written description to the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville will notify any [tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by UAIC, the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the UAIC and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

- Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code).

If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.

VI. Energy

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

The project is consistent with the existing land use designation, and has therefore been assumed for development with commercial uses in citywide environmental analyses, such as in the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan, which updated the City's General Plan. The project is therefore consistent with the current citywide assessment of energy demand, and will not result in substantial unplanned demands. In addition, based on the foregoing analysis, the project will not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy; impacts are less than significant.

VII. Geology and Soils

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

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Ruptures of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located in a geological unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (RMC Ch.9.80) and Design/Construction Standards (Resolution 07-107) will prevent significant impacts related to checklist item b. The Ordinance and standards include permit requirements for construction and development in erosion-prone areas and ensure that grading activities will not result in significant soil erosion

or loss of topsoil. The use of septic tanks or alternative waste systems is not permitted in the City of Roseville, and therefore no analysis of criterion e is necessary.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

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

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

b) Grading activities will result in the disruption, displacement, compaction and over-covering of soils associated with site preparation (grading and trenching for utilities). Grading activities for the project will be limited to the project site. Grading activities require a grading permit from the Engineering Division. No grading activities are proposed within 35 feet of each of the powerline tower footprints, which maintains access and current grade around the towers. The grading permit is reviewed for compliance with the City's Improvement Standards, including the provision of proper drainage, appropriate dust control, and erosion control measures. Grading and erosion control measures will be incorporated into the required grading plans and improvement plans. Therefore, the impacts associated with disruption, displacement, and compaction of soils associated with the project are less than significant.

c, d) A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey for Placer County, accessed via the Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/), indicates that the soils on the site are Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, with 1 to 5 percent slopes, which are not listed as geologically unstable or sensitive.

f) For the reasons discussed in the Cultural Resources section, no paleontological resources are known to exist on the project site; however, the standard mitigation measure for cultural resources would also ensure that if any subsurface bone were discovered, work would be stopped until the site could be appropriately assessed. Project-specific impacts are less than significant.

VIII. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases. As explained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency[2], global average

[1] United States Geological Survey, http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=active%20fault, Accessed January 2016
[2] http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/science/overview.html, Accessed January 2016

temperature has increased by more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit since the late 1800s, and most of the warming of the past half century has been caused by human emissions. The City has taken proactive steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which include the introduction of General Plan policies to reduce emissions, changes to City operations, and climate action initiatives.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

In Assembly Bill 32 (the California Global Warming Solutions Act), signed by Governor Schwarzenegger of California in September 2006, the legislature found that climate change resulting from global warming was a threat to California, and directed that "the State Air Resources Board design emissions reduction measures to meet the statewide emissions limits for greenhouse gases . . .". The target established in AB 32 was to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. CARB subsequently prepared the *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Scoping Plan) for California, which was approved in 2008. The Scoping Plan provides the outline for actions to reduce California's GHG emissions. CARB's updated August 2011 Scoping Plan calculated a reduction needed of 21.7% from future "Business As Usual" (BAU) conditions in the year 2020. The current Scoping Plan (adopted May 2014) indicates that statewide emissions of GHG in 1990 amounted to 431 million metric tons, and that the 2020 "Business As Usual" (BAU) scenario is estimated as 509[3] million metric tons, which would require a reduction of 15.3% from 2020 BAU. In addition to this, Senate Bill 32 was signed by the Governor on September 8, 2016, to establish a reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Air Resources Board is currently updating the Scoping Plan to reflect this target.

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

[3] Includes Pavely and Renewables Portfolio Standard reduction

Table 1: GHG Significance Thresholds

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

The proposed project includes a self-storage facility in modular pods, RV and boat storage, and a small modular office, which are non-residential uses with low traffic generation, proposed in an infill area. As discussed in the Transportation section of this Initial Study, the project would not be anticipated to increase VMT, since it is providing services in closer proximity to developed residential areas of the City. A search for similar storage facilities (personal storage with RV and boat storage) revealed that the nearest such facility, DR Storage, is approximately 1.6 miles from the project site. Treelake Storage, located in Granite Bay, is the second nearest and is approximately 2.8 miles from the project site. From there, the nearest facilities are Roseville RV Storage (7.1 miles), Folsom RV Boat Storage (9.9 miles), Placer RV Storage (9.9 miles), Westpark Storage (11 miles), and Green Valley Storage (11.5 miles). Therefore, the focus of this analysis is on the emissions that would be generated from onsite operations. CalEEMod 2016.3.2 was used to calculate the operational emissions of the project (see Attachment 2), which includes energy to run the office building, area emissions such as landscape equipment to maintain the site, and water and wastewater energy demands. According to the CalEEMod results, the project would result in annual emissions of 759 MT Co_2e.

Construction-related GHG emissions occur at one point in time and are therefore not typically expected to significantly contribute to climate change. Climate change is a cumulative effect that occurs over time, as emissions increase on a year-to-year basis due to increase in developed area and other factors; construction emissions are a one-time emission source, which end once the project is built. However, the proposed project's construction-related GHG has been estimated, and have been amortized over the life of the project (25 years, based on PCAPCD guidance). The CalEEMod results indicate total construction emissions of 267.42 MT CO_2e, which amortized result in an addition 10.7 MT CO_2e per year over the life of the project. Including both construction and operational emissions, the project will generate 769.7 annually. The PCAPCD screening threshold for GHG indicates that projects resulting in less than 1,100 CO_2e/yr will result in less than significant impacts. The proposed project will result in GHG emissions which are below thresholds established by the PCAPCD. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with, and are consistent with, the State goals listed in AB32 and policies and regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to AB32. This impact is considered less than significant.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

There are no known hazardous materials located on the subject property, and no indication that there is the potential for hazardous materials. EnviroStor, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's data management system, indicated that no hazardous waste facilities or sites with known contamination are located within 1,000 feet of the subject parcel. Similarly, the GeoTracker application, which is the California State Water Resources Control Board's data management system that tracks sites which impact or have the potential to impact water quality (particularly groundwater) in California, did not indicate that there were any sites requiring cleanup within 1,000 feet of the project site.

Would the project:

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

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

c) See response to Items (a) and (b) above. The project site is located within approximately 700 feet of a school; however, while development of the site will result in the use, handling, and transport of materials deemed to be hazardous, the materials in question are commonly used in both residential and commercial applications, and include materials such as bleach and herbicides. The project will not result in the use of any acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

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

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

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

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

Additionally, a condition of approval is proposed as part of the project that will prohibit the storage of any hazardous materials within the storage units. This is consistent with the Zoning Ordinance requirements, and will be memorialized by the Conditional Use Permit if approved.

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

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

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

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

Would the project:

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	
e) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiches zones, risk release of pollutants due to project innundation?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

Quality Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, and Stormwater Quality Design Manual. For these reasons, impacts related to water quality are less than significant.

b, d) The project does not involve the installation of groundwater wells. The City maintains wells to supplement surface water supplies during multiple dry years, but the effect of groundwater extraction on the aquifer was addressed in the Water Supply Assessment of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan EIR, which included a Citywide water analysis. The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan land use designation, and is thus consistent with the citywide Water Supply Assessment. Project impacts related to groundwater extraction are less than significant. Furthermore, all permanent stormwater quality control measures must be designed to comply with the Stormwater Quality Design Manual, which requires the use of bioswales and other onsite detention and infiltration methods. These standards ensure that stormwater will continue to infiltrate into the groundwater aquifer.

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

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

XI. Land Use and Planning

The project site is within the City's Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area, has a land use designation of Community Commercial (CC), and a zoning designation of PD240. At present, PD240 allows only the development of a wholesale/retail plant nursery on the site. The project request includes a rezone to amend PD240, which would allow the additional use of a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage. Additionally, the project will rezone 0.05 acres to R1 (Residential) as part of a requested lot line adjustment. The lot line adjustment will extend the rear yards of three single-family residential properties on the south side of the project by ten feet.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project area has been master planned for development, including adequate roads, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths to provide connections within the community. The area surrounding the project site is fully developed, with existing homes, recreation facilities, and offices in the near vicinity. The project site is currently vacant, but development was anticipated on the project site at the time of Specific Plan adoption. A Planned Development (PD) ordinance was established in the late 1980's to guide the development of the Johnson Ranch area of the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area, with the subject parcel (Parcel 81) identified as a site for a wholesale/retail nursery. Given that the PD allowed only one use, any deviation from that use would require an amendment of the PD Ordinance.

As proposed, the project would modify the PD Ordinance to allow a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage. This will delete the previously allowed wholesale/retail plant nursery use. Additionally, the Rezone will change 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential) to extend the rear yard of three single-family residential properties by 10 feet. The project is an infill development of an existing parcel within a developed community. No permanent structures are proposed as part of the project, due to the location of the site underneath existing powerline easements. Additionally, the project will not modify existing roadways, and will use an existing driveway on E. Roseville Pw. for primary access. A secondary access point on Wringer Dr. will be used for emergency vehicle access only. The proposed personal storage facility is consistent with the Community Commercial General Plan and SERSP land use designations. Therefore, the project will not physically divide an established community.

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

XII. Mineral Resources

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

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XIII. Noise

The project includes a proposed self-storage facility with RV and boat storage, as well as a small office. Potential sources of noise at the self-storage facility include people talking, people moving items into/out of storage, and vehicles starting, backing up, and driving. These are typical noises which occur in non-residential developments, and typically do not generate substantial noise volumes. The nearest sensitive receptors are the single-family residences along the northeastern and southwestern boundaries of the project, on Tilden Dr. and Ashland Dr. The nearest parking spaces are approximately 60 feet from the property line adjacent to the homes on Tilden Dr. (southwest), and nearest storage unit is approximately 148 feet from the property line to the southwest. An eight-foot-tall masonry wall is proposed along the residential property line as part of the project design.

Would the project result in:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element includes Policy 7, which requires proposed fixed noise sources to be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level performance standards contained within Noise Element Table IX-3. These standards are included in Table 2 below. Fixed noise sources are defined as noises that come from a specified area, while moving noise sources are from transportation facilities (roadway noise, train noise, etc.); the proposed project will generate fixed noise.

Table 2: Noise Element Table IX-3

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
FOR NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES
OR PROJECTS AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES
(As Measured at the Property Line of Noise-Sensitive Uses)

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
Hourly L_{eq}, dB	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

[1] For municipal power plants consisting primarily of broadband, steady state noise sources, the hourly (Leq) noise standard may be increased up to 10 dB(A), but not exceed 55 dB(A) Hourly Leq dB.

Each of the noise levels specified above should be lowered by five dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. Such noises are generally considered by residents to be particularly annoying and are a primary source of noise complaints. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings).

No standards have been included for interior noise levels. Standard construction practices should, with exterior noise levels identified, result in acceptable interior noise levels.

For the self-storage, the units are a single-story and the nearest unit will be approximately 150 feet from the residential property line to the west. As discussed in the setting, self-storage facilities are not a substantial noise-generating source. It is also noted that access to the site will be access-restricted to storage unit customers, with the applicant proposing hours to the facility to between the hours of 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. on weekends, consistent with the Zoning Ordinance requirements. The hours of operation for the front office are proposed to be between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. Based on the foregoing analysis, noise impacts are less than significant.

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

XIV. Population and Housing

The project site is located within the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan and has a zoning designation of PD240. The Planned Development on the project site currently limits the allowable use to a retail or wholesale plant nursery. The project proposes to modify the Planned Development Ordinance to permit a self-storage use with RV and boat storage in addition to the nursery use. The site also has a General Plan land use designation of Community Commercial (CC). The City of Roseville General Plan Table II-4 identifies the total number of residential units and population anticipated as a result of buildout of the City, and the Specific Plan likewise

includes unit allocations and population projections for the Plan Area. No housing was anticipated for the project site. Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The CEQA Guidelines identify several ways in which a project could have growth-inducing impacts (Public Resources Code Section 15126.2), either directly or indirectly. Growth-inducement may be the result of fostering economic growth, fostering population growth, providing new housing, or removing barriers to growth. Growth inducement may be detrimental, beneficial, or of no impact or significance under CEQA. An impact is only deemed to occur when it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services, or if it can be shown that the growth will significantly affect the environment in some other way. The project is located on an infill site, within a powerline easement. All structures are required to be temporary and moveable within the easement area, and the project does not require the installation of substantial infrastructure to support the modular storage unit. The project will modify the existing zoning to allow the singular self-storage and RV and boat storage use, which is consistent with the land use designation of the site. Additionally, 0.05 acres is rezoned to R1 (Residential) as part of a lot line adjustment, adding 10 feet to the rear yards of three single-family homes. However, no new housing units are proposed. Therefore, while the project in question will induce some level of growth, this growth was already identified and its effects disclosed and mitigated within the SERSP EIR. Therefore, the impact of the project is less than significant.

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

XV. Public Services

Fire protection, police protection, park services, and library services are provided by the City. The project is located within the Eureka Union and Roseville Joint Union School Districts. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant

environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to public services is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–e listed above. The EIR for the SERSP addressed the level of public services which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. The SERSP area is largely developed, and adequate physical facilities and funding were provided for the anticipated growth through the adoption and implementation of Development Agreements. Although the Development Agreements have expired for the SERSP, provisions for services were made in anticipation of the development of the project site. In addition, the project has been routed to the various public service agencies, both internal and external, to ensure that the project meets the agencies' design standards (where applicable) and to provide an opportunity to recommend appropriate conditions of approval. Commercial projects such as this do not generate student, parkland, or library service demands; therefore, no discussion is provided for checklist questions c, d, or e.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

b) Sales taxes and property taxes resulting from the development will add revenue to the General Fund, which also serves to fund police services. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

XVI. Recreation

The project site is located within 500 feet of Hillsborough Park and the Johnson Ranch Racquet Club. Hillsborough Park includes sports fields and play equipment. Johnson Ranch Racquet Club is a private indoor and outdoor recreation facility.

Would the project:

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

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The EIR for the SERSP addressed the level of park services—including new construction, maintenance, and operations—which would need to be provided in order to serve planned growth in the community. Given that the project is consistent with the General Plan and does not generate new housing or result in an increase demand for recreation facilities, the project would not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the use of existing or proposed parks and recreational facilities. Existing codes, regulations, funding agreements, and facilities plans are sufficient to ensure less than significant impacts.

b) Park sites and other recreational facilities were identified within the Specific Plan, and the plan-level impacts of developing those facilities were addressed within the Final EIR for the Specific Plan. The project will not cause any unforeseen or new impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities.

XVII. Transportation

The project site is located on E. Roseville Pw, a four-lane arterial with a center median. A residential roadway, Wringer Dr., is located along the north side of the project site. Primary access to the project site will be obtained via an existing driveway on E. Roseville Pw. A secondary, emergency only access point will be gated on the Wringer Dr. side of the site. An on-street, striped bicycle lane begins immediately to the west of the project site on E. Roseville Pw. All circulation facilities adjacent to the project site have been installed.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature(s) (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			x	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 indicates that a project's effect on automobile delay cannot be considered a significant impact, and directs transportation system analysis to focus on vehicle miles traveled (VMT), per checklist item b. However, the CEQA Guidelines also include consistency with a program, plan, or policy addressing transportation systems as an area of potential environmental effects (checklist item a). The City has adopted the following plans, ordinances, or policies applicable to this checklist item: Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan, and General Plan Circulation Element. The project is evaluated for consistencies with these plans and the policies contained within them. Although the Circulation Element of the General Plan establishes a Policy requiring Level of Service C or better as an acceptable operating condition at all signalized intersections during a.m. and p.m. peak hours, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 "a project's effect on automobile delay shall not constitute a significant impact." Though no longer evaluated as a CEQA impact, this Initial Study nonetheless provides an analysis of consistency with LOS policy, for informational purposes.

Exceptions to LOS policy may be made by the City Council, but a minimum of 70% of all signalized intersections must maintain LOS C. The Findings of the Implementing Procedures indicate that compliance with the Traffic Mitigation Fee (RMC Ch. 4.44) will fund roadway projects and improvements necessary to maintain the City's Level of Service standards for projects consistent with the General Plan and related Specific Plan. An existing plus project conditions (short-term) traffic impact study may be required for projects with unique trip generation or distribution characteristics, in areas of local traffic constraints, or to study the proposed project access. A cumulative plus project conditions (long-term) study is required if a project is inconsistent with the General Plan or Specific Plan and would generate more than 50 pm peak-hour trips. The guidelines for traffic study preparation are found in the City of Roseville Design and Construction Standards–Section 4.

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

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The City of Roseville has adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan, Bicycle Master Plan, and Short-Range Transit Plan. The project was reviewed for consistency with these documents. All facilities identified in these plans for this area are already installed, and the project does not impact or conflict with these planning documents. A Trip Generation table was prepared to evaluate whether or not the proposed project would meet the requirements to necessitate a larger traffic study, per City standards (no trips added for the 0.05 acres of R1, as no new housing units are proposed). According to the Trip Generation, the project (including the storage units, office use, and RV and boat storage) would generate A.M. peak hour trips at a rate of approximately 10 trips, and P.M. peak hour trips at a rate of 14 trips during this peak hour. This is less than the 50 peak hour trips used by the City to determine that a traffic study is necessary. The project as a whole would generate approximately 140 daily vehicle trips (Attachment 6). Furthermore, the project is consistent with the existing General Plan land use designation and will not generate trips that were not previously anticipated in the City's current Citywide traffic model. The project has been reviewed by City Engineering and no peculiar or challenging characteristics were identified to require further access and circulation analysis. The project will not result in any new or unanticipated impacts with respect to the City's Level of Service policy.

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

According to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory), "new retail development typically redistributes shopping trips rather than creating new trips," and most importantly:

> "By adding retail opportunities into the urban fabric and thereby improving retail destination proximity, local-serving retail development tends to shorten trips and reduce VMT. Thus, lead agencies generally may presume such development creates a less-than-significant transportation impact."

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

In other words, the Technical Advisory indicates that local-serving retail (and other commercial uses) generally redistributes trips in a manner that reduces VMT compared to the existing baseline. The project is local-serving commercial, as defined in the City's General Plan[1] and based on an evaluation of the specific site setting. The proposed project is a non-residential development of an infill property, surrounded by existing development. The project does not include any unique characteristics which would draw in regional traffic, or would prompt longer trips. A search for similar storage facilities (personal storage with RV and boat storage) revealed that the nearest such facility, DR Storage, is approximately 1.6 miles from the project site. Treelake Storage, located in Granite Bay, is the second nearest and is approximately 2.8 miles from the project site. From there, the nearest facilities are Roseville RV Storage (7.1 miles), Folsom RV Boat Storage (9.9 miles), Placer RV Storage (9.9 miles), Westpark Storage (11 miles), and Green Valley Storage (11.5 miles). The project would locate services in proximity to existing developed areas, and would therefore have a neutral or positive impact on vehicle miles traveled; therefore, impacts are less than significant.

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

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

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

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?			X	

[1] Regional-serving retail is permitted within the City's Regional Commercial land use designation, and is defined by the General Plan as "major department and discount stores, automalls, hotels and motels, and commercial recreation or entertainment." The project does not include any of these uses, and moreover, the site is designated Community Commercial, not Regional Commercial.

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) No resources are known to occur in the area. Standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to any previously undiscovered resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. Project-specific impacts are less than significant.

b) Notice of the proposed project was mailed to tribes which had requested such notice pursuant to AB 52 on September 9, 2019. A letter from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) was received in response to AB52 notification, requesting consultation, all cultural resource survey work that had been conducted, and inclusion of a mitigation measure to document process in the event of an inadvertent discovery. Staff responded to the request, explaining that no additional studies had been conducted, and agreeing to the mitigation measure. No further requests were received. The inadvertent discovery measure is included in the Cultural Resource section as CUL-1. As discussed in item a, above, no resources are known to occur in the area. However, standard mitigation measures apply which are designed to reduce impacts to resources, should any be found on-site. The measure requires an immediate cessation of work, and contact with the appropriate agencies to address the resource before work can resume. The project will not result in any new impacts beyond those already discussed and disclosed in the SERSP EIR; project-specific impacts are less than significant.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

The project site is located within a developed area with the major utility infrastructure already installed, consistent with the SERSP. Powerline easements for SMUD, WAPA, and PGE encumber the majority of the site. Existing sewer systems, stormwater treatment facilities, and water facilities are available to serve the project site.

Would the project:

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition of the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

a) The project consists primarily of modular storage units without plumbing, RV and boat storage, one modular office. The project is consistent with the Specific Plan, and will be required to construct any utilities infrastructure necessary to serve the project, as well as pay fees which fund the operation of the facilities and the construction of major infrastructure. The construction impacts related to building the major infrastructure were disclosed in the EIR for the Specific Plan, and appropriate mitigation was adopted. Minor additional infrastructure will be constructed within the project site to tie the project into the major systems, but these facilities will be constructed in locations where site development is already occurring as part of the overall project; there are no additional substantial impacts specific or particular to the minor infrastructure improvements.

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

c) The proposed project would be served by the Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (DCWWTP). The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates water quality and quantity of effluent discharged from the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The DCWWTP has the capacity to treat 18 million gallons per day (mgd) and is currently treating 7.0[7] mgd OR 8.9 mgd. The project is a minor modification of the existing land use designation, and would not generate a substantial amount of wastewater given that there is limited irrigation onsite and the only building is an approximately 1,000 square foot office with one restroom facility. Therefore, the volume of wastewater generated by the proposed project could be accommodated by the facility; the proposed project will not contribute to an exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

d, e) The Western Placer Waste Management Authority is the regional agency handling recycling and waste disposal for Roseville and surrounding areas. The regional waste facilities include a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). Currently, the WRSL is permitted to accept up to 1,900 tons of municipal solid waste per day. According to the solid waste analysis of the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan FEIR, under current projected development conditions the WRSL has a projected lifespan extending through 2058. There is sufficient existing capacity to serve the proposed project. Though the project will contribute incrementally to an eventual need to find other means of waste disposal, this impact of City buildout has already been disclosed and mitigation applied as part of each Specific Plan the City has approved, including

[7] Dave Samuelson, City of Roseville Environmental Utilities, Personal communication, July 6, 2016.

the most recent Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan. All residences and business in the City pay fees for solid waste collection, a portion of which is collected to fund eventual solid waste disposal expansion. The project will not result in any new impacts associated with major infrastructure. Environmental Utilities staff has reviewed the project for consistency with policies, codes, and regulations related to waste disposal and waste reduction regulations and policies and has found that the project design is in compliance.

XX. Wildfire

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

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

Thresholds of Significance and Regulatory Setting:

The significance of impacts related to wildfire is based directly on the CEQA Guidelines checklist items a–d listed above. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible

for wildland fire protection and management. As part of that task, CAL FIRE maintains maps designating Wildland Fire Hazard Severity zones. The City is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and is not in a CAL FIRE responsibility area; fire suppression is entirely within local responsibility.

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, threatened or rare species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	
b) Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Significance Criteria and Regulatory Setting:

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

Discussion of Checklist Answers:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

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

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

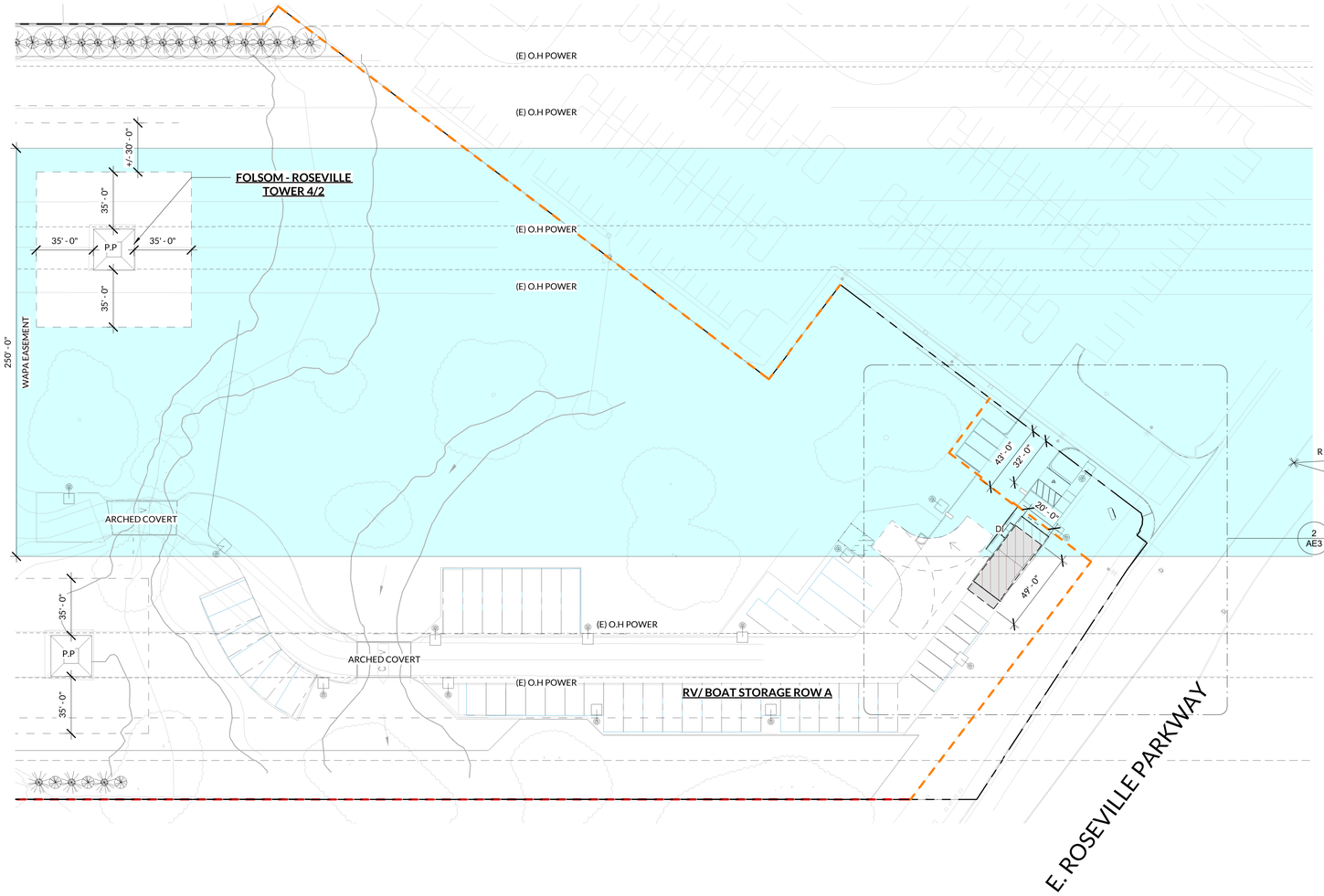
Initial Study Prepared by:

Shelby Vockel

Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner
City of Roseville, Development Services – Planning Division

Attachments:

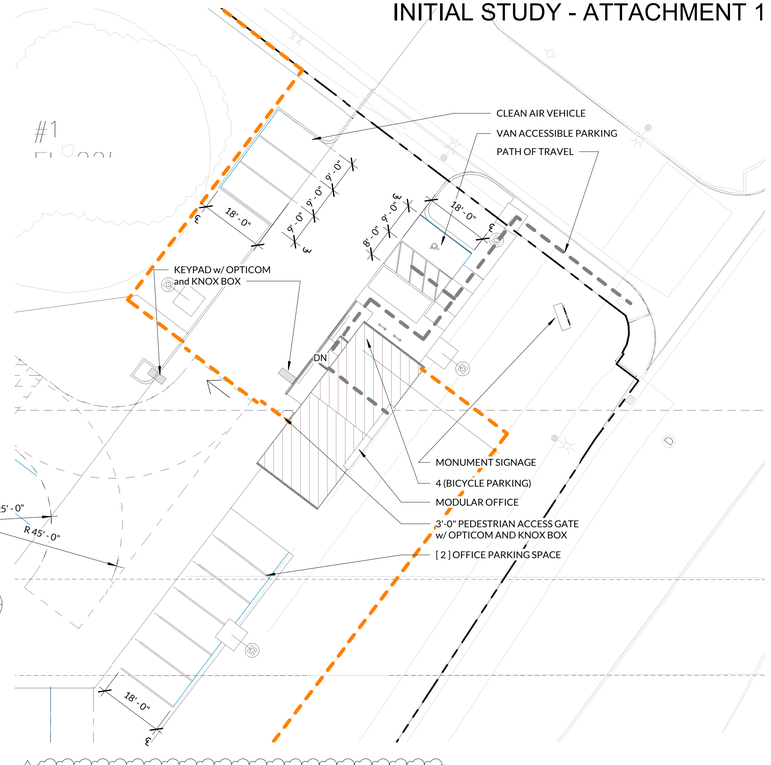
1. Grading Exhibit with Cross Section
2. Photometric Lighting Plan
3. CalEEMod Annual Calculation, March 10, 2020
4. Wetlands and Biological Resource Assessment, Barnett Environmental
5. Arborist Report, Kurt Stegen Consulting Arborist
6. Project Trip Generation Summary



1 SITE PLAN - SOUTH

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

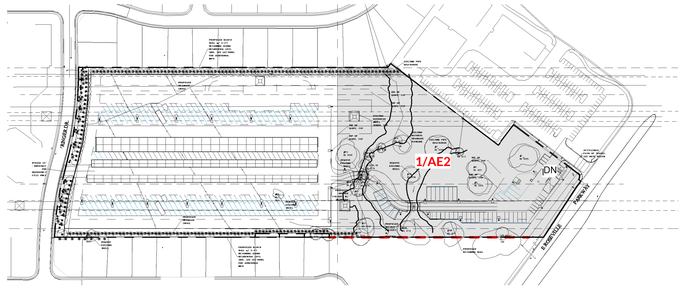
1"=40'-0"
0' 10' 20' 30' 40' 80' 120'



2 SITE - ENLARGED ENTRANCE

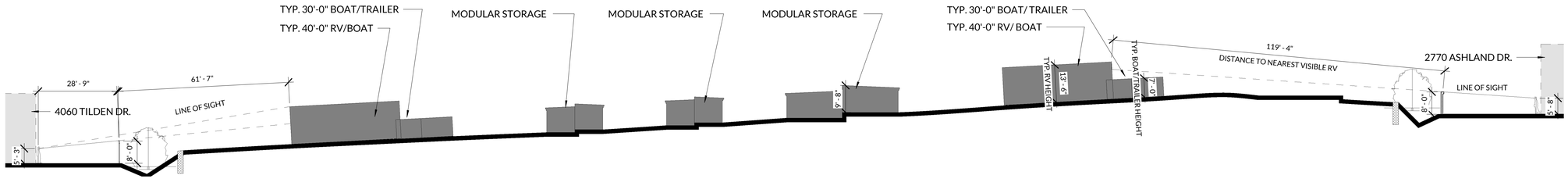
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

1"=20'-0"
0' 2' 6' 10' 20' 40' 60'



KEY PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 200'-0"



3 LINE OF SITE - SECTION 7/C3.0

SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

1"=20'-0"
0' 2' 6' 10' 20' 40' 60'

PRAXIS JOHNSON RANCH SELF STORAGE

1851 E. ROSEVILLE PKWY.
ROSEVILLE, CA 95661
APN: 468-010-044-000

DOMUM
888-352-ARC1 - 6532 Lonetree Blvd, Suite 102 - Rocklin, CA 95765 - info@domumdesign

Stamp

Proj. No: 2018.395
Drawn By: Author
Reviewed By: Checker

Issue/Revision Schedule:

No.	Date	Description
B	04/09/19	PLANNING RESPONSE 2

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

AE3

7/9/2020 11:57:01 AM

Z:\Active\2018.395 - Praxis - Roseville - Johnson Ranch\CAD\19-1203 - Praxis - Granite Bay Rv Storage PC2.rvt

Earthwork Summary

Name	Cut Factor	Fill Factor	2d Area	Cut	Fill	**Net**
EG VS FG	1.00	1.00	42,3210 Sq. Ft.	33,870 Cu. Yd.	17,485 Cu. Yd.	**16,385 Cu. Yd.<Cut>**
				w/ 15% Shrink	20,110 Cu. Yd.	**13,760 Cu. Yd.<Adj. Export>**

AERIAL IMAGE IS BEST FIT - NOT ORTHOGRAPHICALLY RECTIFIED

FRAYJi DESIGN GROUP
CIVIL ENGINEERING | PLANNING | SURVEYING

CONCEPTUAL GRADING EXHIBIT

Johnson Ranch Storage

City of Roseville, California July 3, 2020

LEGEND:

- EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERN (OFF-SITE DOWNSTREAM)
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- OAK TREE w/ TREE# & ELEVATION
- OAK TREE TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED CMU WALL
- PROPOSED ARCH CULVERT AND HEADWALLS
- RE-FIBER TRENCH
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- ASPHALT DRIVE ASILE
- GRAVEL SURFACE

N E S W

0 50' 100' 150'
SCALE 1"=50'

SHEET
C1.0

ASHLAND DR.

WRINGER DR.

TILDEN DR.

BMP #1– BIO–BASIN

INFILTRATION TRENCH

BMP #1– VEGETATED SWALE

PROPOSED BLOCK WALL w/ 2–FT RETAINING ALONG RESIDENTIAL LOTS SIDE, SEE SECTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFO

EXISTING 30" PIPE DISCHARGE

PROPOSED 35' WIDE DRIVEWAY (CITY STD. ST–20, TYPE S), FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS ONLY

GRADE BREAK

BMP #2– VEGETATIVE SWALE

BMP #2– BIO–BASIN

PROPOSED DRAINAGE/ TREATMENT AREA

REMOVE EXISTING TREES

INFILTRATION TRENCH

TOE OF SLOPE, TYP

TOP OF SLOPE, TYP

EXISTING OVERHEAD WIRES TOWER, TYP

WETLAND LIMITS

BMP #3– BIO–INFILTRATION TRENCH

EXISTING NATURAL DRAINAGE FLOWLINE

EXISTING PIPE DISCHARGE

REMOVE EXISTING TREE

TOE OF SLOPE

PROPOSED CLEAR SPAN ARCHED CULVERT W/ HEADWALL

BMP #4– BIO–INFILTRATION TRENCH

BMP #5– BIO–INFILTRATION TRENCH

PROPOSED RETAINING WALL

ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL, SEE NOTE BELOW

RL=ENT LEN

PARKWAY

PROPOSED WATER IMPROVEMENTS

1. CONNECT 6"W TO EXISTING 12"W
2. FIRE HYDRANT
3. INSTALL METER & BACKFLOW FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE.
4. BUILDING DOMESTIC POC 5' FROM FACE OF BUILDING - REFER TO BUILDING PLUMBING PLANS FOR CONTINUATION.
4. INSTALL METER & BACKFLOW FOR IRRIGATION SERVICE.

SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS:

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING SSMH
   6" SS FL IN (N): 220± (ASSUMED FROM CITY GIS INFO)
2. INSTALL 58 LF OF 6" SS @ S=0.01
3. INSTALL 48" SSMH#1
   RIM: 228.5
   FL IN (NE): 220.68
   FL OUT (S): 220.58
4. INSTALL 128 LF OF 6" SS @ S=0.01
5. INSTALL SSMH#2
   RIM: 230.2
   FL IN (E): 222.06
   FL OUT (SW): 221.96
6. INSTALL 69 LF OF 6" SS @ S=0.02
7. INSTALL SSCO
   RIM: 232.5
   FL OUT (W): 223.44

SURFACE TREATMENT NOTES:

- ALL DRIVE ASILES ARE TO BE PAVED.
- STORAGE AND PARKING AREA/SURFACES ARE TO BE BASE ROCK (UNPAVED).

UTILITY LEGEND:

- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED BACKFLOW DEVICE & WATER METER
- PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT

GENERAL NOTES:

- ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL WILL NOT EXCEED 5% LONGITUDINAL & 2% CROSS SLOPE.
- TREE #'s ARE BEST ESTIMATE OF MATCHING TO THE ARBORIST STUDY.

LEGEND:

- EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERN (OFF-SITE DOWNSTREAM)
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- OAK TREE w/ TREE# & ELEVATION
- OAK TREE TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING FENCE
- PROPOSED CMU WALL
- PROPOSED ARCH CULVERT AND HEADWALLS
- RE-FIBER TRENCH
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- ASPHALT DRIVE ASILE
- GRAVEL SURFACE

N E S W

0 50' 100' 150'

SCALE 1"=50'

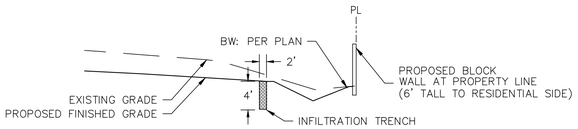
FRAYJI DESIGN GROUP
CIVIL ENGINEERING | PLANNING | SURVEYING

UTILITY PLAN & SECTION LOCATION KEYMAP

Johnson Ranch Storage

City of Roseville, California July 3, 2020

SHEET C2.0



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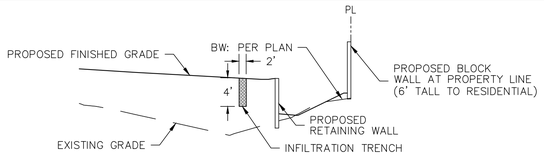

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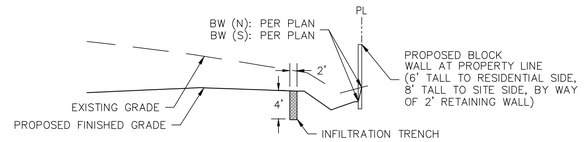

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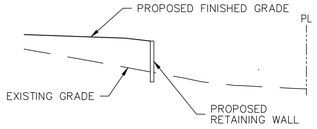

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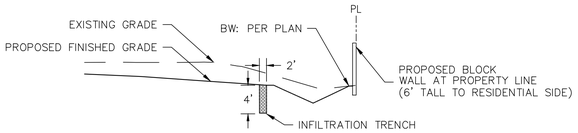

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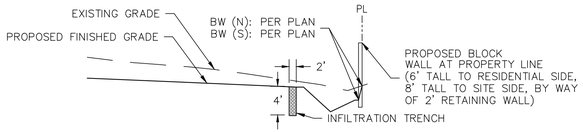

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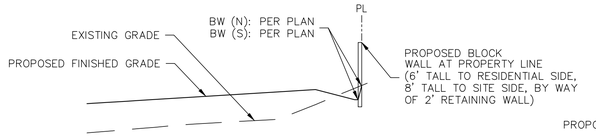

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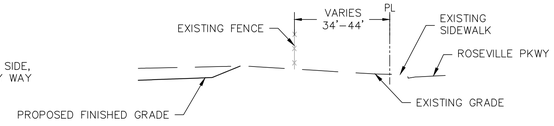

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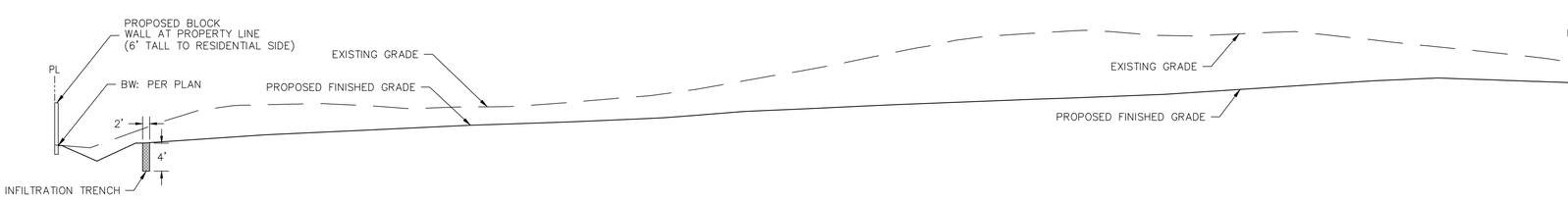

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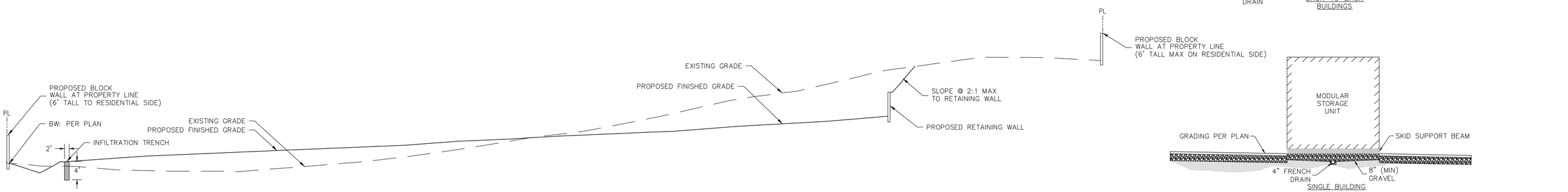


SECTION 8

FRAYJI DESIGN GROUP
CIVIL ENGINEERING | PLANNING | SURVEYING

CONCEPTUAL SECTIONS

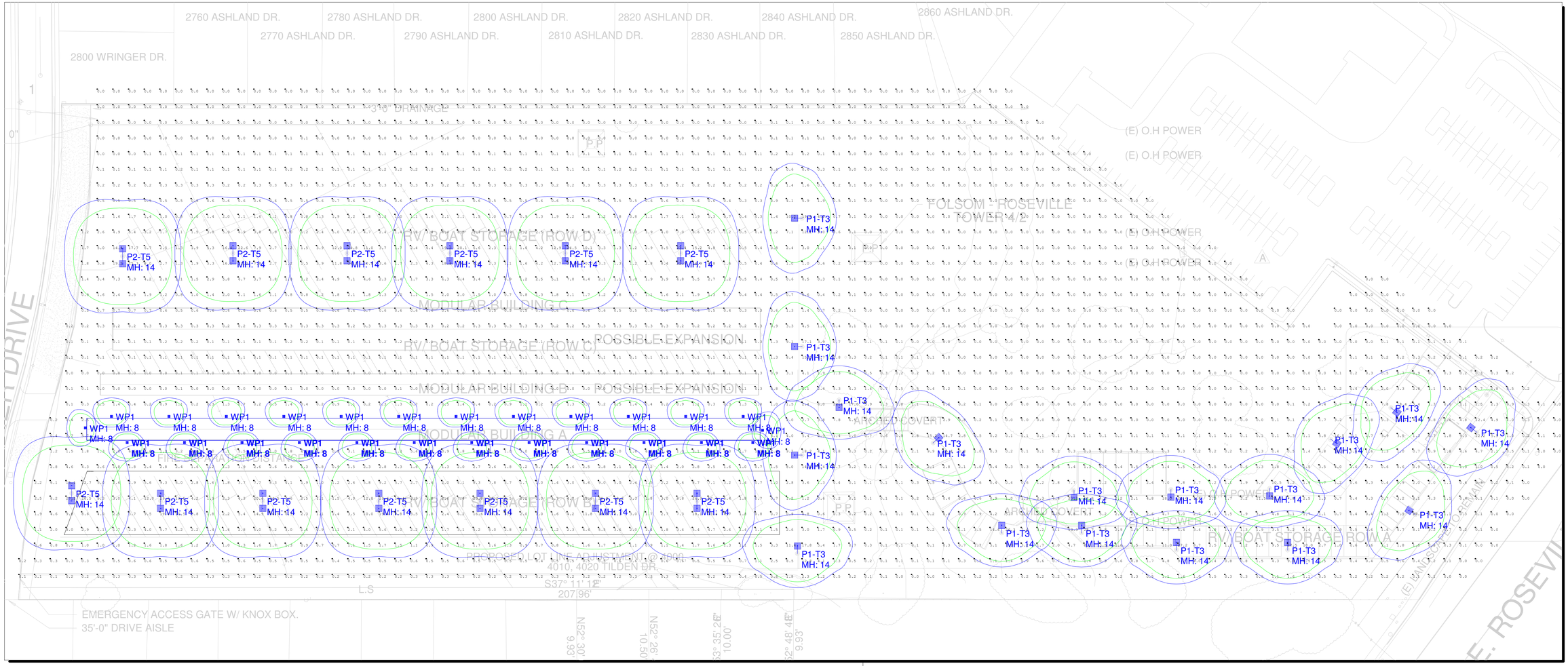
Johnson Ranch Storage

City of Roseville, California July 3, 2020

SCALE (ALL SECTIONS):
HORIZONTAL: 1"=20'
VERTICAL: 1"=10'
(VERTICAL EXAGGERATION FOR CLARITY)

BASED ON CONCEPTUAL GRADING FOR MASS GRADE OF SITE

SHEET
C3.0



PARAMETERS:

New Background added
Rev5 without Bldg B&C

Luminaire Schedule

Symbol	Label	LLF	Qty	Description	Lum. Watts
	P1-T3	0.900	17	LL-SL1-MD-2-150W-50K-T3-UNV-BRZ-SINGLE @ 14' MTG. HT.	150
	P2-T5	0.900	13	LL-SL1-MD-2-150W-50K-T5-UNV-BRZ-TWIN @ 14' MTG. HT.	150
	WP1	0.900	26	MOBERN MISMRWPKLED25-MV-50--WM @ 8' MTG. HT.	25

Calculation Summary

Label	CalcType	Units	Avg	Max	Min	Avg/Min	Max/Min
15' x 15' CAL GRID @ GRADE	Illuminance	Fc	1.71	29.6	0.0	N.A.	N.A.
RV-BOAT ROW (B)	Illuminance	Fc	5.82	29.6	0.7	8.31	42.29

GENERAL NOTE
THE ENGINEER AND/OR ARCHITECT MUST DETERMINE APPLICABILITY OF THE LAYOUT TO EXISTING / FUTURE FIELD CONDITIONS. THIS LIGHTING LAYOUT REPRESENTS ILLUMINATION LEVELS CALCULATED FROM LABORATORY DATA TAKEN UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (IESNA) APPROVED METHODS. ADDITIONALLY, THE PREPARER USED INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE CUSTOMER. IF/WHEN SUFFICIENT INFORMATION WAS NOT PROVIDED, PREPARER USED EDUCATED ASSUMPTIONS. ACTUAL PERFORMANCE OF ANY MANUFACTURER'S LUMINAIRE(S) MAY VERY DUE TO VARIATION IN ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE, TOLERANCE IN LAMPS, AND OTHER FIELD CONDITIONS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN THIS PHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS.
THESE LIGHTING CALCULATIONS ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR INDEPENDENT ENGINEERING ANALYSIS OF LIGHTING SYSTEM SUITABILITY AND SAFETY. THE ENGINEER AND/OR ARCHITECT IS RESPONSIBLE TO REVIEW FOR ENERGY CODE AND RELEVANT LIGHTING QUALITY COMPLIANCE.

Date:11/22/2019

PROJECT:

JOHNSON RANCH SELF STORAGE
SITE LIGHTING - Rev5

NO	DATE	ISSUE

Drawing:
LIGHTING STUDY

Drawing Number:
1

Johnson Ranch Storage

Placer-Sacramento County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	60.00	1000sqft	1.38	60,000.00	0
Parking Lot	3.00	Acre	3.00	130,680.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	74
Climate Zone	2			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Roseville Electric				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	793.8	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - updated to show three modular buildings totalling 50,437 sf, and outdoor rv and boat storage totalling 131,254 sf.

Construction Phase -

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2020	0.1408	1.3191	1.0641	2.2300e-003	0.1121	0.0652	0.1773	0.0494	0.0611	0.1104	0.0000	197.7667	197.7667	0.0359	0.0000	198.6634
2021	0.4641	1.5183	1.4155	3.0100e-003	0.0582	0.0711	0.1293	0.0158	0.0668	0.0826	0.0000	266.2764	266.2764	0.0457	0.0000	267.4197
Maximum	**0.4641**	**1.5183**	**1.4155**	**3.0100e-003**	**0.1121**	**0.0711**	**0.1773**	**0.0494**	**0.0668**	**0.1104**	**0.0000**	**266.2764**	**266.2764**	**0.0457**	**0.0000**	**267.4197**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2020	0.1408	1.3191	1.0641	2.2300e-003	0.1121	0.0652	0.1773	0.0494	0.0611	0.1104	0.0000	197.7666	197.7666	0.0359	0.0000	198.6632
2021	0.4641	1.5183	1.4155	3.0100e-003	0.0582	0.0711	0.1293	0.0158	0.0668	0.0826	0.0000	266.2762	266.2762	0.0457	0.0000	267.4195
Maximum	**0.4641**	**1.5183**	**1.4155**	**3.0100e-003**	**0.1121**	**0.0711**	**0.1773**	**0.0494**	**0.0668**	**0.1104**	**0.0000**	**266.2762**	**266.2762**	**0.0457**	**0.0000**	**267.4195**

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

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	8-1-2020	10-31-2020	0.9069	0.9069
2	11-1-2020	1-31-2021	0.8155	0.8155
3	2-1-2021	4-30-2021	0.7390	0.7390
4	5-1-2021	7-31-2021	0.6706	0.6706
5	8-1-2021	9-30-2021	0.3068	0.3068
		Highest	0.9069	0.9069

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.2725	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003
Energy	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	258.7018	258.7018	8.4100e-003	2.6000e-003	259.6865
Mobile	0.0954	0.6911	1.1215	4.5100e-003	0.3429	3.8200e-003	0.3467	0.0922	3.5900e-003	0.0958	0.0000	415.4130	415.4130	0.0155	0.0000	415.8010
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	15.1025	0.0000	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	4.4019	27.0326	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043
Total	**0.3739**	**0.7459**	**1.1681**	**4.8400e-003**	**0.3429**	**7.9900e-003**	**0.3508**	**0.0922**	**7.7600e-003**	**0.1000**	**19.5044**	**701.1485**	**720.6530**	**1.3696**	**0.0135**	**758.9088**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.2725	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003
Energy	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	258.7018	258.7018	8.4100e-003	2.6000e-003	259.6865
Mobile	0.0954	0.6911	1.1215	4.5100e-003	0.3429	3.8200e-003	0.3467	0.0922	3.5900e-003	0.0958	0.0000	415.4130	415.4130	0.0155	0.0000	415.8010
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	15.1025	0.0000	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	4.4019	27.0326	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043
Total	**0.3739**	**0.7459**	**1.1681**	**4.8400e-003**	**0.3429**	**7.9900e-003**	**0.3508**	**0.0922**	**7.7600e-003**	**0.1000**	**19.5044**	**701.1485**	**720.6530**	**1.3696**	**0.0135**	**758.9088**

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

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	8/1/2020	8/7/2020	5	5	
2	Grading	Grading	8/8/2020	8/19/2020	5	8	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	8/20/2020	7/7/2021	5	230	
4	Paving	Paving	7/8/2021	8/2/2021	5	18	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/3/2021	8/26/2021	5	18	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 4

Acres of Paving: 3

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 90,000; Non-Residential Outdoor: 30,000; Striped Parking Area: 7,841 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

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

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	80.00	31.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	16.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

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

3.2 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

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

Mitigated Construction On-Site

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

3.2 Site Preparation - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

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

3.3 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

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

3.3 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

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

Mitigated Construction On-Site

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

3.3 Grading - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

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

3.4 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1018	0.9209	0.8087	1.2900e-003		0.0536	0.0536		0.0504	0.0504	0.0000	111.1728	111.1728	0.0271	0.0000	111.8509
Total	**0.1018**	**0.9209**	**0.8087**	**1.2900e-003**		**0.0536**	**0.0536**		**0.0504**	**0.0504**	**0.0000**	**111.1728**	**111.1728**	**0.0271**	**0.0000**	**111.8509**

3.4 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4800e-003	0.1770	0.0349	4.3000e-004	9.7100e-003	7.7000e-004	0.0105	2.8100e-003	7.4000e-004	3.5500e-003	0.0000	41.0740	41.0740	2.0100e-003	0.0000	41.1242
Worker	0.0133	9.3000e-003	0.0997	2.9000e-004	0.0302	2.0000e-004	0.0304	8.0300e-003	1.8000e-004	8.2100e-003	0.0000	26.0271	26.0271	6.4000e-004	0.0000	26.0431
Total	**0.0188**	**0.1863**	**0.1346**	**7.2000e-004**	**0.0399**	**9.7000e-004**	**0.0409**	**0.0108**	**9.2000e-004**	**0.0118**	**0.0000**	**67.1011**	**67.1011**	**2.6500e-003**	**0.0000**	**67.1674**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1018	0.9209	0.8087	1.2900e-003		0.0536	0.0536		0.0504	0.0504	0.0000	111.1727	111.1727	0.0271	0.0000	111.8507
Total	**0.1018**	**0.9209**	**0.8087**	**1.2900e-003**		**0.0536**	**0.0536**		**0.0504**	**0.0504**	**0.0000**	**111.1727**	**111.1727**	**0.0271**	**0.0000**	**111.8507**

3.4 Building Construction - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4800e-003	0.1770	0.0349	4.3000e-004	9.7100e-003	7.7000e-004	0.0105	2.8100e-003	7.4000e-004	3.5500e-003	0.0000	41.0740	41.0740	2.0100e-003	0.0000	41.1242
Worker	0.0133	9.3000e-003	0.0997	2.9000e-004	0.0302	2.0000e-004	0.0304	8.0300e-003	1.8000e-004	8.2100e-003	0.0000	26.0271	26.0271	6.4000e-004	0.0000	26.0431
Total	**0.0188**	**0.1863**	**0.1346**	**7.2000e-004**	**0.0399**	**9.7000e-004**	**0.0409**	**0.0108**	**9.2000e-004**	**0.0118**	**0.0000**	**67.1011**	**67.1011**	**2.6500e-003**	**0.0000**	**67.1674**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1274	1.1680	1.1105	1.8000e-003		0.0642	0.0642		0.0604	0.0604	0.0000	155.1970	155.1970	0.0374	0.0000	156.1330
Total	**0.1274**	**1.1680**	**1.1105**	**1.8000e-003**		**0.0642**	**0.0642**		**0.0604**	**0.0604**	**0.0000**	**155.1970**	**155.1970**	**0.0374**	**0.0000**	**156.1330**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	6.4100e-003	0.2267	0.0433	6.0000e-004	0.0136	5.2000e-004	0.0141	3.9300e-003	5.0000e-004	4.4200e-003	0.0000	56.8778	56.8778	2.6500e-003	0.0000	56.9441
Worker	0.0173	0.0116	0.1273	3.9000e-004	0.0421	2.7000e-004	0.0424	0.0112	2.5000e-004	0.0115	0.0000	35.0514	35.0514	8.0000e-004	0.0000	35.0714
Total	**0.0237**	**0.2384**	**0.1706**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0557**	**7.9000e-004**	**0.0564**	**0.0151**	**7.5000e-004**	**0.0159**	**0.0000**	**91.9292**	**91.9292**	**3.4500e-003**	**0.0000**	**92.0155**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1274	1.1680	1.1105	1.8000e-003		0.0642	0.0642		0.0604	0.0604	0.0000	155.1968	155.1968	0.0374	0.0000	156.1329
Total	**0.1274**	**1.1680**	**1.1105**	**1.8000e-003**		**0.0642**	**0.0642**		**0.0604**	**0.0604**	**0.0000**	**155.1968**	**155.1968**	**0.0374**	**0.0000**	**156.1329**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	6.4100e-003	0.2267	0.0433	6.0000e-004	0.0136	5.2000e-004	0.0141	3.9300e-003	5.0000e-004	4.4200e-003	0.0000	56.8778	56.8778	2.6500e-003	0.0000	56.9441
Worker	0.0173	0.0116	0.1273	3.9000e-004	0.0421	2.7000e-004	0.0424	0.0112	2.5000e-004	0.0115	0.0000	35.0514	35.0514	8.0000e-004	0.0000	35.0714
Total	**0.0237**	**0.2384**	**0.1706**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0557**	**7.9000e-004**	**0.0564**	**0.0151**	**7.5000e-004**	**0.0159**	**0.0000**	**91.9292**	**91.9292**	**3.4500e-003**	**0.0000**	**92.0155**

3.5 Paving - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.8500e-003	0.0976	0.1103	1.7000e-004		5.2100e-003	5.2100e-003		4.8100e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0000	14.7336	14.7336	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8493
Paving	3.9300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0138**	**0.0976**	**0.1103**	**1.7000e-004**		**5.2100e-003**	**5.2100e-003**		**4.8100e-003**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7336**	**14.7336**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8493**

3.5 Paving - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

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

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	9.8500e-003	0.0976	0.1103	1.7000e-004		5.2100e-003	5.2100e-003		4.8100e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0000	14.7335	14.7335	4.6300e-003	0.0000	14.8493
Paving	3.9300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0138**	**0.0976**	**0.1103**	**1.7000e-004**		**5.2100e-003**	**5.2100e-003**		**4.8100e-003**	**4.8100e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.7335**	**14.7335**	**4.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**14.8493**

3.5 Paving - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

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

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.2963					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9700e-003	0.0137	0.0164	3.0000e-005		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3019
Total	**0.2982**	**0.0137**	**0.0164**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3019**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.6000e-004	3.1000e-004	3.4200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1400e-003	3.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.1000e-004	0.0000	0.9417	0.9417	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9422
Total	**4.6000e-004**	**3.1000e-004**	**3.4200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1400e-003**	**3.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.9417**	**0.9417**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.9422**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.2963					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9700e-003	0.0137	0.0164	3.0000e-005		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004		8.5000e-004	8.5000e-004	0.0000	2.2979	2.2979	1.6000e-004	0.0000	2.3019
Total	**0.2982**	**0.0137**	**0.0164**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**		**8.5000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.2979**	**2.2979**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.3019**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.6000e-004	3.1000e-004	3.4200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1400e-003	3.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.1000e-004	0.0000	0.9417	0.9417	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9422
Total	**4.6000e-004**	**3.1000e-004**	**3.4200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1400e-003**	**3.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.9417**	**0.9417**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.9422**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0954	0.6911	1.1215	4.5100e-003	0.3429	3.8200e-003	0.3467	0.0922	3.5900e-003	0.0958	0.0000	415.4130	415.4130	0.0155	0.0000	415.8010
Unmitigated	0.0954	0.6911	1.1215	4.5100e-003	0.3429	3.8200e-003	0.3467	0.0922	3.5900e-003	0.0958	0.0000	415.4130	415.4130	0.0155	0.0000	415.8010

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	418.20	79.20	40.80	922,148	922,148
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	418.20	79.20	40.80	922,148	922,148

4.3 Trip Type Information

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

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.499712	0.039404	0.220288	0.124864	0.021993	0.006021	0.030614	0.046741	0.001428	0.001188	0.005840	0.000765	0.001142
Parking Lot	0.499712	0.039404	0.220288	0.124864	0.021993	0.006021	0.030614	0.046741	0.001428	0.001188	0.005840	0.000765	0.001142

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	199.0197	199.0197	7.2700e-003	1.5000e-003	199.6498
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	199.0197	199.0197	7.2700e-003	1.5000e-003	199.6498
NaturalGas Mitigated	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	59.6821	59.6821	1.1400e-003	1.0900e-003	60.0367
NaturalGas Unmitigated	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	59.6821	59.6821	1.1400e-003	1.0900e-003	60.0367

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	1.1184e+006	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	59.6821	59.6821	1.1400e-003	1.0900e-003	60.0367
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**6.0300e-003**	**0.0548**	**0.0461**	**3.3000e-004**		**4.1700e-003**	**4.1700e-003**		**4.1700e-003**	**4.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**59.6821**	**59.6821**	**1.1400e-003**	**1.0900e-003**	**60.0367**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	1.1184e+006	6.0300e-003	0.0548	0.0461	3.3000e-004		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003		4.1700e-003	4.1700e-003	0.0000	59.6821	59.6821	1.1400e-003	1.0900e-003	60.0367
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**6.0300e-003**	**0.0548**	**0.0461**	**3.3000e-004**		**4.1700e-003**	**4.1700e-003**		**4.1700e-003**	**4.1700e-003**	**0.0000**	**59.6821**	**59.6821**	**1.1400e-003**	**1.0900e-003**	**60.0367**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	507000	182.5512	6.6700e-003	1.3800e-003	183.1292
Parking Lot	45738	16.4685	6.0000e-004	1.2000e-004	16.5206
Total		**199.0197**	**7.2700e-003**	**1.5000e-003**	**199.6498**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	507000	182.5512	6.6700e-003	1.3800e-003	183.1292
Parking Lot	45738	16.4685	6.0000e-004	1.2000e-004	16.5206
Total		**199.0197**	**7.2700e-003**	**1.5000e-003**	**199.6498**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.2725	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003
Unmitigated	0.2725	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0296					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2428					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	5.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003
Total	**0.2725**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1300e-003**	**1.1300e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.2000e-003**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0296					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2428					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	5.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.8000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1300e-003	1.1300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-003
Total	**0.2725**	**1.0000e-005**	**5.8000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.1300e-003**	**1.1300e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.2000e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043
Unmitigated	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	13.875 / 0	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**31.4345**	**0.4531**	**0.0109**	**46.0043**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	13.875 / 0	31.4345	0.4531	0.0109	46.0043
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**31.4345**	**0.4531**	**0.0109**	**46.0043**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159
Unmitigated	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	74.4	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**15.1025**	**0.8925**	**0.0000**	**37.4159**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	74.4	15.1025	0.8925	0.0000	37.4159
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**15.1025**	**0.8925**	**0.0000**	**37.4159**

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Wetlands & Biological Resources Assessment of 1851 E. Roseville Parkway Roseville, CA 95661 (APN: 468-010-044)

Prepared By:

BARNETT ENVIRONMENTAL

Prepared For:
Mr. Ron Smith
5701 Lonetree Blvd. #102
Rocklin, CA 95765

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APPENDICES

1.0 Introduction

Barnett Environmental has conducted a Wetland & Biological Resources Assessment (WBRA) of a 13.64-acre property ("Study Area"; APN 468-010-044) located at 1851 E. Roseville Parkway in Roseville, Placer County, California on behalf of the owner, Mr. Ron Smith. The parcel is in the NE and SE quarter of Section 8, Township 10 North, Range 7 East of the Folsom, California 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map (Figure 1.) It lies along the Lower American watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 18020111) at approximately 221 to 235 feet elevation above mean sea level (msl) and approx. geographic coordinates 38°43'59" North latitude and 121°13'43" West longitude. The Study Area is surrounded by existing residential development to the northeast, west, and south with Johnson Ranch Racquet Club to the north, and commercial buildings to the southeast.

This report:

- Delineates and describes any wetlands or other waters of the U.S. within the Study Area;
- Describes the vegetation on-site;
- Records all plant and animal species observed during the field survey(s);
- Evaluates and identifies sensitive habitats and special-status plant and animal species that may occur in the Study Area and could be affected by project activities; and
- Provides conclusions and recommendations for mitigating potential adverse impacts to identified resources.

2.0 Regulatory Setting

The following federal and California state laws, regulations and/or policies provide the legal framework guiding the protection of wetland and biological resources.

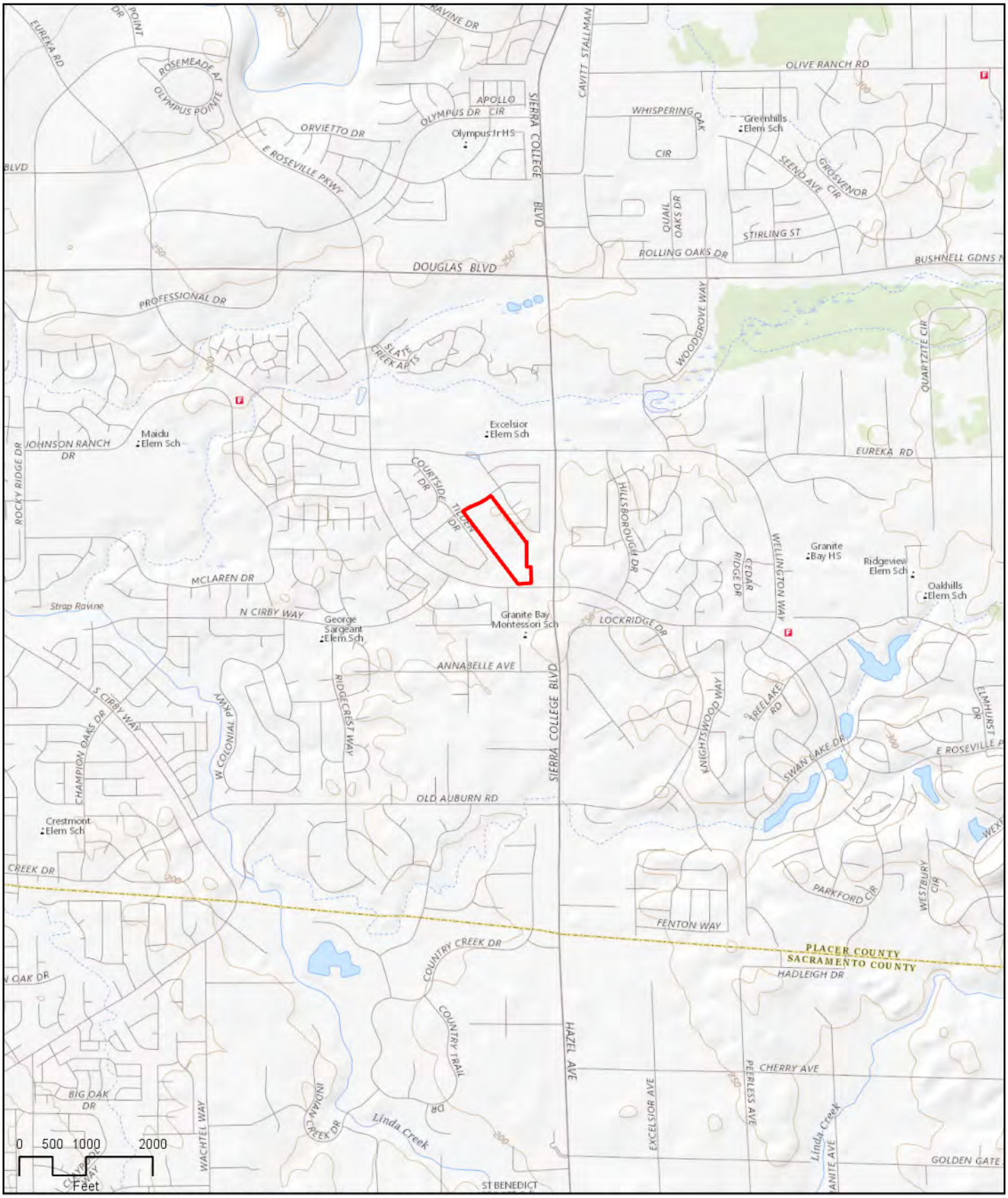
2.1 Relevant Federal Laws & Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

The FESA, enacted in 1973, prohibits the taking, possession, sale, or transport of endangered species. Under the FESA, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce jointly have the authority to list a species as threatened or endangered. FESA is administered by both the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). NMFS is accountable for animals that are threatened or endangered (16 United States Code [USC] 1533[c]) and spend most of their lives in marine waters, including marine fish, most marine mammals, and anadromous fish such as Pacific salmon. The USFWS is accountable for all other federally-listed plants and animals.

Pursuant to the requirements of FESA, a federal agency reviewing a project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed threatened or endangered species could be present in the Permit Area and whether the project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, federal agencies are required to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed for listing under FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC 1536[3], [4]).

Projects that would result in a "take" of any federally-listed threatened or endangered species are required to obtain authorization from NMFS and/or USFWS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation) or section



Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle for Folsom, CA

FIGURE 1 - PROJECT AREA LOCATION

RON SMITH - JOHNSON RANCH PROJECT• PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Date: March 10, 2019

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BARNETT ENVIRONMENTAL

10(a) (incidental take permit) of FESA, depending on whether the federal government is involved in permitting or funding the project. The Section 7 authorization process is used to determine if a project with a federal nexus would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what mitigation measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species. The Section 10(a) process allows take of endangered species or their habitat in non-federal activities.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) regulates or prohibits taking, killing, possession of, or harm to migratory bird species listed in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 10.13. The MBTA is an international treaty for the conservation and management of bird species that migrate through more than one country, and is enforced in the United States by the USFWS. Hunting of specific migratory game birds is permitted under the regulations listed in Title 50 CFR 20. The MBTA was amended in 1972 to include protection for migratory birds of prey (raptors).

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act regulates or prohibits taking, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). "Take" includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3).

Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)

Section 401 – The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has authority over wetlands and "other waters of the U.S." through Section 401 (Water Quality Certification of the CWA.

The CWA requires that an applicant for a Section 404 permit (to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States) first obtain a certificate from the appropriate state agency stating that the fill is consistent with the State's water quality standards and criteria. In California, the authority to either grant certification or waive the requirement for permits is delegated by the SWRCB to the nine regional boards. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) is the appointed authority for Section 401 compliance in the project site. A request for certification or waiver is submitted to the regional board at the same time an application is filed with the USACE. The regional board has 60 days to review the application and act on it. Because no USACE permit is valid under the CWA unless "certified" by the state, these boards may effectively veto or add conditions to any USACE permit.

Section 404 - Section 404 of the CWA identifies the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as the principal authority to regulate activity that could discharge fill or dredge material or otherwise adversely modify wetlands or Waters of the U.S. (WOUS). The USACE implements the federal policy embodied in Executive Order 11990, which, when implemented, is intended to result in no net loss of wetland values or function. U.S. Congress has authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have a specific oversight role over USACE's authority.

2.2 Relevant State Laws & Regulations

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

The CESA was enacted in 1984. Under the CESA, the California Fish and Wildlife Commission (CFWC) has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species, while The California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) is responsible for enforcement. CDFW also maintains lists of species of special concern. A Species of Special Concern (CSC) is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria:

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

CESA prohibits the take of California listed animals and plants in most cases, but CDFW may issue incidental take permits under special conditions. Pursuant to the requirements of CESA, a State agency reviewing a project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state-listed endangered or threatened species could be present in the project site and determine whether the project would have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, CDFW encourages consultation on any project that could affect a listed or candidate species.

CA Fish and Game Code

Sections 1600-1616 – Under Sections 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates activities that would alter the flow, bed, channel, or bank of streams and lakes. The limits of CDFW's jurisdiction are defined in the code as the "… bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department in which there is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefit ..." (Section 1601). In practice, the CDFW usually marks its jurisdictional limit at the top of the stream or bank, or at the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, whichever is wider.

The CDFW also derives its authority to oversee activities that affect wetlands from state legislation. This authority includes Sections 1600-1616 of the Fish and Game Code (lake and streambed alteration agreements), Section 30411 of the California Coastal Act (CDFW becomes the lead agency for the study and identification of degraded wetlands within the Coastal Zone), CESA (protection of state listed species and their habitats - which could include wetlands), and the Keene-Nejedly California Wetlands Preservation Act of 1976 (states a need for an affirmative and sustained public policy program directed at wetlands preservation, restoration, and enhancement). In general, the CDFW asserts authority over wetlands within the state either through review and comment on USACE Section 404 permits, review and comment on CEQA documents, preservation of state listed species, or through stream and lakebed alteration agreements.

Sections 1900-1913 – These Sections embody the Native Plant Protection Act, which is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in the state. The act directs CDFW to establish criteria

for determining what native plants are rare or endangered. Under Section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Under the act, CDFW may adopt regulations governing the taking, possessing, propagation or sale of any endangered or rare native plant.

Section 1913 of that Act allows landowners in conducting certain activities to take actions that will destroy rare or endangered plants, provided that, where the Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has previously notified the owner "that a rare or endangered plants is growing" on his or her land, the owner notifies CDFW "at least 10 days in advance of hanging the land" to allow the state agency to come and "salvage" the plants. Subject to this requirement, section 1913 states that "the presence of rare or endangered plants" on a property shall not restrict (1) timber operations conducted pursuant to an approved timber harvest plan, (2) "required mining assessment work pursuant to federal or state mining laws," (3) "the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, other right-of-way by the owner of the land or his agent," or (4) "the performance by a public agency or publicly or privately owned public utility of its obligation to provide service to the public."

Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513 – Fish and Game Code Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 protects all birds-of-prey (raptors) and their eggs and nests. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 – Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code designate certain species as "fully protected." Fully protected species, or parts thereof, may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no provision of the CFWC or any other law may be construed to authorize the issuance of permits of licenses to take any fully protected species. No such permits or licenses heretofore issued may have any force or effect for any such purpose, except that the CFGC may authorize the collecting of such species for necessary scientific research. Legally imported and fully protected species or parts thereof may be possessed under a permit issued by CDFW.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act established the SWRCB and each Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as the principal state agencies for coordinating and controlling water quality in California. Responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the SWRCB and nine RWQCBs. The SWRCB establishes statewide policies and regulations for the implementation of water quality control programs mandated by federal and state water quality statutes and regulations. Pursuant to the Act, each of California's nine regional boards must prepare and periodically update basin plans that set forth water quality standards for surface and groundwater, as well as actions to control point and non-point sources of pollution to achieve and maintain these standards. Basin plans offer an opportunity to achieve wetlands protection through enforcement of water quality standards.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides that "All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights." Waters of the State are defined in Section 13050(e) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "…any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." All

dischargers are subject to regulation under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, including both point and nonpoint source dischargers. The RWQCB has the authority to implement water quality protection standards through the issuance of permits for discharges to waters at locations within its jurisdiction, which would include the project site. As noted above, the RWQCB is the appointed authority for Section 401 compliance in the project site. If the USACE determines that they have no regulatory authority on the project site and they also determine that a CWA Section 404 permit is not required, the project proponent could still be responsible for obtaining the appropriate CWA Section 401 permit or waiver from RWQCB for impacts to Waters of the State.

California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act of 2001

Acknowledges the importance of private land stewardship to the conservation of the state's valued oak woodlands. The Act establishes the California Oak Woodlands Conservation Program, which aims to conserve oak woodlands existing in the state's working landscapes by providing education and incentives to private landowners. The program provides technical and financial incentives to private landowners to protect and promote biologically functional oak woodlands.

California Environmental Quality Act

Although specific federal and state statutes protect threatened and endangered species, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15380(b) 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 criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition in FESA and the section of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants and animals, and allows a public agency to undertake a review to determine if a significant effect on a species that has not yet been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW (i.e., species of concern) would occur. Whether a species is rare, threatened, or endangered can be legally significant because, under CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, an agency must find an impact to be significant if a project would "substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species." 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.

3.0 Methodology

Prior to our field survey, we queried the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; Figure 2), EcoAtlas' California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI; Figure 3), NRCS Web Soil Survey (Figure 4; Appendix A), and Hydric Soils List for Placer County, California to determine whether any wetlands or "other waters of the U.S.", "waters of the State", or soils compatible with wetland resources have been historically recorded on or around, or are likely to occur on-site.

We also queried the following online resources for information on the Study Area's potential plant and wildlife resources:

1. California Department of Fish & Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database (RareFind 5) for observations of special status plant and animal species within five miles of the Study Area (Appendix B),
2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's IPaC Database of federally-listed special status species in Placer County (Appendix C),

Project Area

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Riverine

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Publication date May 2018. National Wetlands Inventory website. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/. Accessed June 9, 2018. Base Map USDA FSA, GeoEye, CNES/Airbus DS, City of Roseville, USDA FSA, GeoEye, CNES/Airbus DS, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency. Scale 1:8,000 1:10,000 original report (8.5 x 11).

FIGURE 2 - NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI) WETLANDS

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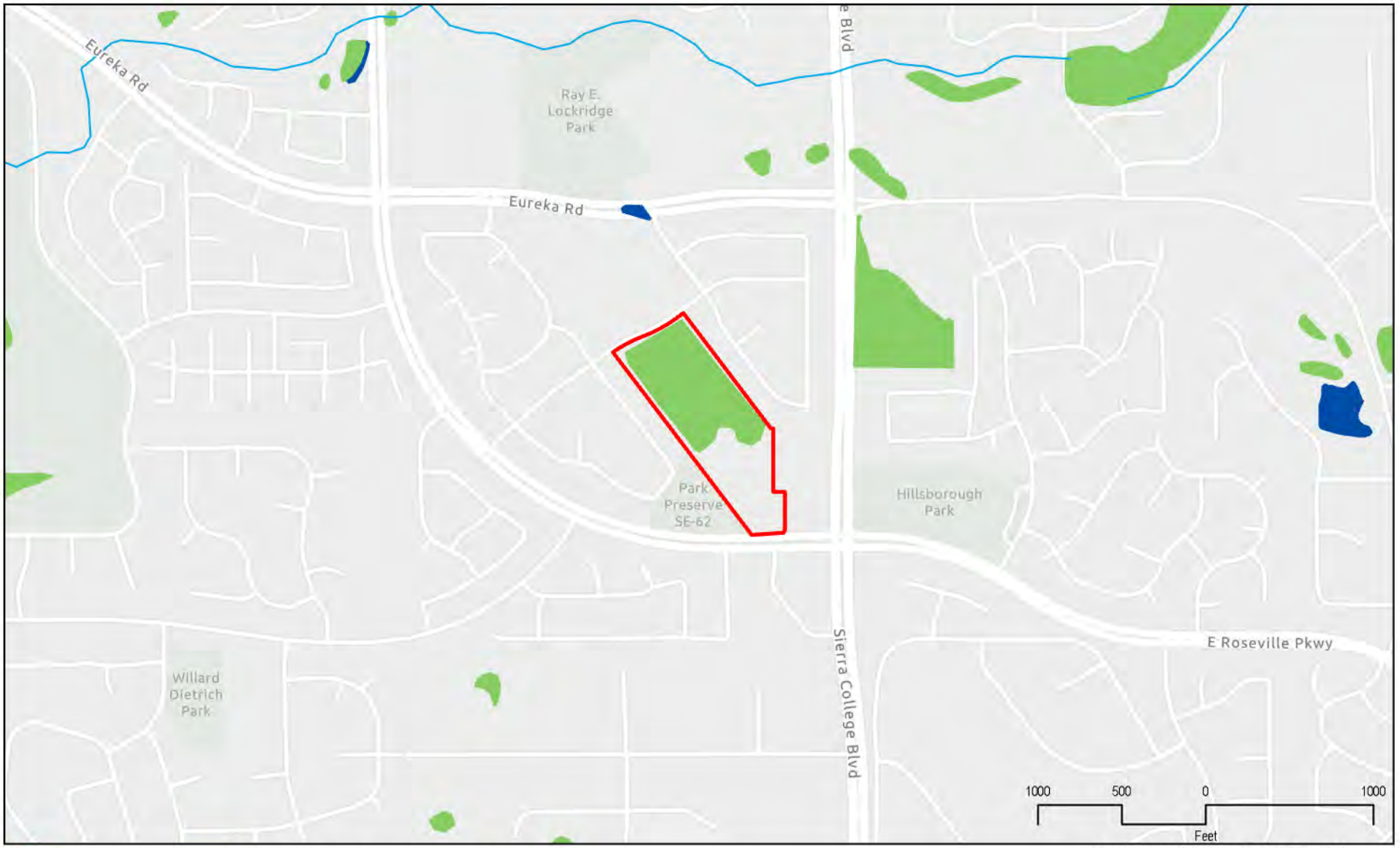

Project Area

Fluvial Natural

Lake, Reservoir and associated vegetation

Pond and associated vegetation

San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI). 2017. "California Aquatic Resource Inventory (CARI) version 0.3." Accessed June 9, 2018. Original report (8.5 x 11) scale 1:10,000.

FIGURE 3 - CALIFORNIA AQUATIC RESOURCES INVENTORY (CARI) WETLANDS

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3. The California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare & Endangered Plants in California.

We then conducted a field survey of the Study Area on March 1, 2019, where we delineated wetlands in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetlands Delineation Manual and 2008 Arid West Regional Supplement. The boundaries of non-tidal, non-wetland waters (i.e., tributaries and relatively permanent waters were delineated at the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) as defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328.3 and Regulatory Guidance Letter (RGL) 05-05. The OHWM represents the limit of potential U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction over non-tidal waters (e.g., streams and ponds) in the absence of adjacent wetlands (33 CFR 328.4). Delineations of the OHWM for any ephemeral/intermittent streams were done with reference to the guidelines in Lichvar & McColley (2008). A Trimble Geo 7X global positioning system (GPS) unit, with sub-meter accuracy, was used to record the location of jurisdictional boundaries, data points, and other pertinent features.

We also searched for special status plant and animal species and their habitats, and recorded observations of: (1) vegetation, (2) plant and animal species or their sign (nests, burrows, tracks, scat), and (3) the suitability of on-site habitats and those immediately adjoining the Study Area to support special status plant or animal species. We used the vegetation classification scheme of Sawyer et al. (2009) to classify onsite habitat types. The site assessment consisted of walking the entire Study Area to note current habitat conditions, surrounding land uses, general habitat types, and plant/wildlife species.

4.0 Existing Conditions

4.1 Soils

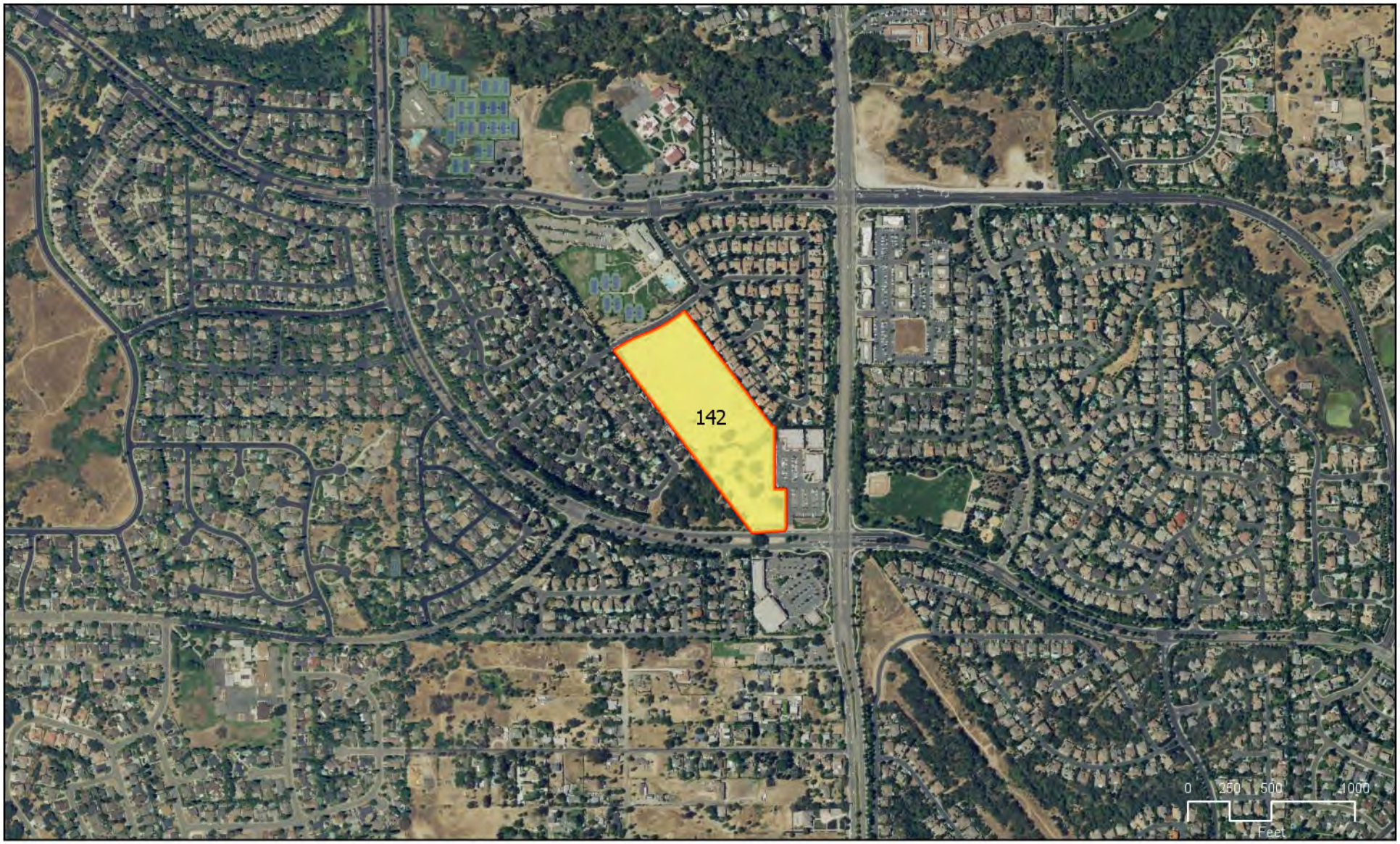
According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the entire Study Area is comprised of cometa-ramona sandy loams (1 to 5% slopes) (Figure 4 and Appendix A). Cometa-ramona is deep, well drained soil that occurs on low terraces in the Roseville area and west of Lincoln where the average annual temperature is approximately 62 degrees Fahrenheit and annual precipitation is roughly 20 inches. The surface layer is comprised of brown sandy loam about 14 to 18 inches thick. The subsoil is a mix of brown to reddish yellow sandy clay approximately 20 to 41 inches thick. The permeability and surface run off is slow with available water capacity of four to nine inches.

4.2 Hydrology

The Study Area is located in the Lower American watershed (HUC 18020111). There are two intermittent drainages located in the southeastern portion of the Study Area that originate on the southwestern edge of the adjacent parcel to the east and enters the Study Area by a culvert at the northeast corner of the property and exits the southwest border. Additionally, there is a small pond centrally located in the lower intermittent drainage. The predominant hydrologic regime is driven by direct precipitation and sheet flow from adjacent parcels.

4.3 Wetlands & Other Waters of the United States

We mapped a total of 0.017 acre of "other waters of the U.S.", comprising the two (0.163 acres) intermittent drainages and single (0.007 acre) pond (see Table 1 and Figure 5). Each intermittent drainage is defined by the culvert



Project Area

142: Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes

USDA FSA, GeoEye, CNES/Airbus DS, City of Roseville, USDA FSA, GeoEye, CNES/Airbus DS, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency. USDA NRCS Soil Survey accessed 2/19/19, https://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GDGOrder.aspx. Original report scale 1:10,000, 8.5x11.

FIGURE 4 - SOILS MAP

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Delineation Table		
Description	**Area (sf)**	**Area (AC)**
Intermittent Drainage 1	24,294	0.558
Intermittent Drainage 2	9,365	0.215
Total	33,659	0.773
Pond (inside Drainage 2)	312	0.007

FIGURE 5a - WETLAND DELINEATION

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outfall at the upstream end, the OHWM on the left and right sides of the channel, and the downstream property boundary. The OHWM on each side of the stream was delineated on the basis of a break in slope and change in the type and amount of vegetative cover.

Vegetation along the intermittent drainage 1 at the upper end near the culvert outfall consists of a dense thicket of willow saplings (Salix sp., not identified to species because still in winter dormancy during the site visit on 01 March 2019). The banks of the middle section of this drainage are covered by grasses with scattered valley oaks (Quercus lobata), or by dense thickets of Himalayan blackberry (Rubus armeniacus).

Table 1: Wetlands and "Other Waters of the U.S." within the Study Area

Description	Area (sf)	Area (AC)
Intermittent Drainage 1	24,294	0.558
Intermittent Drainage 2	9,365	0.215
Total	33,659	0.773
Intermittent Drainage 1 (Project Footprint)	3,476	0.08
Intermittent Drainage 2 (Project Footprint)	3,598	0.083
Total	7,074	0.163
Pond	312	0.007

There are some mature trees of red willow *(Salix laevigata)* with dense blackberry in the understory further downstream, near where the drainage exits the parcel.

Vegetation along intermittent drainage 2 consists of grasses with scattered valley oaks *(Quercus lobata)* or dense blackberry thickets *(Rubus armeniacus*). The pond vegetation could not be characterized because the site visit on March 1, 2019 took place too early in the growing season.

4.4 Vegetation

Vegetation onsite consists primarily of non-native annual grassland with scattered blue oak *(Quercus lobata, deciduous)*, valley oak *(Q. lobata, deciduous)* and interior live oak *(Q. wislizenii, evergreen)*. Common to abundant grasses include soft chess *(Bromus hordeaceus)*, ripgut *(B. diandrus)* and wild oat *(Avena fatua)*. A list of vascular plant species observed on the project site is provided in Appendix D.

4.5 Wildlife

We saw no terrestrial wildlife during the March 1, 2019 field survey, likely because the current level of disturbance of the area precludes the presence of many species that would commonly otherwise use this grassland habitat type in a more undisturbed environment, such as reptiles like the western fence lizard *(Sceloporus occidentalis),* common garter snake *(Thamnophis sirtalis)*, and western rattlesnake *(Crotalus viridis)*, mammals like the

California ground squirrel *(Spermophilus beecheyi)* and western harvest mouse *(Reithrodontomys megalotis).* We did not see, but would expect generally common birds to visit the site, like the western scrub jay *(Aphelocoma californica),* western meadowlark *(Sturnella neglecta)*, killdeer *(Charadrius vociferus)*, and western kingbird *(Tyrannus verticalis).* Raptors such as the burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)* short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus),* northern harrier *(Circus cyaneus*), American kestrel *(Falco sparverius)* black-shoulder kite *(Elanus axillaris)*, and the prairie falcon *(Falco mexicanus)* are also possible here, but less likely because of the limited size of available foraging habitat and current level of disturbance.

5.0 Special Status Species

Special status species are those that fall into one or more of the following categories:

- Listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (50 CFR 17.11/17.12) (or formally proposed for listing) (64 FR 205, October 25, 1999; 57533-57547),
- Designated as a Species of Concern by the Sacramento District of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
- Listed as endangered, threatened or rare under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or proposed for such listing (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 670.5),
- Designated as rare, protected, or fully protected pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (FGC, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]).
- Designated a Species of Special Concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife,
- Defined as rare or endangered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), or
- Placed on List 1 or 2 maintained by the California Native Plant Society.

A query of the California Natural Diversity Database (RareFind 5) resulted in no record of any special-status species observations within the Study Area (Appendix B) and we found during the March 1, 2019 site visit. CNDDB occurrences within a 2- and 5-mile radius of the Study Area are shown in Figure 6. Those species that could occupy regional habitats according to the USFWS IPaC Database are listed in Appendix C. While there may be a number of plant and animal species occurring within a 5-mile radius of the Study Area (Figure 6), we can better refine the list of those species with any real potential of occurring in the Study Area by filtering for relevant onsite habitats, locations, and elevations. A summary of the results is given in (Table 2).

Table 2: Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Area

Species	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Assessing Potential of Occurrence
Plants						
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	None	None	2B	Valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable vernal pool habitat. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site survey. Additionally, there are two documented CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 4.5 miles northwest.

Species	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Assessing Potential of Occurrence
Plants						
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	None	None	1B	Marches and other wetlands	None	The Study Area does not contain suitable vernal pools and depressional wetlands habitat. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site survey. There are 3 documented CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 2.4 miles southwest.
Insects						
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	None	None	Riparian and oak woodlands. Requires the presence of blue or Mexican elderberry shrubs.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable habitat such as the elderberry host plant and the host plant was not observed during the March 2019 site survey. According to CNDDB, there are 6 occurrences within five miles of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 1.2 miles northeast.
Invertebrates						
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	FE	-	-	Endemic to the grasslands of the northern two-thirds of the Central Valley in large pools or swales.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable habitat like large cool-water vernal pools. Additionally, the Study Area is highly disturbed and routinely disked. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site visit nor are there any documented CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	-	-	Valley and foothill vernal pools. Small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable vernal or depressional pool habitat. Additionally, the Study Area is highly disturbed and routinely disked. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site visit nor are there any documented CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area.

Detail Map

(Species listed are within map extent)

- Project Area
- Sanford's arrowhead
- Swainson's hawk
- dwarf downingia
- pallid bat
- purple martin
- steelhead - Central Valley DPS
- tricolored blackbird
- valley elderberry longhorn beetle
- vernal pool fairy shrimp
- western pond turtle
- western spadefoot
- white-tailed kite

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) 2019. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB, accessed March 10, 2019. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

FIGURE 6 - CALIFORNIA NATIONAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDB) RECORDED SPECIES OBSERVATIONS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE PROJECT AREA

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Species	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Assessing Potential of Occurrence
Invertebrates						
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FT	-		Vernal pools, seasonal wetlands and grass-bottomed swales in unplowed Valley and foothill grasslands in the Sacramento Valley, containing clear to highly turbid water.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable vernal pool or seasonal wetland habitat. Additionally, the Study Area is highly disturbed and routinely disked. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site visit nor are there any documented CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area.
Fish and Reptiles						
Western pond turtle *Emmys marmorata*	None	CSC	None	Found in perennial ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation below 6000ft elevation.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable perennial pond, river, and stream habitat. This species requires deep flowing water. Western pond turtles were not observed during the March 2019 site survey. There are two CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 2.6 miles east.
Western spadefoot toad *Spea hammondii*	None	None	None	Found in grasslands, scrub, chaparral, and oak woodlands within the central valley	Very low	The Study Area does contain suitable grasslands and oak woodland habitat. Additionally, there is a single occurrence 2.6 miles north of the Study Area. However, this species was not observed during the March 2019 site survey.
Steelhead-Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mukiss irideus*	FT	None	None	Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	None	The Study Area lacks suitable perennial habitat. There are two intermittent drainages located on along the southern portion of the Study Area. This species was not observed during the March 2019 site survey. There is a single documented CNDDB occurrence 1.2 miles north of the Study Area.

Species	Federal	State	CNPS	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Assessing Potential of Occurrence
Birds						
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	-	CE	-	Freshwater marsh, swamp, and wetlands. Most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrates, & foraging area with insect prey within a few km. of the nest.	None	The Study Area does not contain suitable swamp or wetlands habitat. This species is found in habitats that consists of dense willow, cattails, and blackberry shrubs. Additionally, the Study Area lacks nesting habitat. According to CNDDB, there is a single documented species occurrence 0.6 miles east of the Study Area.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	-	CT		Valley & foothill grasslands, riparian forest and woodlands, valley, and foothill grassland. Prefers to breed in large trees within grasslands or riparian habitats and forages over agricultural or annual grasslands in the Central Valley.	Very low	The Study Area does contain suitable grassland and woodland foraging habitat. There are a few scattered oak trees located within the southern portion of the Study Area that can provide nesting substrate. Additionally, there are two recorded occurrences within five miles of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 4 miles southeast.

Special Status Species Codes:

Federal: *FE = Federal Endangered* *FT = Federal Threatened*

State: *CSC = California Species of Concern* *CE = California Endangered*

CFP = California Fully Protected *CT = California Threatened*

CNPS: *1B = Rare or threatened in CA and elsewhere* *2B = Rare, threatened, or Endangered in CA, but more common elsewhere*

Potential for Occurrence Codes:

None:	No suitable habitat for the special status species within the Study Area
Very Low:	Either the special status species is known to occur within five miles but no suitable habitat exists in the Study Area, or the Study Area provides suitable habitat but the species is not known to occur within a five-mile radius.
Low:	Marginally suitable habitat exists in the Study Area and the special status species occurs within 5 miles, but surrounding urban land use conditions and regularity of human activity make it unlikely that the species occurs in the Study Area.
Moderate:	The special status species is known to occur within a five-mile radius and the Study Area contains suitable habitat, however surrounding urban land use conditions and onsite disturbance reduce the likelihood of occurrence.
High:	The Study area provides suitable habitat and there is either documentation of species occurrence within a five-mile radius or evidence gathered by a professional surveyor during an onsite field assessment.
Present:	Species known to occur within the Study Area

There are two special-status plant and nine special-status animal species that have recorded occurrences within a five-mile radius of the Study Area. However, the Study Area lacks suitable habitat for most of these species and there is little likelihood of their occurring on-site. The western spadefoot and Swainson's hawk have a very low potential to occur within the Study Area.

5.1 Critical Habitat for Special Status Species

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires the federal government to designate critical habitat for any listed species. Critical habitat is defined as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, and those features may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation. There is no designated critical habitat within the Study Area (Appendix C).

5.2 Special Status Wildlife

California (State) Listed Species

State listed species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A single species has the potential to occur, but is not known to occur within the Study Area or surrounding vicinity:

Swainson's hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)* – The Swainson's hawk is a California threatened species that is a long-distance migrator that nests in the Central Valley from March 1 to September 15 and over-winters in Mexico or South America. This hawk forages almost exclusively in agricultural row-crops and grasslands. Its favored prey is voles and small rodents that are more readily available in suitable densities on agricultural lands. Unlike some other

local raptors, urban areas or dense vegetation do not provide suitable foraging habitat for this hawk. Sacramento, Yolo, and San Joaquin Counties support most of the Central Valley Swainson's hawk breeding population. Narrow riparian systems and scattered Valley oak trees, combined with suitable agricultural foraging habitat, provide high-quality habitat conditions in Sacramento County, where an estimated 100 pairs nest. Swainson's hawks have a very low potential to occur given their nesting and foraging grassland and oak woodland habitat requirements and that no Swainson's hawks were observed onsite during the March 2019 field survey of the Study Area. There are two documented CNDDB Swainson's hawk occurrences within a five-mile radius, with the nearest occurrence 4 miles southeast of the Study Area (Figure 5).

California (State) Species of Concern

In addition to California rare, threatened, and fully protected species, the CDFW has also identified California Species of Concern (CSC), which could be a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that:

- Is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role;
- Is listed as Federally-, but not State-, threatened or endangered;
- Meets the State definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed;
- Is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; or
- Is part of naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from an factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.

A single species of special concern has the potential to occur onsite: western spadefoot toad (Spea hammondii), has the potential to occur but is not known to occur within the Study Area (Table 2).

1. Western spadefoot toad *(Spea hammondii)* - This toad is not federally and state listed but is ranked G3S3 which means it's rare and uncommon but not susceptible to extinction. The western spadefoot prefers grasslands, scrub and chaparral within the central valley but can also occur in oak woodland. This species has a very low potential to occur given the suitable grassland and oak wood land habitat. However, no western spadefoots were observed during Mach 2019 site survey. The CNDDB results revealed a single recorded occurrence 2.6 miles north of the Study Area (Figure 6).

6.0 Effects of Proposed Action

6.1 Effects of Proposed Action on Wetlands and "Other Waters of the U.S."

We mapped a total of 0.17 acre of "other waters of the U.S." along the southern portion of the Study Area. Figure 5B shows the proposed site plan for development of the property. The applicant has prepared this plan to avoid potential impacts to wetland and "other waters of the U.S." through design. In particular the site plan illustrates that the development will construct two drainage crossings. Adverse impacts to these "other waters" and and associated riparian habitat at these locations will be generally avoided by employing the clear span structure in Appendix F. This culvert's footing and base are placed outside the drainage's OHWM and off the top-of-bank to avoid disturbance to the waterway and wholesale clearing of associated riparian habitat, which would trigger U.S. Clean Water Act and CDFW LSA permitting requirements.

Oak tree to be removed
Project area
Proposed Arch Culvert and Headwalls
Intermittent Drainage 1
Intermittent Drainage 2
Pond

Con/Span O-Series Bridge, see Appendix G - Clear Span Details

0 50 100 200
Feet

Microsoft, Esri, USDA Farm Service Agency. Scale 1:1,300 original report 17x11.

FIGURE 5b - SITE PLAN

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Map Date: May 14, 2019

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6.2 Effects of Proposed Action on Wildlife and Habitat

No significant impacts on wildlife or their habitats are anticipated from the proposed commercial development of this site. No special status plant or wildlife species were observed during the March 1, 2019 site survey and the site's suburban residential setting, small size of portion of the parcel targeted for development, and lack of suitable special status species habitat on this portion of the site would seem to preclude adverse impacts to most native plant or wildlife species.

Since, however, there is a slight possibility of the presence of western spadefoot and Swainson's hawk, we are proposing the following mitigation measures:

Western Spadefoot Toad

The Study Area does provide suitable pond habitat for this species; however, no western spadefoot toads were observed during March 2019 field survey. According to the CNDDB, there is a single recorded occurrence of this species 2.6 miles north of the Study Area. However, to determine the presence or absence of this species a pre-construction survey could be conducted two weeks prior to the proposed disturbance, to ensure no western spadefoot toads would be adversely affected.

Swainson's hawk

No Swainson's hawks were observed during the field survey conducted in March 2019. A focused survey during the hawk's breeding period would reveal its presence or absence within the Study Area. The CNDDB results in Figure 6 show that there have been two documented occurrences of Swainson's hawk within a five-mile radius of the Study Area with the nearest occurrence 4 miles southeast. Therefore, prior to issuance of a grading permit for development:

1. a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted on-site within 15 days prior to construction if construction associated with the project would commence between March 1st and September 1st ("the nesting season"). If disturbance associated with the project would occur outside of the nesting season, no surveys shall be required.
2. If Swainson's hawk are identified as nesting on the project site, a non-disturbance buffer of 75-feet shall be established or as otherwise prescribed by a qualified ornithologist. The buffer shall be demarcated with painted orange lath or via the installation of orange construction fencing. Disturbance within the buffer shall be postponed until a qualified ornithologist has determined that the young have attained sufficient flight skills to leave the area or that the nesting cycle has otherwise completed.
3. If the proposed project requires a loss of potential foraging habitat than the project proponent shall be responsible for mitigating on the project site at a ratio of 1:1 if the project is within a mile, 0.5:1 ratio if the project is within a half-mile, 0.75:1 ratio if the project is within five miles, and 0.5:1 ratio if the project is within ten miles, per the CDFW's 1994 Guidance on Swainson's Hawk Mitigation.

7.0 Conclusion

1. We mapped a total of 0.17 acre of "other waters of the U.S." A U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board could be required if any activities are proposed that would adversely affect the intermittent drainages. Any disturbance of the intermittent drainages or riparian areas on the property would also need to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish & Wildlife under Section 1602 of the California Fish & Game Code.
2. The California Natural Diversity Database (Rarefind) contains no records of any special status species in the Study Area. Most of the species listed in Table 2 are not expected to occur on-site, because of a lack of suitable habitat on-site. Both the western spadefoot toad and Swainson's hawk have the potential to occur within the Study Area, but neither were observed during a site survey on March 1, 2019.

8.0 References

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Appendix A - Natural Resource Conservation Services (NRCS) Soil Report

United States Department of Agriculture

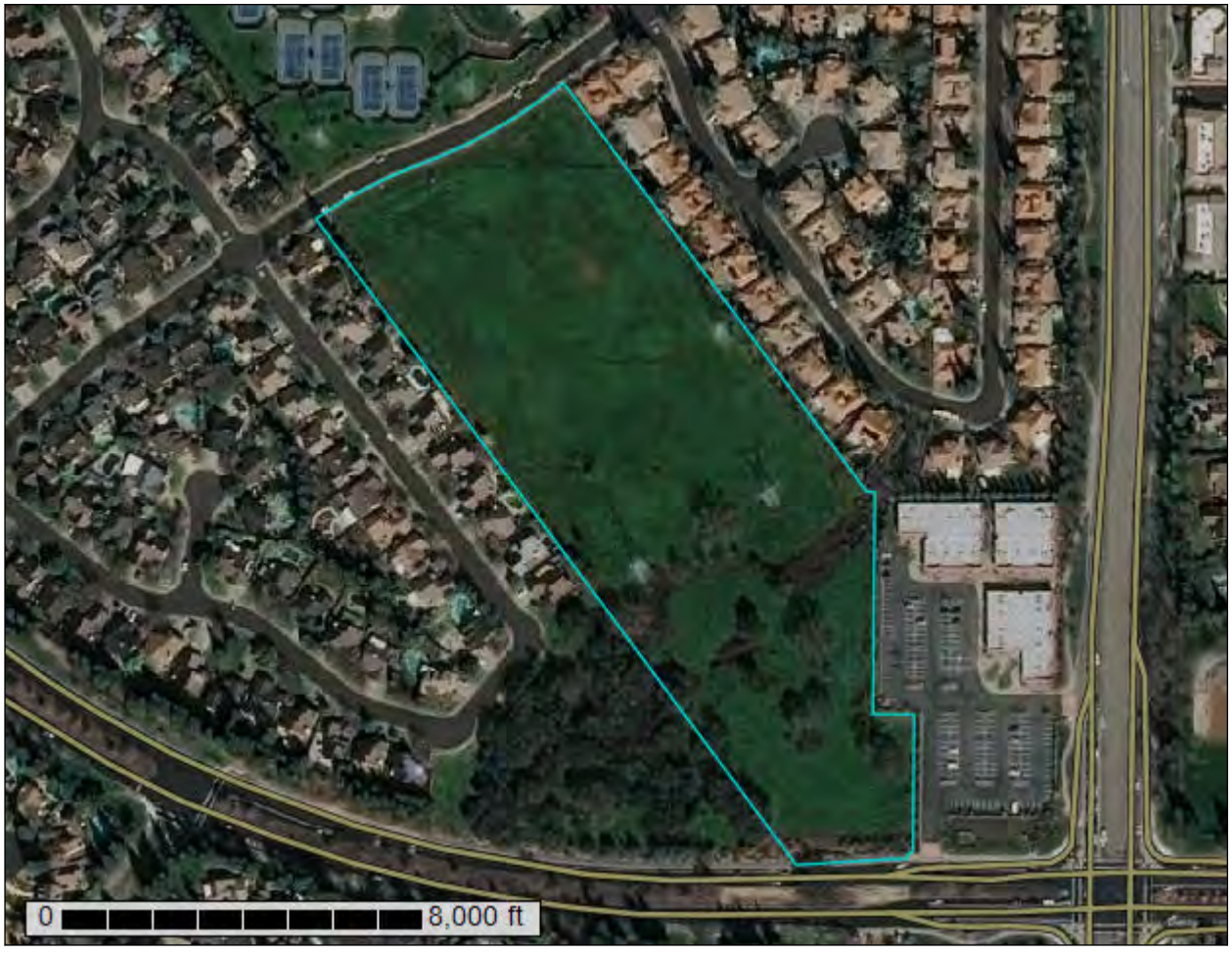
NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Placer County, California, Western Part

Ron Smith - Johnson Ranch



March 10, 2019

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:2,400 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 35 70 140 210

Feet: 0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Placer County, California, Western Part
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 12, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 12, 2016—Mar 28, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
142	Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	13.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**13.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Placer County, California, Western Part

142—Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hfzl
Elevation: 20 to 3,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 23 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 320 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Cometa and similar soils: 50 percent
Ramona and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Cometa

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 18 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 18 to 29 inches: clay
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: About 18 inches to abrupt textural change
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Ramona

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 14 inches: loam
H3 - 14 to 55 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 55 to 73 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

San joaquin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fiddyment

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Alamo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Xerofluvent

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Appendix B - California Natural Diversity Database Report

Multiple Occurrences per Page

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Folsom (3812162))
 AND (Federal Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened) OR State Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Rare))

Buteo swainsoni

Element Code: ABNKC19070

Swainson's hawk

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G5
	State:	Threatened		**State:**	S3
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern			
Habitat:	**General:**	BREEDS IN GRASSLANDS WITH SCATTERED TREES, JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS, SAVANNAHS, & AGRICULTURAL OR RANCH LANDS WITH GROVES OR LINES OF TREES.			
	Micro:	REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.			

Occurrence No.	2662	**Map Index:** 68576	**EO Index:** 91833	**Element Last Seen:**	1962-05-19
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1962-05-19
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2013-10-25

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.67716 / -121.16626	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4282547 E659510	**Elevation (ft):**	290
PLSS:	T10N, R07E, Sec. 36 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: VICINITY OF FOLSOM.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO LOCALITY "NEAR FOLSOM," PROVIDED IN REPORT. EXACT COLLECTION LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Ecological: NEST TREE WAS A BLACK OAK.

General: ACTIVE NEST OBSERVED BY GARY BEEMAN ON 19 MAY 1962, AS REPORTED IN BLOOM (1979).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11 **Element Code:** AFCHA0209K

steelhead - Central Valley DPS

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G5T2Q
	State:	None		**State:**	S2
	Other:	AFS_TH-Threatened			
Habitat:	**General:**	POPULATIONS IN THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.			
	Micro:				

Occurrence No.	3	**Map Index:**	90973	**EO Index:**	92020	**Element Last Seen:**	2007-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Poor			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2007-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Decreasing	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-03-28

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162), Citrus Heights (3812163), Rio Linda (3812164), Pilot Hill (3812171), Rocklin (3812172), Roseville (3812173)

County Summary: Placer, Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.76061 / -121.25324	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4291660 E651767	**Elevation (ft):**	
PLSS:	T11N, R06E, Sec. 36 (M)	**Acres:**	4977.0

Location: DRY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES SECRET RAVINE AND MINERS RAVINE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO REACHES OF DRY CREEK & OCCUPIED TRIBUTARIES CURRENTLY NAVIGABLE BY STEELHEAD. COTTONWOOD DAM WAS TOTAL BARRIER ON MINERS PRIOR TO ITS FAILURE IN 2009. ALL SPAWNING REPORTS FROM U/S OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (38.736, -121.316).

Ecological: MAINSTEM DRY CREEK (DC) USED AS MIGRATORY CORRIDOR, BUT WATER QUALITY & SUBSTRATE TOO DEGRADED TO SUPPORT SPAWNING. SPAWNING & REARING HABITAT UPSTREAM, IN SECRET (SR) & MINERS (MR) RAVINES.

General: 1998-2000: ESTIMATED RUN TO UPPER DC "A FEW 100"; JUVENILES CAUGHT AT MR/SR CONFLUENCE, PRESUMED PRESENT IN BOTH TRIBS. '04-05 ELECTROFISHING SURVEYS CAUGHT 136 O. MYKISS IN SR, 0 IN DC & MR. EVIDENCE OF SPAWNING OBS IN SR IN 2007.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	5	**Map Index:**	90985	**EO Index:**	92033	**Element Last Seen:**	2012-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Poor			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2012-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Decreasing	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-02-26

Quad Summary: Carmichael (3812153), Sacramento East (3812154), Folsom (3812162), Citrus Heights (3812163)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.62828 / -121.29761	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4276902 E648185	**Elevation (ft):**	
PLSS:	T09N, R06E, Sec. 14 (M)	**Acres:**	2592.0

Location: LOWER AMERICAN RIVER, FROM ITS MOUTH IN THE SACRAMENTO RIVER TO THE NIMBUS HATCHERY DAM (RM23).

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO 23 MI OF RIVER CURRENTLY NAVIGABLE BY STEELHEAD (SH). OLD FOLSOM DAM (RM27) BUILT 1895; NIMBUS AND FOLSOM DAMS BUILT 1955, CUT OFF NEARLY ALL OF SPAWNING HABITAT. RSTS FISHED BELOW WATT BRIDGE AT RM9.

Ecological: 80-100% OF ADULTS OBSERVED IN RIVER DURING 2003-2012 SPAWNING SURVEYS & 92-99% OF RETURNS TO HATCHERY 2001-10 WERE HATCHERY-ORIGIN (HO). NIMBUS HATCHERY SH EXCLUDED FROM DPS; EGGS IMPORTED FROM EEL RIVER (1955-62) WA & OR (1969-73, '80-81).

General: 1944-47: SUMMER RUN OF 400-1,246; GONE BY 1955. WINTER RUN ESTS: 3K-5K (LATE 60S); >19K (1971-72); >12K (1973-74); 255-1,462 (1990-93). RST CATCH 1994-99: 30-145; >2K IN 2012. # REDDS/YEAR: 155-215 (2002-05), 172 ('07), 89 ('11), 76 ('12).

Owner/Manager: SAC COUNTY, CITY OF SACRAMENTO

Branchinecta lynchi **Element Code:** ICBRA03030

vernal pool fairy shrimp

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S3
	Other:	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable			
Habitat:	**General:**	ENDEMIC TO THE GRASSLANDS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY, CENTRAL COAST MOUNTAINS, AND SOUTH COAST MOUNTAINS, IN ASTATIC RAIN-FILLED POOLS.			
	Micro:	INHABIT SMALL, CLEAR-WATER SANDSTONE-DEPRESSION POOLS AND GRASSED SWALE, EARTH SLUMP, OR BASALT-FLOW DEPRESSION POOLS.			

Occurrence No.	135	**Map Index:**	34808	**EO Index:**	12630	**Element Last Seen:**	1996-01-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1996-01-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-09-24

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.63534 / -121.23497	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4277789 E653623	**Elevation (ft):**	100
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 17, NW (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: JUST WEST OF ILLINOIS AVE, 0.1 MILE NORTH OF ITS SOUTHERN END, AMERICAN RIVER PARKWAY, N OF AMERICAN RIVER, FAIR OAKS.

Detailed Location: SOUTHEAST OF PARKING LOT AT FIRST FISHING ACCESS ROAD; ADJACENT LAND USE: PUBLIC PARKWAY, GRAVEL STORAGE AREA FOR COUNTY.

Ecological: VERNAL POOL IN DREDGE TAILINGS WITH GRAVEL AND COBBLED SOIL. SCATTERED LIVE OAKS AND COTTONWOOD TREES BORDERING RIPARIAN AREA.

General: MORE THAN 50 ADULTS OBSERVED IN 1 POOL. 5 COLLECTED AND DEPOSITED IN CAS (CASIZ #104524). LINDERIELLA OCCIDENTALIS ALSO PRESENT.

Owner/Manager: SAC COUNTY

Occurrence No.	744	**Map Index:**	32324	**EO Index:**	94745	**Element Last Seen:**	1981-12-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1981-12-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-08-26

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.65123 / -121.21958	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4279578 E654929	**Elevation (ft):**	270
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 09, NW (M)	**Acres:**	47.4

Location: PHOENIX PARK, EAST FAIR OAKS.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO GIVEN LOCALITY, "PHOENIX FIELD PARK."

Ecological: SEASONALLY ASTATIC VERNAL POOL IN GRASSLAND.

General: 5 COLLECTED ON 1 DEC 1981 (BELK #411, USNM #1156058).

Owner/Manager: CITY OF FAIR OAKS

Lepidurus packardi

Element Code: ICBRA10010

vernal pool tadpole shrimp

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Endangered	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G4
	State:	None		**State:**	S3S4
	Other:	IUCN_EN-Endangered			
Habitat:	**General:**	INHABITS VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY CONTAINING CLEAR TO HIGHLY TURBID WATER.			
	Micro:	POOLS COMMONLY FOUND IN GRASS-BOTTOMED SWALES OF UNPLOWED GRASSLANDS. SOME POOLS ARE MUD-BOTTOMED AND HIGHLY TURBID.			

Occurrence No.	95	**Map Index:** 95190	**EO Index:**	30662	**Element Last Seen:** 1990-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:** 1990-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:** 2015-02-10

Quad Summary: Buffalo Creek (3812152), Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.61872 / -121.15935	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4276074 E660243	**Elevation (ft):**	300
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 24 (M)	**Acres:**	657.0

Location: NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF WHITE ROCK ROAD AND PRAIRIE CITY ROAD.

Detailed Location: A "NATURAL STOCK POND" SOMEWHERE IN SECTION 24.

Ecological: "NATURAL STOCK POND." NORTHERN HARDPAN VERNAL POOLS KNOWN FROM THIS SAME AREA.

General: LEPIDURUS PACKARDI OBSERVED IN ONE FEATURE ON 1 JAN 1990 (SUGNET ID #180).

Owner/Manager: PVT-GENCORP AEROJET

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus

Element Code: IICOL48011

valley elderberry longhorn beetle

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3T2
	State:	None		**State:**	S2
	Other:				
Habitat:	**General:**	OCCURS ONLY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA, IN ASSOCIATION WITH BLUE ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS MEXICANA).			
	Micro:	PREFERS TO LAY EGGS IN ELDERBERRIES 2-8 INCHES IN DIAMETER; SOME PREFERENCE SHOWN FOR "STRESSED" ELDERBERRIES.			

Occurrence No.	57	**Map Index:**	24044	**EO Index:**	14209	**Element Last Seen:**	1992-01-14
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1992-01-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1993-08-24

Quad Summary:	Folsom (3812162)
County Summary:	Placer

Lat/Long:	38.74345 / -121.20825	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4289831 E655714	**Elevation (ft):**	260
PLSS:	T10N, R07E, Sec. 09, NE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	SOUTH OF DOUGLAS BLVD WHERE IT INTERSECTS WITH KINGSGATE, GRANITE BAY.
Detailed Location:	SITE INCLUDES TWO GROUPS OF ELDERBERRY SHRUBS: ONE IS 100 FEET EAST OF KINGSGATE INTERSECTION & THE SECOND IS 200 FEET WEST OF THE KINGSGATE INTERSECTION.
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF TWO SMALL OUTCROPS OF ELDERBERRY SHRUBS; ONE GROUP OF 6 PLANTS WITH STEMS <1" AND THE OTHER GROUP OF 2 PLANTS WITH STEMS UP TO 4".
General:	WEATHERED BOREHOLES FOUND IN BOTH PLANT GROUPINGS.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	169	**Map Index:**	39545	**EO Index:**	34547	**Element Last Seen:**	1999-06-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1999-06-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2000-05-03

Quad Summary:	Clarksville (3812161), Folsom (3812162)
County Summary:	Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.67053 / -121.12783	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4281879 E662870	**Elevation (ft):**	340
PLSS:	T09N, R08E, Sec. 05, SW (M)	**Acres:**	13.9

Location:	WILLOW CREEK, 0.1 MILE WEST OF PREWETT DRIVE, FOLSOM.
Detailed Location:	FOUND IN AREA "E" AND JUST EAST OF AREA "H" IN THE LAKE NATOMA SHORES VELB MITIGATION MONITORING PROJECT AREA. ALSO THE LEXINGTON HILLS PRESERVE SITE.
Ecological:	ELDERBERRY AND ASSOCIATED NATIVE HABITAT.
General:	1 EXIT HOLE OBSERVED IN 1994, NO CHANGE 1995. 2 PLANTS WITH NEW EXIT HOLES JUST OUTSIDE MONITORING AREA, 1996. 16 PLANTS WITH NEW EXIT HOLES & 1 ADULT, 1999. SAME AREA, 1997. EXIT HOLES IN PRESERVE, 1999.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	170	**Map Index:**	39550	**EO Index:**	34552	**Element Last Seen:**	2006-04-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2006-04-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-03-12

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Placer

Lat/Long:	38.72375 / -121.19299	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4287671 E657084	**Elevation (ft):**	310
PLSS:	T10N, R07E, Sec. 15, NE (M)	**Acres:**	43.0

Location: ABOUT 0.4 MI SW OF ROSEVILLE PKWY & BARTON RD INTERSECTION, CENTRAL & SOUTH SECTION OF GRANITE BAY GOLF COURSE.

Detailed Location: MITIGATION SITE SET UP AND MONITORED BY JONES & STOKES ASSOCIATES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRANITE BAY GOLF CLUB. 10 OF 20 PLANTS WERE RELOCATED DUE TO PROJECT DURING WINTER OF 1933-94. MAPPED TO PROVIDED PROJECT MAP.

Ecological: 108 ELDERBERRY SEEDLINGS WERE INITIALLY PLANTED FOR MITIGATION. BUCK BRUSH, COFFEEBERRY, COYOTE BRUSH, BUCKEYE, INTERIOR LIVE OAK, AND BLUE OAK WERE ALSO PLANTED. SURVIVALSHIP BELOW 80% FOR FIRST 5 YEARS, ADDITIONAL SEEDLINGS PLANTED.

General: 20 ELDERBERRIES, 8 WITH "HISTORICAL" EXIT HOLES OBSERVED IN 1991 & 1992. YEARLY SURVEYS CONDUCTED 1993-1999 BUT NO ADULTS OR NEW EXIT HOLES OBSERVED. VELB REPORTED AS "PRESENT" DURING 2005-2006 STUDY OF MITIGATION SITE SUCCESS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	191	**Map Index:**	48761	**EO Index:**	48761	**Element Last Seen:**	1996-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2006-04-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-05-13

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.65983 / -121.15538	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4280642 E660496	**Elevation (ft):**	300
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 01 (M)	**Acres:**	35.0

Location: SOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK, EAST OF PRAIRIE CITY ROAD ABOUT 0.9 MILE NORTH OF INTERSECTION WITH HWY 50, PRAIRIE OAKS.

Detailed Location: 3 MITIGATION AREAS (VILLAGES 5B, 2 AND 3) WITHIN PROJECT SITE. TRANSPLANTS DONE BETWEEN FALL OF 1995 & SPRING OF 1996. OF 730 ADDITIONAL ELDERBERRY MITIGATION PLANTINGS 94 ARE >5 FT IN HEIGHT, 231 2-5 FT. ELDERBERRY SURVIVAL AT 63% IN 2001.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A PRESERVE (9.47 ACRES) WITH 27 TRANSPLANTED ELDERBERRY SHRUBS (SAMBUCUS MEXICANA), 1,155 ELDERBERRY SEEDLINGS AND 462 OTHER ASSOCIATED TREE AND SHRUB SPECIES (BOX ELDER, FREMONT COTTONWOOD, WILLOW SPECIES, ETC.).

General: 10 OF 27 TRANSPLANTED SHRUBS HAD EVIDENCE OF VELB IN 1995-1996. 2001 MONITORING REPORT HAD NO MENTION OF VELB. REPORTED AS "NOT PRESENT" DURING 2005-2006 STUDY EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF MITIGATION SITES.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	286	**Map Index:**	95236	**EO Index:**	96372	**Element Last Seen:**	2005-09-07
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Possibly Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	2005-09-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-05-20

Quad Summary:	Folsom (3812162)
County Summary:	Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.65791 / -121.18701	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4280375 E657748	**Elevation (ft):**	155
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 02, SW (M)	**Acres:**	21.0

Location:	VICINITY OF PARKSHORE DR, ABOUT 0.3 MI WSW OF INTERSECTION W/ FOLSOM BLVD, 1.3 MI NNE OF HWY 50 AT FOLSOM BLVD, NATOMA.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED MAP FOR PROJECT SITE. 2001 LOCATION AT W END OF FEATURE. 2005 SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY ENTOMOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES, LTD. SITE SURVEYED DUE TO PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION. REMOVED PLANTS WERE MITIGATED OFF-SITE.
Ecological:	2005-2013 AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWS THAT SITE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED. 39 ELDERBERRY SHRUBS WERE REMOVED. GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERIZED BY AN URBAN, RUDERAL PLANT COMMUNITY, WITH DEGRADED REMNANTS OF SCRUB AND OAK WOODLAND VEGETATION.
General:	AN ELDERBERRY SHRUB WITH SEVERAL APPARENTLY RECENT EXIT HOLES OBSERVED ON 16 APR 2001. 0 EXIT HOLES OBS ON 8 MAY 2002. 1 "BONA FIDE" VELB EXIT HOLE OBSERVED NEAR THE BASE OF ONE RESIDENT ELDERBERRY PLANT DURING 7 SEP 2005 SURVEYS.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	295	**Map Index:**	95286	**EO Index:**	96425	**Element Last Seen:**	1987-04-23
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1987-04-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-02-23

Quad Summary:	Folsom (3812162)
County Summary:	Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.63565 / -121.21215	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4277862 E655609	**Elevation (ft):**	135
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	78.0

Location:	NIMBUS DAM RECREATION AREA, JUST UPSTREAM OF NIMBUS DAM, S BANK OF AMERICAN RIVER/LAKE NATOMA, 5.8 MI SW OF FOLSOM DAM.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED MAP FOR SURVEY AREA AND TREE LOCATIONS. 1987 LOCATION DESCRIPTION: LAKE NATOMAS - NIMBUS FLAT AREA, APPROX. 0.5 TO 2 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE DAM ON SOUTHEAST SHORE.
Ecological:	1987: A MIXTURE OF OLD AND NEW ELDERBERRY TREES IN EACH CLUMP. CLUMP LOCATED ABOUT 25-100 YARDS APART FROM EACH OTHER.
General:	1-5 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 23 APR 1987; ABOUT 18 "CURRENT YEAR" EXIT HOLES AND NUMEROUS OLD EXIT HOLES ALSO OBSERVED.
Owner/Manager:	DPR-FOLSOM LAKE SRA

Occurrence No.	296	**Map Index:**	95289	**EO Index:**	96428	**Element Last Seen:**	1985-06-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1985-06-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-02-23

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162), Citrus Heights (3812163)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.63638 / -121.24264	**Accuracy:**	nonspecific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4277891 E652953	**Elevation (ft):**	100
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 17 (M)	**Acres:**	277.0

Location: AMERICAN RIVER, VICINITY OF SAILOR BAR, ABOUT 1.3 AIR MILES W OF NIMBUS DAM, 1.3 MILES E OF SUNRISE BLVD, SACRAMENTO.

Detailed Location: MAPPED BY CNDDB IN THE VICINITY OF SAILOR BAR ALONG THE AMERICAN RIVER; EXACT LOCATION OF BEETLES UNKNOWN.

Ecological:

General: 3 BEETLES OBSERVED DURING MAY-JUN 1985 SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY R. ARNOLD.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	303	**Map Index:**	95491	**EO Index:**	96626	**Element Last Seen:**	2006-09-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2006-09-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-03-16

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Placer, Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.72099 / -121.17169	**Accuracy:**	3/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4287402 E658942	**Elevation (ft):**	480
PLSS:	T10N, R07E, Sec. 14 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: ABOUT 1 MI S OF AUBURN-FOLSOM RD & EUREKA RD INTERSECTION, 1.2 MI NW OF FOLSOM DAM, BEALS POINT, W SHORE OF FOLSOM LAKE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED GENERALLY TO PROVIDED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OF "FOLSOM LAKE SRA, (BEALES POINT)." SITE WAS A "NATURAL SITE" ACCORDING TO STUDY.

Ecological:

General: VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLES REPORTED AS "PRESENT" DURING APR-SEP 2006 SURVEYS. SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY M. HOLYOAK & M. KOCH-MUNZ AS PART OF STUDY EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF SITE CONDITIONS ON THE SUCCESS OF VELB.

Owner/Manager: DPR-FOLSOM LAKE SRA, USBOR

Orcuttia viscida

Element Code: PMPOA4G070

Sacramento Orcutt grass

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Endangered	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G1
	State:	Endangered		**State:**	S1
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1			
Habitat:	**General:**	VERNAL POOLS.			
	Micro:	15-85 M.			

Occurrence No.	4	**Map Index:**	11886	**EO Index:**	22369	**Element Last Seen:**	1958-07-07
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1993-12-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2013-04-26

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.67823 / -121.19606	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4282614 E656917	**Elevation (ft):**	240
PLSS:	T10N, R07E, Sec. 34 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: 0.4 MI EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AVE & GREENBACK LN, ABOUT 2 MILES EAST OF ORANGEVALE, 2.1 MILES NW OF FOLSOM.

Detailed Location: MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB BASED ON A 1958 CRAMPTON LOCATION DESCRIPTION.

Ecological: NEARLY BARREN AREA IN THE MIDDLE OF LARGE VERNAL POOL WITH ERYNGIUM. OPEN ROLLING PLAINS WITH BLUE OAKS.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1958 CRAMPTON COLLECTION. SITE VISITED IN 1981, 1986, AND 1993; AREA DEVELOPED, NO INDICATION OF REMAINING VERNAL POOL HABITAT.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	5	**Map Index:**	71464	**EO Index:**	18718	**Element Last Seen:**	2013-05-28
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2013-05-28
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Fluctuating	**Record Last Updated:**	2013-05-29

Quad Summary: Folsom (3812162)

County Summary: Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.65557 / -121.21525	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4280067 E655296	**Elevation (ft):**	270
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 09, N (M)	**Acres:**	4.0

Location: PHOENIX VERNAL POOLS, NORTH OF SUNSET BLVD, JUST EAST OF PHOENIX FIELD AIRPORT, FAIR OAKS.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO A 1996 MOREY MAP AND 2013 WITHAM DIGITAL DATA. POOLS WITH A LOT OF ERYNGIUM DO NOT HAVE O. VISCIDA ACCORDING TO COCHRANE (1982). POOL ACQUIRED & FENCED BY CDFG AS ECOLOGICAL RESERVE.

Ecological: IN SILICA-IRON HARDPAN IN VERNAL POOLS IN BLUE OAK WOODLAND W/ ERYNGIUM VASEYI, PSILOCARPHUS BREVISSIMUS, BRODIAEA MINOR, SIDALCEA CALYCOSA. NAVARRETIA MYERSII ALSO AT THIS SITE.

General: 59,160 IN 1980, 29,835 IN '81, 154,048 IN '82, 57,248 IN '83, 146,160 IN '84, 46,446 IN '85, 215,853 IN '86, ABUNDANT IN '87, 1000S IN '91, >100,000 IN '94-'96, 9,457 IN '97, 100,000 IN '07, ~5,300 IN '10, 9,500 IN '13. INCL FRMR EO#2.

Owner/Manager: DFG-PHOENIX FIELD ER

Occurrence No.	15	**Map Index:**	11839	**EO Index:**	30943	**Element Last Seen:**	2010-09-08
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2010-09-08
Occ. Type:	Introduced Back into Native Hab./Range			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2013-05-08

Quad Summary:	Folsom (3812162)
County Summary:	Sacramento

Lat/Long:	38.65173 / -121.21820	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4279636 E655048	**Elevation (ft):**	270
PLSS:	T09N, R07E, Sec. 09, NW (M)	**Acres:**	1.0

Location:	PHOENIX PARK, SOUTH OF SUNSET AVE, 0.5 MILE EAST OF HAZEL AVE, FAIR OAKS.
Detailed Location:	EO #5 AND 15 ARE WITHIN A QUARTER MILE OF EACH OTHER BUT WERE KEPT AS SEPARATE OCCURRENCES BECAUSE EO #5 IS NATIVE/NATURAL AND EO #15 IS INTRODUCED. THIS SITE IS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY DEVELOPMENT W/ NO BUFFER ZONE.
Ecological:	ON REDDING SERIES SOILS. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE ELEOCHARIS MACROSTACHYA, PLAGIOBOTHRYS STIPITATA, DOWNINGIA BICORNUTA, TRICHOSTEMA LANCEOLATUM, PSILOCARPHUS BREVISSIMUS, ERYNGIUM VASEYI, LILAEA SCILLOIDES, AND BRODIAEA MINOR.
General:	THIS EO ESTABLISHED FROM SEED COLLECTED FROM NEARBY NATIVE EO #5 IN 1978. 1000+ PLANTS IN 1985, 10,000+ IN 1986, 1000+ IN 1991, ABOUT 100,000 IN 1995, 35 IN 1996, 1000 IN 1997, UNK # SEEN IN 2002, 1000S IN 2007, 1500 IN 2010.
Owner/Manager:	CITY OF FAIR OAKS-PARKS & REC

Appendix C - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's iPaC Report

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Placer County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

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

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake Thamnophis gigas No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Desmocerus californicus dimorphus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Sacramento Orcutt Grass Orcuttia viscida There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5507	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the

relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Costa's Hummingbird Calypte costae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds elsewhere
Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere

Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia — Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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

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

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence ( )

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season ( )

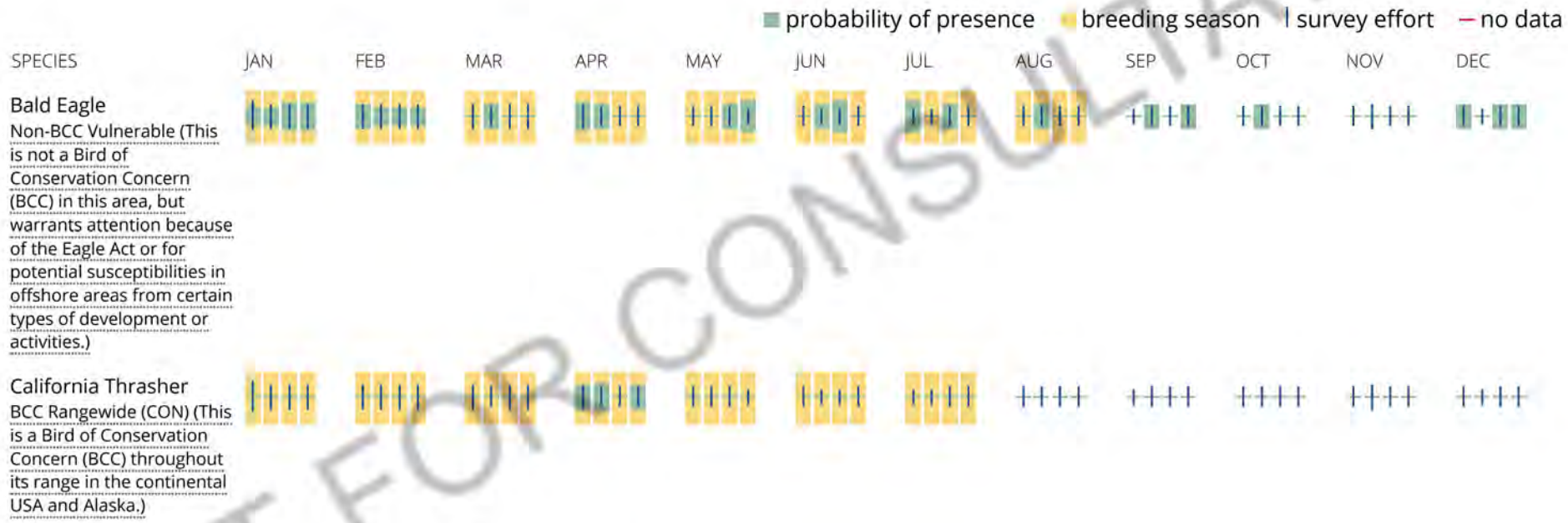
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

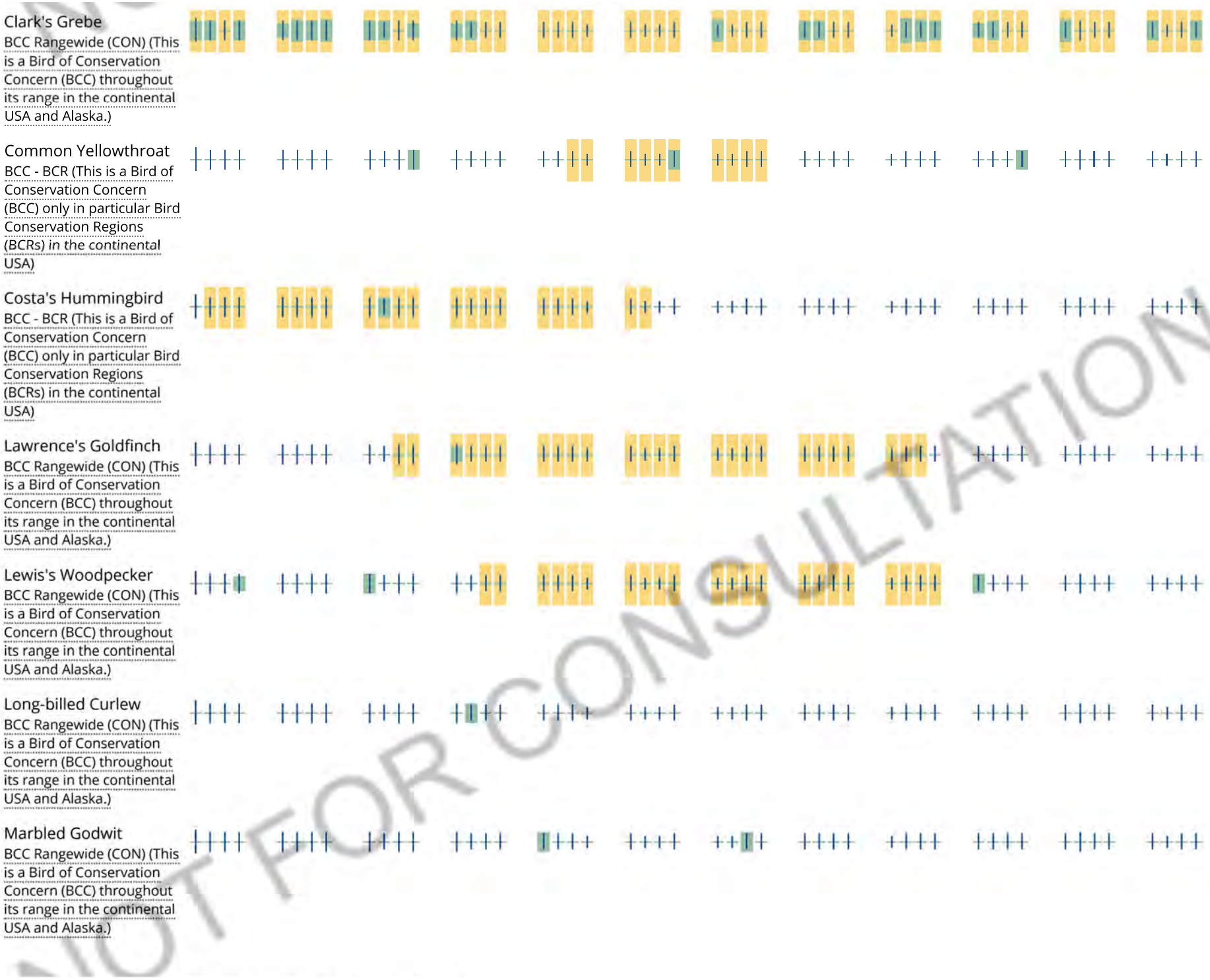
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

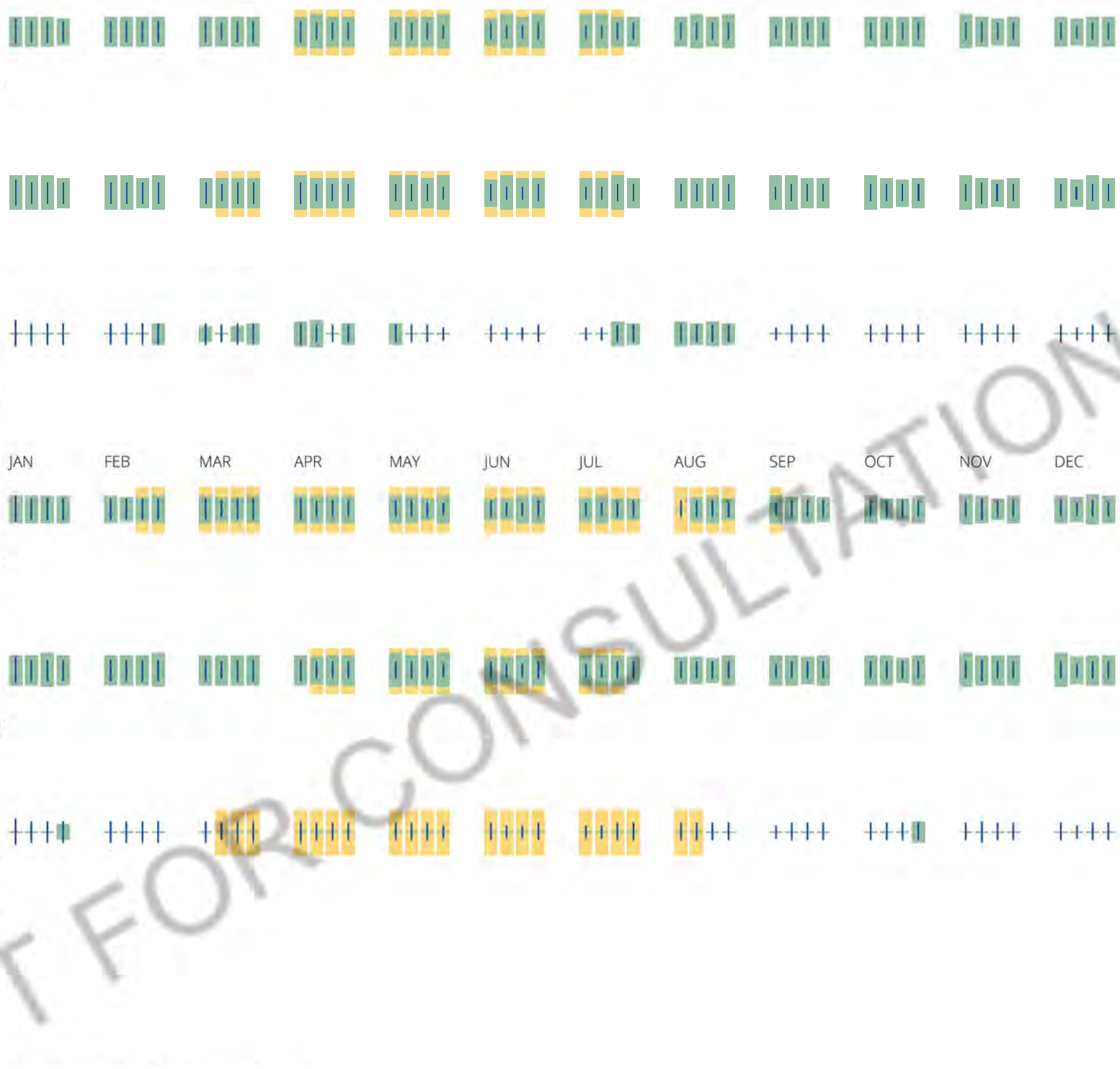
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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

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

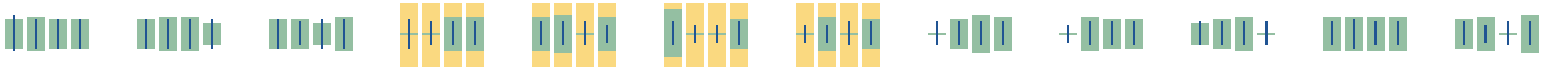






Wrentit
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Yellow-billed Magpie
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of

any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Appendix D - List of Plant Species Observed On-site

March 1, 2019
Johnson Ranch Self-Storage project site, 1851 E. Roseville Parkway, Roseville, Placer County, CA.

Wetland Plant Indicator Status Categories		
Indicator Category	**Symbol**	**Ecological Description**
Obligate	OBL	Plant almost always occurs in wetlands.
Facultative	FACW	Plant usually occurs in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands.
Facultative	FAC	Plant occurs in wetlands and non-wetlands.
Facultative	FACU	Plant usually occurs in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.
Upland	UPL	Plant almost never occurs in wetlands.

** Based on the Army Corps of Engineers' National Wetland Plant List 2016 Wetland Ratings (Lichvar et al., 2016).*

Family name	Species name	Vernacular name	Wetland indicator status
Amaryllidaceae	**Narcissus pseudonarcissus* (escaped cultivar)	daffodil	—
Apocynaceae	*Asclepias*	tba	—
Asteraceae	*Baccharis pilularis*	coyote brush	—
Asteraceae	**Silybum marianum*	milk-thistle	—
Brassicaceae	**Brassica rapa*	field mustard	FACU
Brassicaceae	**Raphanus sativus*	wild radish	—
Caryophyllaceae	**Stellaria media*	chickweed	FACU
Fabaceae	**Vicia sativa* subsp. *nigra*	narrow-leaved vetch	FACU
Fagaceae	*Quercus douglasii*	blue oak	—
Fagaceae	*Quercus lobata*	valley oak	FACU
Fagaceae	*Quercus wislizeni*	interior live oak	—
Geraniaceae	**Erodium botrys*	filaree	FACU
Geraniaceae	**Erodium moschatum*	greenstem filaree	—
Geraniaceae	**Geranium* (no flowers)	annual geranium	—
Lamiaceae	**Rosmarinus officinalis* (escaped cultivar)	rosemary	—
Poaceae	**Avena fatua*	wild oat	UPL
Poaceae	**Bromus diandrus*	ripgut grass	—
Poaceae	**Bromus hordeaceus*	soft chess	FACU
Polygonaceae	**Rumex crispus*	curly dock	FAC
Polygonaceae	**Rumex pulcher*	fiddle dock	FAC
Rosaceae	**Prunus* cf. *mahaleb* (escaped cultivar)	mahaleb cherry	—
Rosaceae	**Rubus armeniacus*	Himalayan blackberry	FAC
Rubiaceae	**Galium* sp. (no flowers)	annual bedstraw	—
Salicaceae	*Salix laevigata*	red willow	FACW
Salicaceae	*Salix* sp.	willow	FACW
Solanaceae	**Solanum elaeagnifolium*	white horse-nettle	—

Nomenclature follows the Jepson e-Flora (http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/)

** denotes introduced, naturalized species*

Appendix E - Site Photos

1. Southeastern part of site, view to northeast along larger of two intermittent streams showing dense grass cover and scattered trees of valley oak (*Quercus lobata*).

2. Southeastern part of site, view to southwest along larger of two intermittent streams showing dense thicket of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) in middle ground and larger trees of red willow (*Salix laevigata*) in background.

Barnett Environmental, Inc.
1851 E. Roseville Pkwy; March 2019

3. Southeastern part of site, view to northeast along smaller of two intermittent streams showing small pond and dense blackberry in middle ground, scattered oaks in background.

4. Southwestern property boundary, view to southeast showing artificial drainage ditch (temporarily inundated, non-wetland) in middle ground, larger trees of red willow in background along larger of two intermittent streams.

Barnett Environmental, Inc.
1851 E. Roseville Pkwy; March 2019

5. Southeastern part of site, view to southwest along larger of two intermittent streams showing scattered oaks and dense blackberry thicket in middle ground, larger trees of red willow in background.

6. Southeastern part of site, view to northeast showing culvert outfall along smaller of two intermittent streams.

Barnett Environmental, Inc.
1851 E. Roseville Pkwy; March 2019

7. Southeastern part of site, view to east showing culvert outfall along larger of two intermittent streams, surrounded by dense thicket of sapling willows (*Salix* sp.).

Barnett Environmental, Inc.
1851 E. Roseville Pkwy; March 2019

Appendix F - Data Sheets

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Wringer Drive self storage **Date:** 2019.03.01 **Time:**
Project Number: Roseville (Placer Co.) **Town:** Roseville **State:** CA
Stream: **Photo begin file#:** **Photo end file#:**
Investigator(s): R.D. Stone (SA)

Y ☑ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ☑ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details: 1851 E. Roseville Parkway

Projection: **Datum:**
Coordinates:

Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:
inflows from culvert originating off-site to east

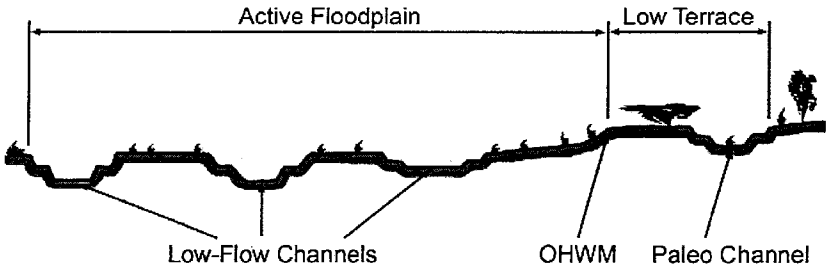
Brief site description: intermittent drainage #1 tributary of ...

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ☑ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ☑ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ☐ Vegetation maps
- ☑ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ☑ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies

- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - ☐ History of recent effective discharges
  - ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
  - ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

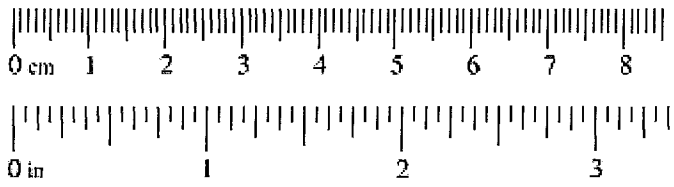


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ☑ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	
		Cobble	Gravel
2.56	64		
0.157	4	Pebble	
		Granule	
0.079	2.00	Very coarse sand	
0.039	1.00		
		Coarse sand	
0.020	0.50		
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
		Fine sand	
1/4 0.005	0.125		
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	
		Coarse silt	
1/16 0.0012	0.031		
		Medium silt	Silt
1/32 0.00061	0.0156		
		Fine silt	
1/64 0.00031	0.0078		
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	
		Clay	Mud



Project ID: **Cross section ID:** **Date:** **Time:**

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____% Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____% Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

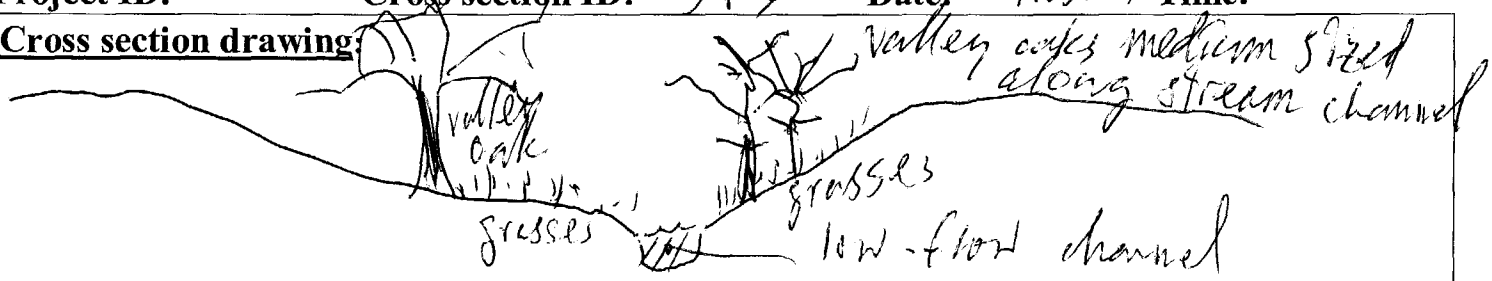
Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Project ID: Wrinder (Roseville) **Cross section ID:** DP 1 **Date:** 2019.03.01 **Time:**

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: DP 1

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☑ Change in vegetation species
- ☐ Change in vegetation cover
- ☑ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☑ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: clay

Total veg cover: 100 % Tree: 35 % Shrub: ____ % Herb: 100 %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☑ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

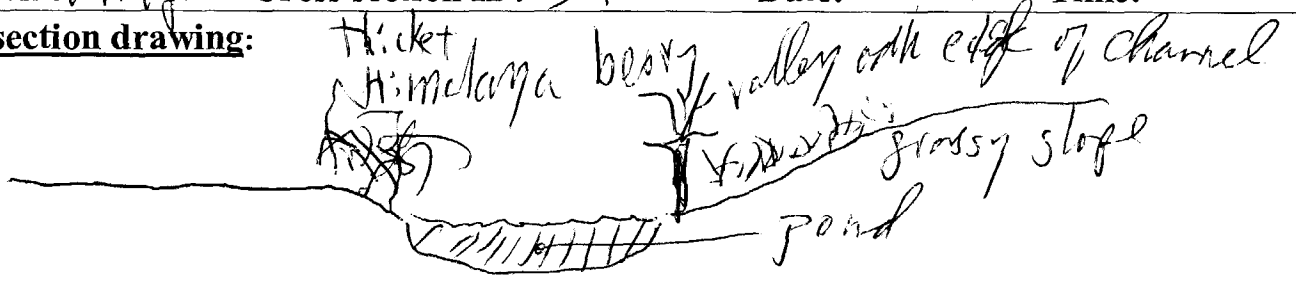
- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☑ Drift and/or debris
- ☑ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☑ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

standing / gently flowing water in channel after several days of heavy rain; upland soils also highly saturated (wet winter).

Project ID: Wringer **Cross section ID:** DP2 **Date:** 2019.03.07 **Time:**

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: DP2

Indicators:

- [ ] Change in average sediment texture
- [x] Change in vegetation species
- [x] Change in vegetation cover
- [x] Break in bank slope
- [ ] Other: _____
- [ ] Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit:

- [x] Low-Flow Channel
- [ ] Active Floodplain
- [ ] Low Terrace

GPS point: DP2

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: clay

Total veg cover: ____ % Tree: 5 % Shrub: 25 % Herb: 25 %

Community successional stage:

- [ ] NA
- [x] Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- [x] Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- [ ] Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- [ ] Mudcracks
- [ ] Ripples
- [ ] Drift and/or debris
- [x] Presence of bed and bank
- [ ] Benches
- [ ] Soil development
- [ ] Surface relief
- [x] Other: _____
- [ ] Other: _____
- [ ] Other: _____

Comments: Gently flowing water downstream of pond. Standing water 12 inches deep in pond, w/ suspended green algae (part of mallard duck also seen here when I first arrived).

Project ID: **Cross section ID:** **Date:** **Time:**

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____% Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____% Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Wrinkles Drive self storage **Date:** 2019.03.01 **Time:**
Project Number: **Town:** Roseville **State:** CA
Stream: **Photo begin file#:** **Photo end file#:**
Investigator(s): R.D. Stone

Y ☐ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ☐ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details: 1851 E. Roseville Parkway

Projection: **Datum:**
Coordinates:

Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:
inflows from culvert migrating off-site to east

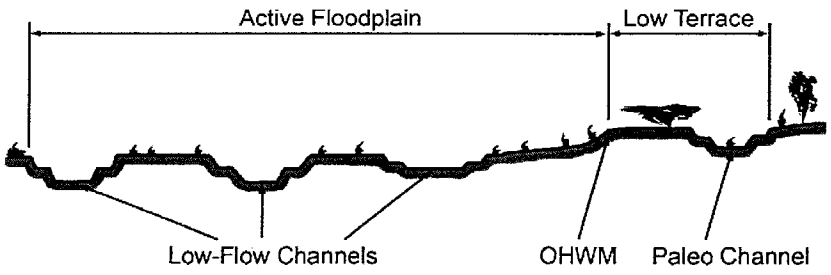
Brief site description: intermittent drainage #2
tributary of ...

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ☑ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ☑ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ☐ Vegetation maps
- ☑ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ☑ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies

- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - ☐ History of recent effective discharges
  - ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
  - ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

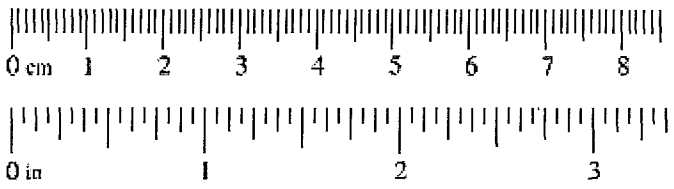


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☐ Digitized on computer
   - ☑ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	
2.56	64	Cobble	Gravel
0.157	4	Pebble	
0.079	2.00	Granule	
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand	
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand	
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand	
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt	
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt	Silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt	
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	
		Clay	Mud

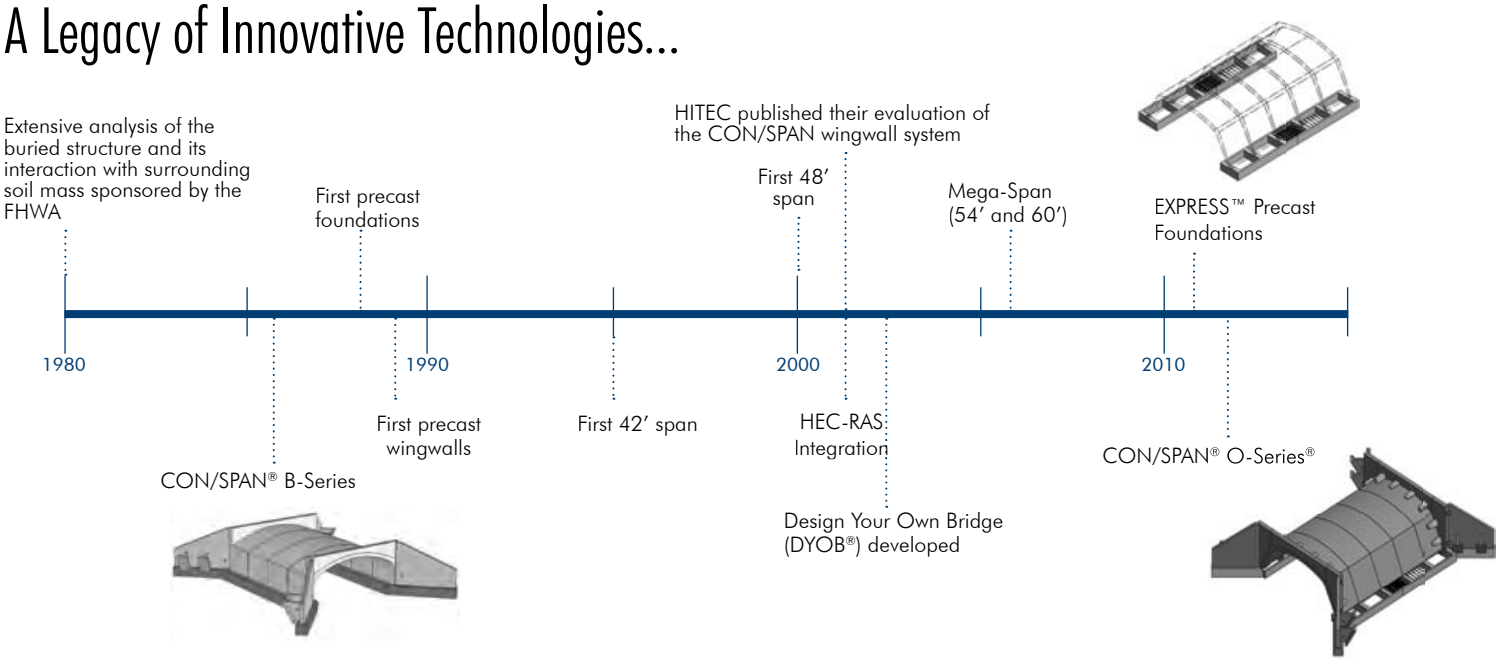


Appendix G - Clear Span Optimization Details

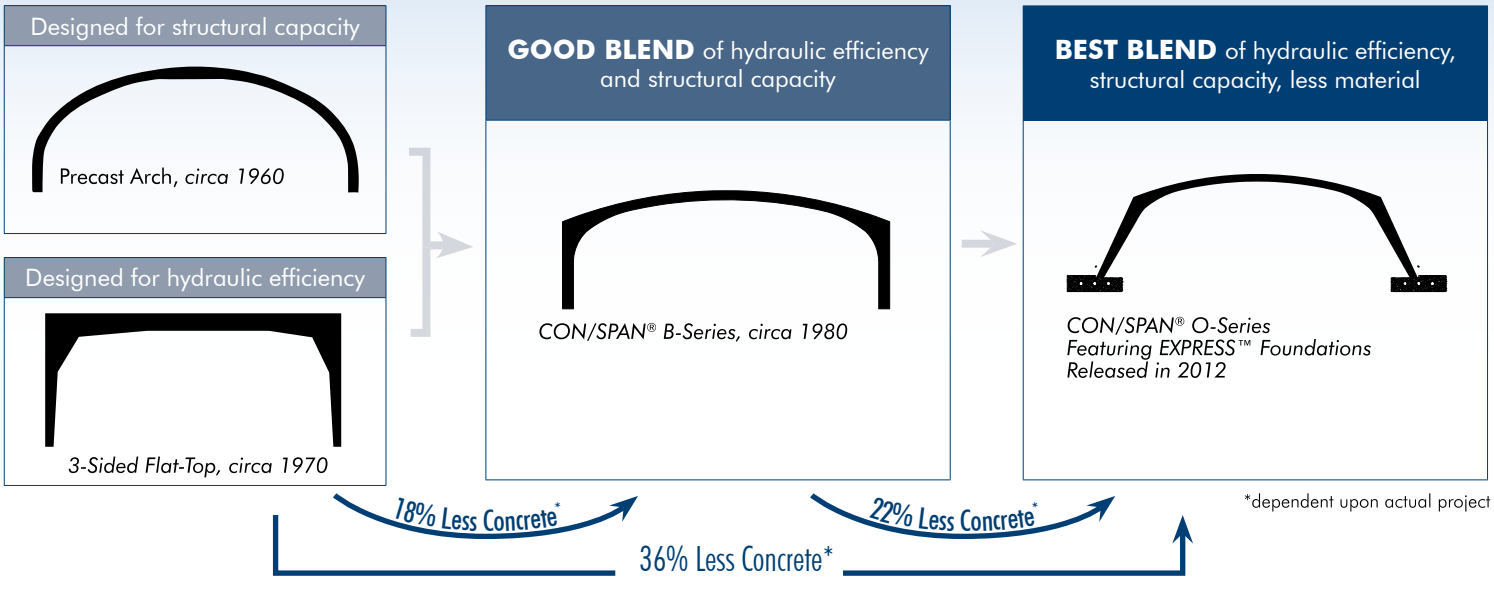
CON/SPAN® O-SERIES®

With a history of innovation and experience, Contech has taken precast buried bridge systems to the next level with the optimization of the **CON/SPAN® O-Series®**. Requiring less concrete per open area than any other precast buried bridge structure, the O-Series is the ideal blend of hydraulic efficiency and structural capacity.

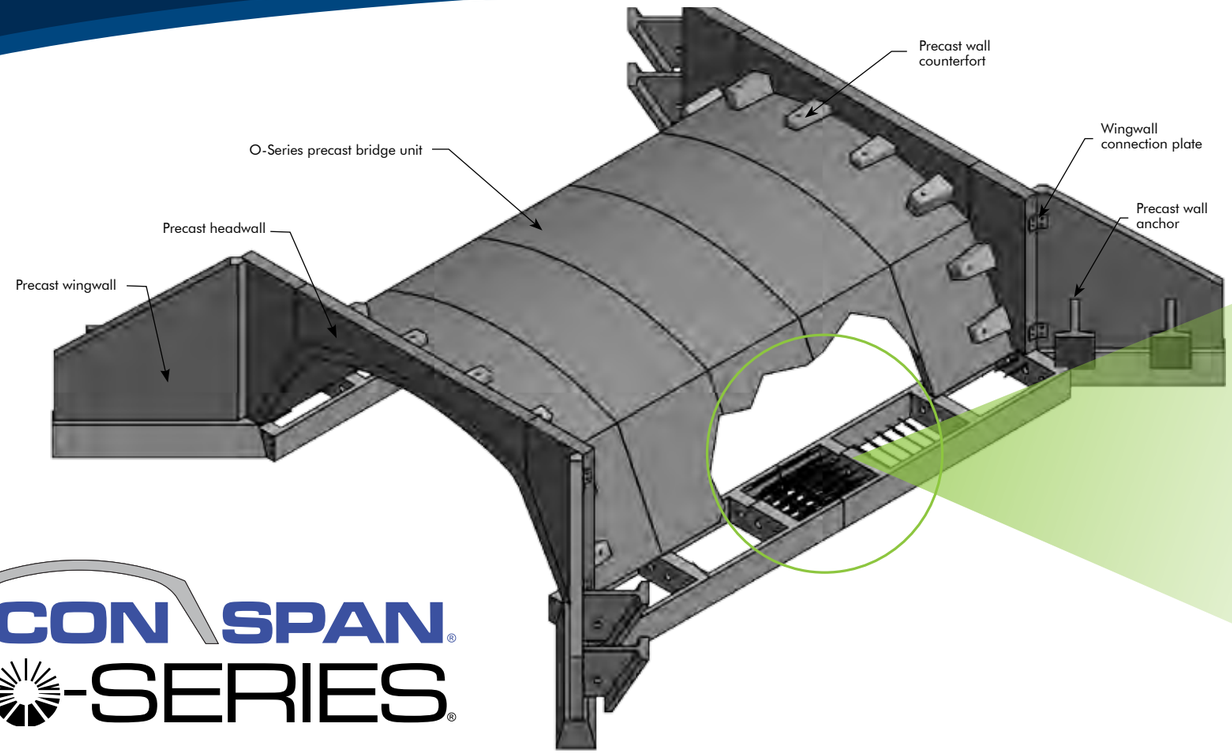
A Legacy of Innovative Technologies...



Taken to the Next Level of Optimization...

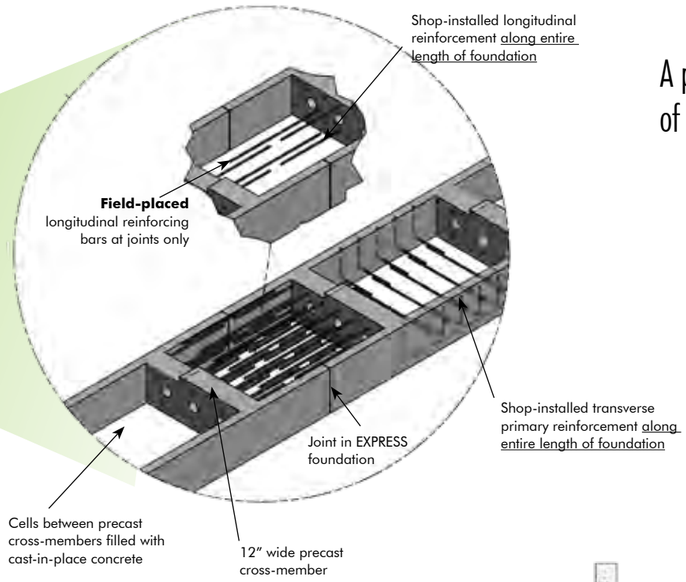


*dependent upon actual project



CON SPAN® O-SERIES®

EXPRESS™ Foundations



A precast foundation system that blends the speed of precast with the economy of cast-in-place

Benefits to You

- Provides ease and speed of installation
- Alleviates hazardous working conditions
- Trapezoidal foundation reduces wingwall concrete quantities
- Minimal reinforcement to be placed on site
- Pick weights and sizes customized to your equipment

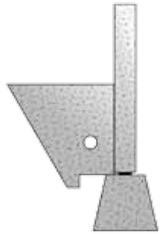
Construction Process

1. Excavate and prepare foundation subgrade
2. Unload and place precast foundation sections
3. Place minimal reinforcing at joints to provide foundation continuity
4. Set precast bridge units, headwalls and wingwalls
5. Fill cells with cast-in-place concrete
6. Seal joints, grout wingwalls and backfill

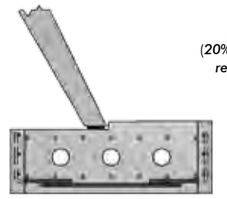
Features & Benefits of the Optimized Series

- Complete system – precast foundations, units, headwalls and wingwalls
- Rapid installation
- Material savings – concrete and steel
- Lighter piece weights or longer lay lengths for most projects
- Cost savings
- Outward horizontal reactions – one-sided keyway, reduced forming and grouting
- Maximized clear span and clear distance between footings
- Lower maintenance cost
- Proven design methodology
- Total reliability

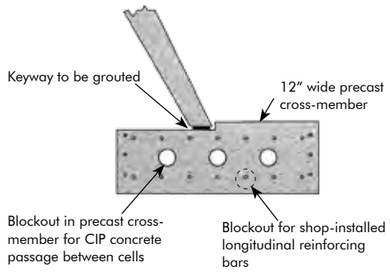
Design Challenges »	CLEAR SPANNING • Clear span required = 25′ • Required rise = 4′ min / 10′ max • Structure length = 24′ • No hydraulic rqmts, clear-span only			HYDRAULICS • Clear span required = 25′ • Waterway required = 190 sf • Structure length= 72′ • Roadway to stream invert = 13′		
	O-Series	**B-Series**	**% Diff**	**O-Series**	**B-Series**	**% Diff**
Shape	0425	-		0327	-	
Span (ft)	25	28	-11%	27	28	-4%
Rise (ft)	5	6	-17%	9.4	8	18%
WW Area (sf)	-	-		194	195	
Concrete (tons/ft)	1.96	2.84	-31%	2.46	3.14	-22%
Steel (lb/ft)	108	211	-49%	137	227	-40%
Piece lay length (ft)	8	6	33%	8	6	33%
Trucks loads (total pieces)	3	4	-25%	9	12	-25%
Weight (tons/unit)	15.68	17.04	-8%	21.12	18.84	12%



Cross section of wingwall foundation (***20% material savings versus rectangular foundation***)



Example: 6′x2′ foundation
- ***27% Precast***
- ***73% CIP Concrete Fill***



ACCELERATED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

ABC is bridge construction that uses innovative planning, design, materials and construction methods in a safe and cost-effective manner to reduce the onsite construction time that occurs when building new bridges or replacing and rehabilitating existing bridges.

ABC improves

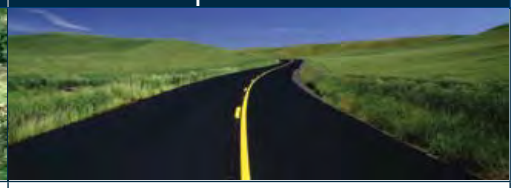
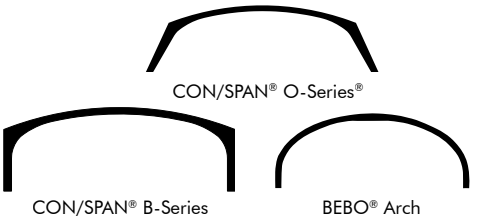
- Site constructability
- Total project delivery time
- Work-zone safety for the traveling public

ABC reduces

- Traffic impacts
- Onsite construction time
- Weather-related time delays

CON SPAN® O-SERIES® + EXPRESS™ Foundations = ABC

Application Optimization

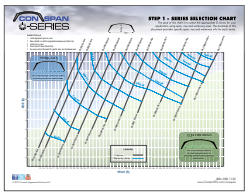
Wetlands & Clear Spanning Optimization	Hydraulic Optimization	Clearance Box/Grade Separation Optimization
		
 CON/SPAN® O-Series®	 CON/SPAN® O-Series®	 CON/SPAN® O-Series® CON/SPAN® B-Series BEBO® Arch
Maximizing span for sensitive environmental conditions.	**Maximizing** waterway and span area for hydraulic efficiency.	**Minimizing** excess materials, while closely matching clearance diagram.

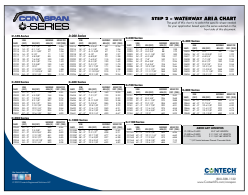
Contech. Your Project Partner.

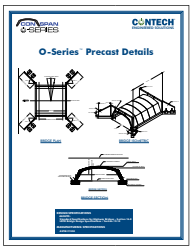
Experience the value of Contech's products and extensive technical support. Our proven innovative approach and engineering resources can help you discover the most economical solution for your site without compromising your expectations for safety, reliability and performance.

CONTECH can provide design tools and info to help optimize your project:

- Series Selection Chart
- Waterway Area Charts
- O-Series Drawing Details
- Hydraulic Coordinates for HEC-RAS and HY-8
- Wetted Perimeter Charts
- Vertical and Horizontal Foundation Reactions







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Kurt Stegen Consulting Arborist

Certified Arborist WE-6356A, State Lic. 494115
Office (916) 652-3840 Cell (916) 709-3840
6299 Horseshoe Bar Rd Loomis CA 95650
kurtstegen@sbcglobal.net

Date: June 7, 2018

Location: East Roseville Parkway

Roseville, CA 95661

APN: 468-010-044-000

Customer: PRAXIS PROPERTIES LLC

5701 Lonetree Blvd Ste. 102

Rocklin, CA 95765

(916) 257-9377

ASSIGNMENT: Kurt Stegen is to do the following:

- Evaluate forty one trees on a commercial lot in the City of Roseville, California and write an arborist report to satisfy the city requirements.
- Number, tag and update site map with approximate locations of trees.
- The report will also include evaluations of the health of listed trees along with arborists' recommendations.

SUMMARY:

A storage complex is proposed for a lot in Roseville, California. Trees #25, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36 and #37 are in the footprint of the construction and will need to be removed and mitigated. Trees # 8, #9, #10, #17, #18, #35 and #40 are in poor condition and could be removed. The trees are hazardous; people and property should be kept away. All the remaining trees will be retained. Intrusion into to the dripline of the trees should not exceed 20 percent. Fencing is required to protect the trees during construction.

THIS REPORT IS LIMITED BY:

• Most of the inspection was done from the ground. As a result, not all tree defects may be visible from the ground.

• Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) did not include diagnostic testing.

METHOD:

Visual Tree Assessment was used to inspect trees. Species, diameter, and condition were recorded. The diameter at standard height (DSH, rounded to the inch) was taken using a Spencer Diameter Tape. Tree species, diameter, identification number and condition were recorded in a data dictionary and transferred to the "Tree Evaluation Form."

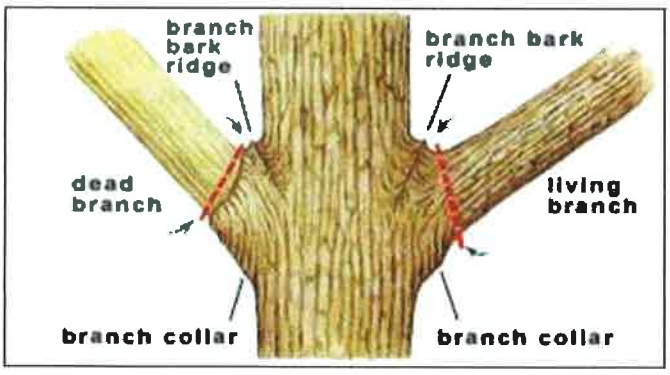
OBSERVATIONS:

The lot is located in Roseville, California. It is a rectangular with rolling hills and a swale that drains an adjacent parking lot. The lot is bordered by residential on one side and commercial on the other. It consists of mostly native oaks with some riparian trees and vegetation in the wet areas. There are power lines that run the length of the lot. Some of the trees have been topped, trimmed or removed to provide clearance from adjacent power lines.

DISCUSSION:

The lot is located in Roseville, California. It is rectangular with rolling hills and a swale that drains an adjacent parking lot. There is a drainage pipe that appears to originate from the commercial parking lot that is located within the swale. The lot consists of mostly native oaks with some riparian trees and vegetation in the wet areas. There are power lines that run the length of the lot. Some of the trees have been topped, trimmed or removed for electrical line clearance. The lot is bordered by residential on one side and commercial on the other. Some of the iron fencing goes around trees and obstacles and is not in a straight line. One tree that is not included in the report, #54, is in heavy brush. The tree appears to be located in the neighboring lot. Trees #25, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36 and #37 are in the footprint of the construction and will need to be removed and mitigated. Trees, #8, #9, #10, #17, #18, #35 and #40 are in poor condition and could be removed. The trees are hazardous and people and property should be kept away. Care must be taken to preserve the existing trees.

Trimming limbs that will be interfering with the project should be kept to a minimum. Flush cutting and removing the branch collar will prevent healing and mar result in the formation of cavities. When removing any limbs, leave a small stub to retain the branch collar. (See diagram below)



Preventing physical damage to the tree is vital. Damaging the tree's vascular system will cause the tree to go into decline and eventually die. Damage to the trunk of the tree can lead to the tree's decline. Striking the

tree with equipment and damaging the bark will leave open wounds that can lead to infection, decay and the tree's decline.

Protecting the soil under the tree's drip line is important. Compaction of the soil can damage the root system. The roots are the support system for the tree and damaging them will compromise the stability of the tree. If a tree falls, it could cause personal harm and property damage.

Changing the grade by removing soil or adding soil can damage roots. Adding more than six inches of heavy soil can suffocate the root system. If roots are encountered during soil removal, cutting any roots measuring larger than an inch in diameter should be avoided. Severed roots should be trimmed in a manner leaving no ragged edges or tears. Normally, this can be accomplished by using pruning shears or handsaws. If excavations are made and trenches are left open with tree roots exposed, wet burlap tarps should cover the exposed roots until the soil is replace. Covering the roots will help prevent further root damage. The root system is the support system for the tree and removing large roots can create stability problems for the tree that may become a hazard to public safety. Fencing the "Tree Protection Zone" is important to protect the roots from soil compaction and damage.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), must be established prior to construction to protect the remaining trees from damage. It is calucated by the longest horizontal branch, also known as the dripline radius (DLR), measured from the center point of the tree to the furthest point of the dripline, plus one foot (1'), shall be used as the radius of a circle around a protected tree.

The (TPZ) shall be fenced prior to construction. The following are the City of Roseville regulations for fencing.

F. Protective Fencing.

1. Type of Fencing. A minimum five-foot high chain link or substitute fence approved by the Manager shall be installed at the outermost edge of the protected zone of each protected tree or groups of protected trees. Exceptions to this policy may occur in cases where protected trees are located on slopes that will not be graded. However, approval must be obtained from the Planning Division to omit fences in any area of the project.

2. **Fence Installation.** The fences shall be installed in accordance with the approved fencing plan prior to the commencement of any grading operations or such other time as determined by the review body. The developer shall call the Planning Division for an inspection of the fencing prior to grading operations.

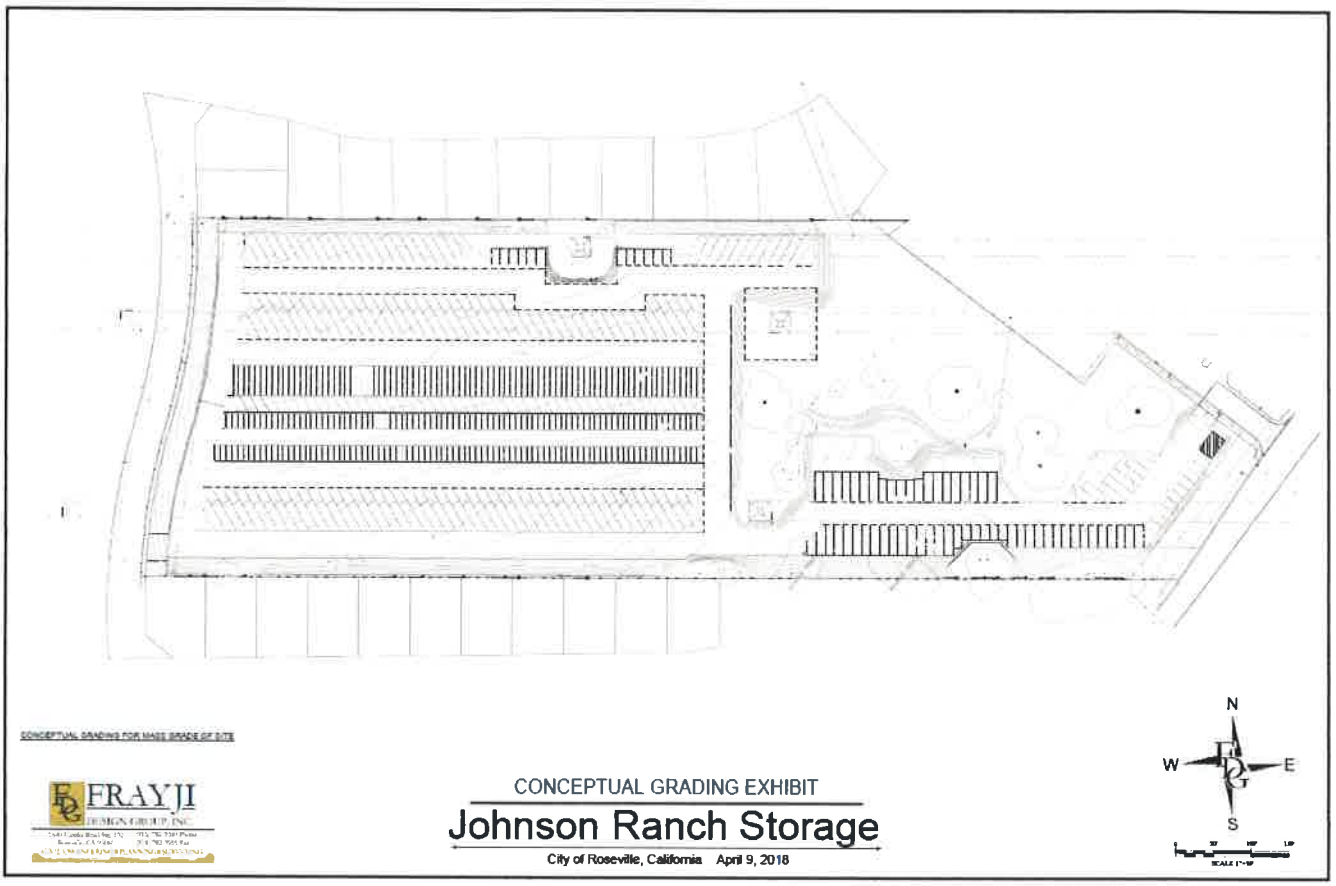
3. **Signing.** Signs shall be installed on the fence in four equidistant locations around each individual protected tree. The size of each sign must be a minimum of two feet by two feet and must contain the following language:

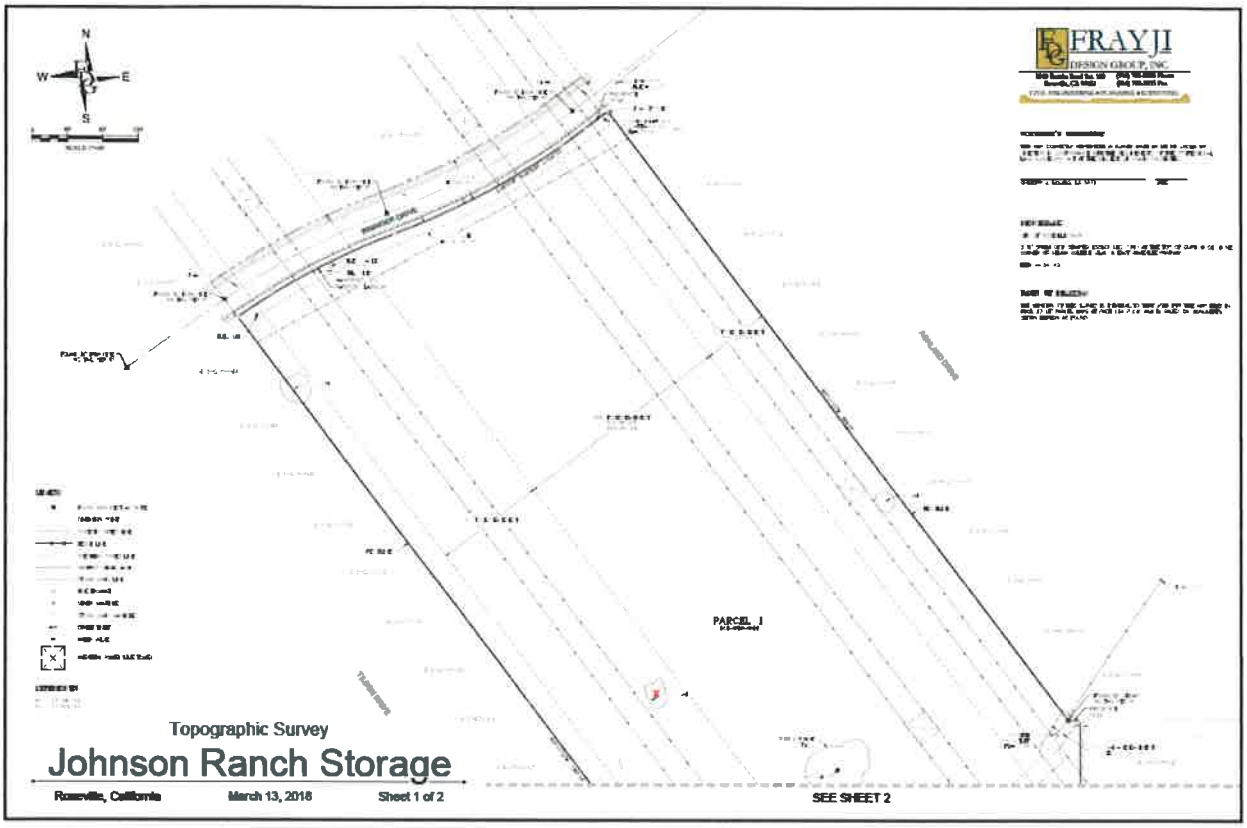
"WARNING, THIS FENCE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED OR RELOCATED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM THE ROSEVILLE PLANNING DIVISION."

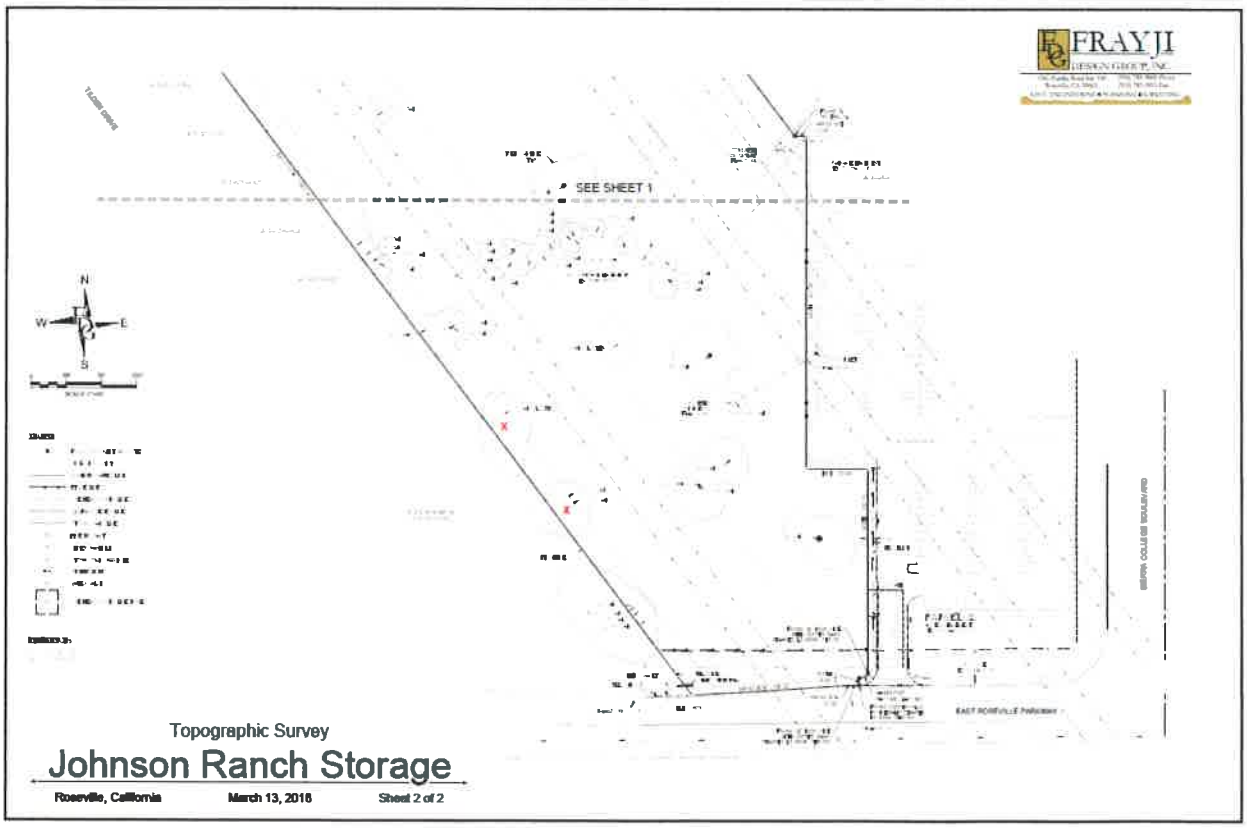
Signs placed on fencing around a grove of protected trees shall be placed at approximately 50-foot intervals.

4. **Fence Maintenance.** Once approval has been obtained, the fences shall remain in place throughout the entire construction period and shall not be removed, relocated, taken down, or otherwise modified in whole or in part without prior written authorization from the Planning Division.

GRADING PLAN:

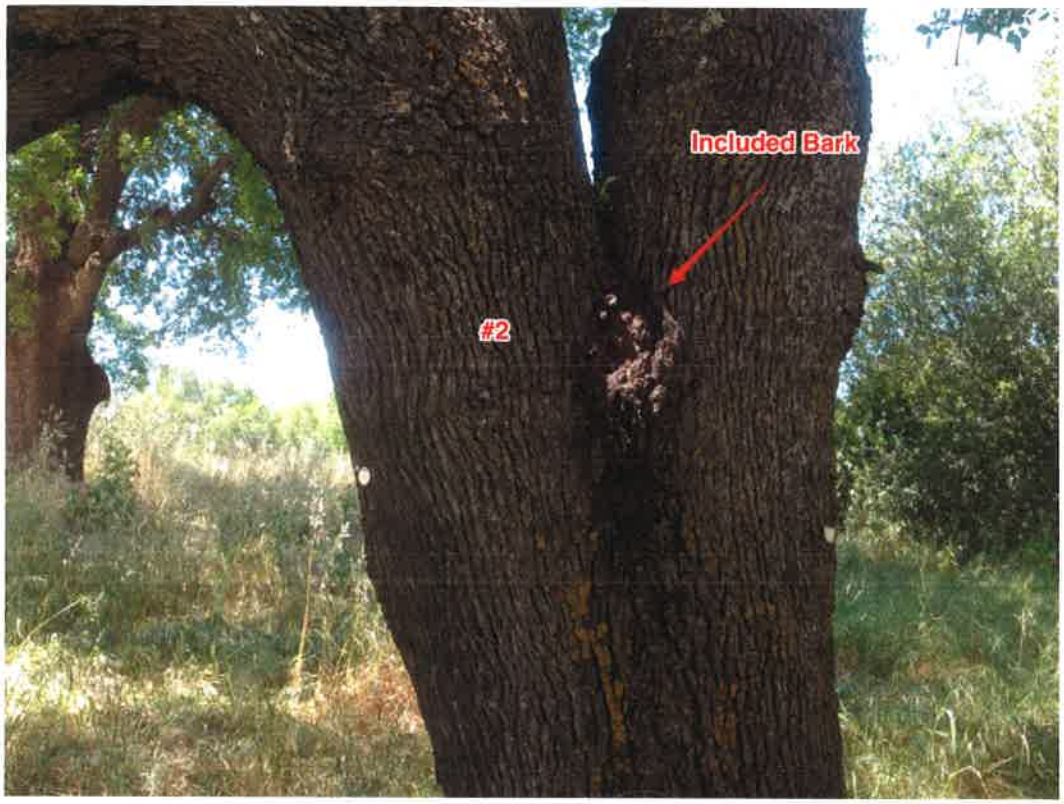


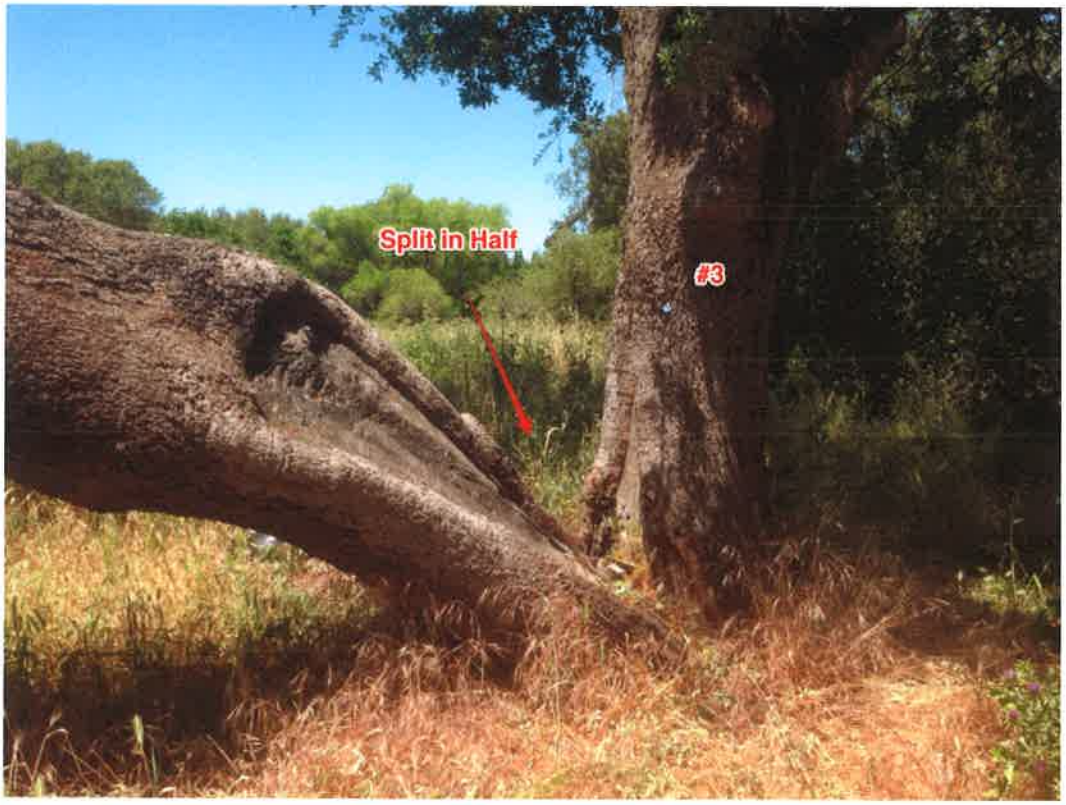




SITE MAP:

PHOTOS:





EVALUATION FORM:

	Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	West 121	North 38	DBH Inches	Critical Root Zone Feet	Height	Number of Trunks	Rating Health	Defects Trunk	Defect Scaffolds	Defects Branche	Comments	
	1	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			61	40		1	Fair		Bee Hive / Broken	Flicker Holes		
	2	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			28	28		1	Fair	Included Bark	Dead			
	3	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			36	26		1	Poor	Split in Half			Potential to Fall	
	4	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			8/3.5/4.5/4/2/3	12		6	Good					
	5	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			5/3.5/3.5	10		3	Good	Included Bark			Next to Concret Drainage Pipe	
	6	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			9	11		1	Good					
	7	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			49	38		1	Fair/Good			Decay		
	8	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			23	20		1	Poor	Decay	Topped		Under Power Lines	
	9	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			12/13.5	18		2	Poor	Decay	Topped		Under Power Lines	
	10	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			18/21/13/17/11	30		6	Poor	Split/ Decay	Decay\Broken			
	11	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			14/14	27		2	Poor/Fair	Included Bark		Thinning Foliage		
	12	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			6/6	9		2	Fair/Good	Included Bark				
	13	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			10/5.5	14		2	Poor/Fair			Thinning Foliage		
	14	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			15.5	16		1	Poor/Fair			Thinning Foliage		
	15	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			7.5/8	13		2	Poor/Fair	Included Bark				
	16	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			8	17		1	Poor/Fair			Thinning Foliage		
	17	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			14	15		1	Poor			Declining Canopy		
	18	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			6	7		1	Poor					
	19	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			12	13		1	Poor/Fair		Decay			
	20	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			15	20		1	Fair				Near Overhead Lines	
	21	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			11.5	13		1	Fair				Near Overhead Lines	

EVALUATION FORM:

	Tree Number	Botanical Name	Common Name	West 121	North 38	DBH Inches	Drip Line Feet	Height	Number of Trunks	Rating Health	Defects Trunk	Defect Scaffolds	Defects Branches	Comments
	22	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			13	12		1	Fair				Near Overhead Lines
	23	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			6.5/2.5	13		2	Fair	Included Bark	Decay		Near Overhead Lines
	24	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			49	28		1	Fair				Fallen Trunk at Base of Tree
	25	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			20	12		1	Poor	Topped			Under Power lines
	26	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			11/6	17		2	Fair/Good				Slope Next to Home
	27	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			7/2.5	11		2	Fair/Good				Slope Next to Home
	28	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			4/4/2.5	13		3	Fair/Good				Slope Next to Home
	29	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			12	20		1	Good				Slope Next to Home
	30	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			25	25		1	Fair				Property Line
	31	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			8	12		1	Fair	Included Bark			
	32	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			23	26		1	Fair	Lean			In Heavy Brush
	33	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			18	18		1	Fair/Good				
	34	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			19	22		1	Poor/Fair		Diseased		
	35	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			15	18		1	Poor	Decay	Understor y		Next to 32 Property Line
	36	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			6/10/3	12		3	Poor/Fair		Decay		
	37	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			12	12		1	Poor/Fair				
	38	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			16.5	19		1	Good				
	39	Quercus wislizeni	Live Oak			9/4/4	18		3	Poor/Fair	Included Bark	Lean		
	40	Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak			9.5	12		1	Poor	Lean Crack			
	41	Quercus lobata	Valley Oak			14/14	18		2	Poor/Fair	Included Bark			

TREE REMOVALS: #25, #32, #33, #34, #35, #36 and #37

CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE:

I, Kurt Stegen, Certify:

- That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation or appraisal is stated in the attached report and the Terms of Assignment;

- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

- That the analysis, options and conclusions stated herein are my own and are based on current scientific procedures and facts;

- That my analysis, opinions and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices;

- That no one provided significant professional assistance to me, except as indicated within the report;

- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

I further certify that I am a state licensed Tree Trimming Contractor (State License Number 494115), a Certified Arborist (ISA# WE-6356), and a member to the International Society of Arboriculture and American Society of Consulting Arborists. I have been involved in the field of Arboriculture in a full time capacity for a period of more than thirty years.

Signed: Kurt Stegen

Date: June 7, 2018,

Trip generation represents the amount of traffic which is both attracted to and produced by a development. Determining traffic generation for a specific project is therefore based upon forecasting the amount of traffic that is expected to be both attracted and produced by the specific land uses being proposed for a given development. The trip generation rates used for this project are based upon information collected by the ITE as provided in their Trip Generations Manual (9th Edition, 2012). The ITE Trip Generation manual is a nationally recognized source for estimating site-specific trip generation.

The ITE Generation manual does not provide a land use category specifically for the storage of recreation vehicles or boats. As such, the most applicable land use category was deemed to be Mini-Warehouse (IOTE Land Use Code 151). ITE defines mini-warehouses as "buildings in which a number of storage units or vaults are rented for the storage of goods." As the proposed project is anticipated to operate in a similar manner, where patrons would rent spaces to store their recreation vehicles/boats and storage of personal items, ITE Land Code 151 was found to be the most applicable land use category for the purpose of determining trip generation.

Project Trip Generation Summary

Land Use	ITE LU Code	Units		AM Peak Hour In	AM Peak Hour Out	AM Peak Hour Total		PM Peak Hour In	PM Peak Hour Out	PM Peak Hour Total	Daily
Project Trip Generation Rates											
Mini-Warehouse	151	Acres		1.16	1.42	2.58		1.79	1.78	3.57	**35.43**
Project Trip Generation Summary											
Johnson Ranch S.S.	3.92	Acres		4.54	5.56	10.11		7.01	6.97	13.99	**139.50**

Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual Ninth Edition (2012)

Based on acreage used for storage, RV and Boat parking 170,653 sq. ft.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Project Title/File Number:	SERSP PCL 81 – Johnson Ranch Storage / File # PL18-0355
Project Location:	1851 E. Roseville Parkway, Roseville, Placer County; APN 468-010-044-000
Project Description:	The project proposes the construction of a self-storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres in the Southeast Roseville Specific Plan area. The project includes two phases. The first phase includes the installation of an approximately 600 square foot office building, approximately 12,955 square feet of modular storage pods, and 98,957 square feet of parking for RVs and boats. Phase 2 would result in an additional 37,400 square feet of storage, and an additional 37,482 square feet of parking. In total, 305 parking spaces for RV and boat storage are proposed, with an additional six (6) parking spaces adjacent to the front office for customers. The project includes grading the subject property, resulting in the removal of 13,760 net cubic yards of fill from the project site. Landscaping and lighting associated with the self-storage use are also proposed as a part of the project. The land use entitlements include a Rezone to amend the Planned Development Ordinance (PD240) to allow a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage on 13.49 acres, as well as a Rezone of 0.05 acres from PD240 to R1 (Residential); a Conditional Use Permit for a personal storage facility with RV and boat storage in the PD240 zone; a Design Review Permit for the proposed facility; a Lot Line Adjustment to amend property boundaries; and a Tree Permit for the removal of oak trees.
Environmental Document	Mitigated Negative Declaration
Project Applicant:	Tim Alatorre, Domum Architecture
Property Owner:	Dennis Spangler Trust, et al
Lead Agency Contact Person:	Shelby Vockel, Associate Planner, City of Roseville; (916) 746-1347

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

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

It shall be the responsibility of the project applicant/owner to provide written notification to the City using the Mitigation Verification Cover Sheet and Forms, in a timely manner, of the completion of each Mitigation Measure as identified

on the following pages. The City will verify that the project is in compliance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Any non-compliance will be reported by the City to the applicant/owner, and it shall be the project applicant's/owner's responsibility to rectify the situation by bringing the project into compliance. The purpose of this program is to ensure diligent and good faith compliance with the Mitigation Measures which have been adopted as part of the project.

TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Timing	Reviewing Party	Documents to be Submitted to City	Staff Use Only
Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Post-Review Discovery Procedures If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery, and the Construction Manager shall immediately notify the City of Roseville Development Services Director by phone. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the monitoring archeologist or project archaeologist and (if present) tribal monitor, or, in the absence of either, contact a qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by the City, to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to the City in writing for the City's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and approved by the City, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions. Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. Whenever a tribal monitor is present, the monitor shall be consulted. The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of the City: • Response to False Alarms: If the professional archaeologist determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from the City's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to the City. • Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries: If a tribal monitor is not present at the time of discovery and a professional archaeologist determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the City shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. The professional archaeologist shall provide a photograph of the find and a written description to the City of Roseville. The City of Roseville will notify any	This condition shall be reflected in all construction and building plans, and construction site workers shall be advised by the site manager of this measure.	*Construction:* Measure applies if resources are discovered during construction. Add as note on Improvement Plans and Building Plans	Engineering and Building	None	

[tribe(s)] who, in writing, requested notice of unanticipated discovery of non-tribal resources. Notice shall include the photograph and description of the find, and a tribal representative shall have the opportunity to determine whether or not the find represents a tribal cultural resource. If a response is not received within 24 hours of notification (none of which time period may fall on weekends or City holidays), the City will deem this portion of the measure completed in good faith as long as the notification was made and documented. If requested by the UAIC, the City may extend this timeframe, which shall be documented in writing (electronic communication may be used to satisfy this measure). If a notified tribe responds within 24 hours to indicate that the find represents a tribal cultural resource, then the Response to Tribal Discoveries portion of this measure applies. If the tribe does not respond or concurs that the discovery is non-tribal, work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. • Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the UAIC and City shall be notified. The City will consult with the tribe(s) on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. • Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify the City and Placer County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If the					

landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until the City, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.					

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

Project Title/Planning File # _____

Project Address _____

Property Owner _____

Planning Division Contact _____

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

Mitigation Measure	Supporting Attachments Included	Date Complete

I HAVE ATTACHED THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED ITEMS:

☐ Table of Applicable Mitigation Measures

☐ Mitigation Verification Form(s)

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

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

_____ _____ _____

Signature and Date | Print Name | Contact Number

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure

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

INSTRUCTIONS

COVER SHEET:

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

EXAMPLE MITIGATION VERIFICATION SUBMITTAL COVER SHEET

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

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THIS SUBMITTAL

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

MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM:

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

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

EXAMPLE
MITIGATION VERIFICATION FORM

Mitigation Measure MM3

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

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