Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project

Second Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report

State Clearinghouse #1998122053

Prepared for:
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July 2025

SCH# 1998122053

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
in the City of Rocklin, California

Second Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report

City of Rocklin

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SECOND ADDENDUM TO A CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The City of Rocklin, California, a municipal corporation, does hereby prepare, make, declare, and publish the Second Addendum to a certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR), State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 1998122053, for the following described project:

Project Name: Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project (Project)

First Addendum: Granite Lakes Estates Modification of Conditions of Approval (2022)

Original Project: Granite Lakes Estates Project (2002)

The Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project will be the focus of this Second Addendum to the City of Rocklin Granite Lakes Estates Project EIR, State Clearinghouse (SCH) No. 1998122053. The City of Rocklin (City) certified the EIR and approved the original project in 2002 and the first Addendum to the Final EIR (FEIR) in 2022.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended, requires that an EIR be prepared, certified, and considered by decision makers before action is taken on a project. Section 15161 of CEQA requires an EIR to examine the expected individual and cumulative impacts of all phases of a proposed project, including planning, construction, and operation. An EIR also identifies means (mitigation measures) to minimize potential adverse impacts and evaluates reasonable alternatives to the proposed Project, including the required no-project alternative.

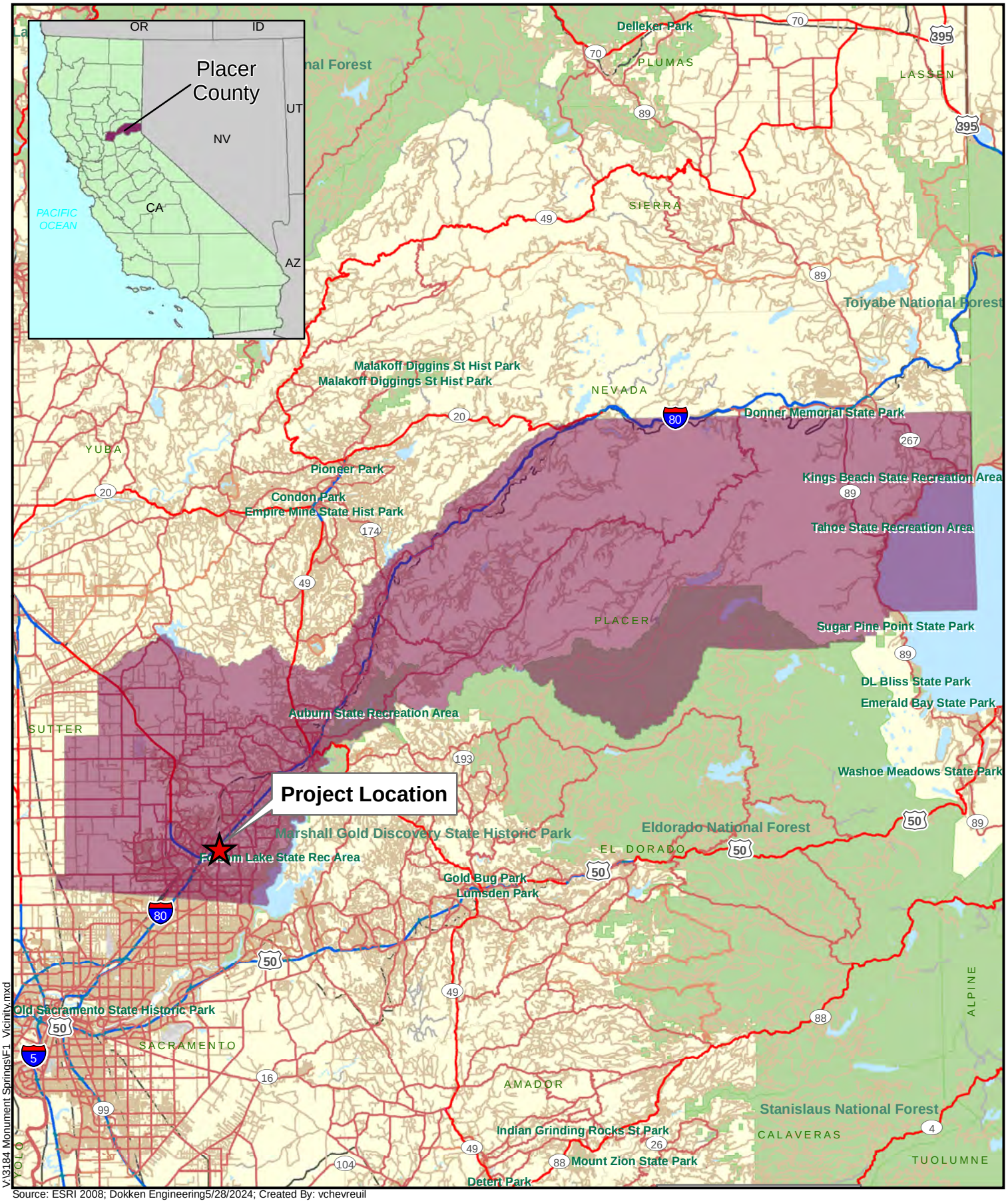
The City is the Project proponent and the lead agency under CEQA. As lead agency, the City has the principal responsibility for approving or denying the Project.

Project Location

Regionally, the Project area is situated about 2,000 feet southwest of the Interstate 80/Rocklin Road interchange, and directly southeast of the Monument Springs Drive and China Garden Road intersection in Rocklin, California. (**Figure 1. Project Vicinity**; **Figure 2. Project Location**). The Project is located within the Rocklin 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (38121-G2). The Project area is approximately 5.04 acres, defined as the area of direct impact. The Project itself consists of the construction of the proposed roadway extension of approximately 1,000 feet on Monument Springs Drive, which connects the current terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive (**Figure 3. Project Features**).

Existing Setting

The City of Rocklin General Plan designates the Project site as Medium Density Residential (MDR) and Recreation/Conservation (R/C). The current zoning designation for the Project area is Residential, Single Family, 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lot Size (R1-10) and Open Area (OA) (City of Rocklin 2012). Secret Ravine, a perennial creek, traverses the Project area from north to south. Phase 1 of the previously approved project has been built, consisting of 48 single-family lots and a 10-foot-wide paved trail through the open space area on the east side of Secret Ravine.



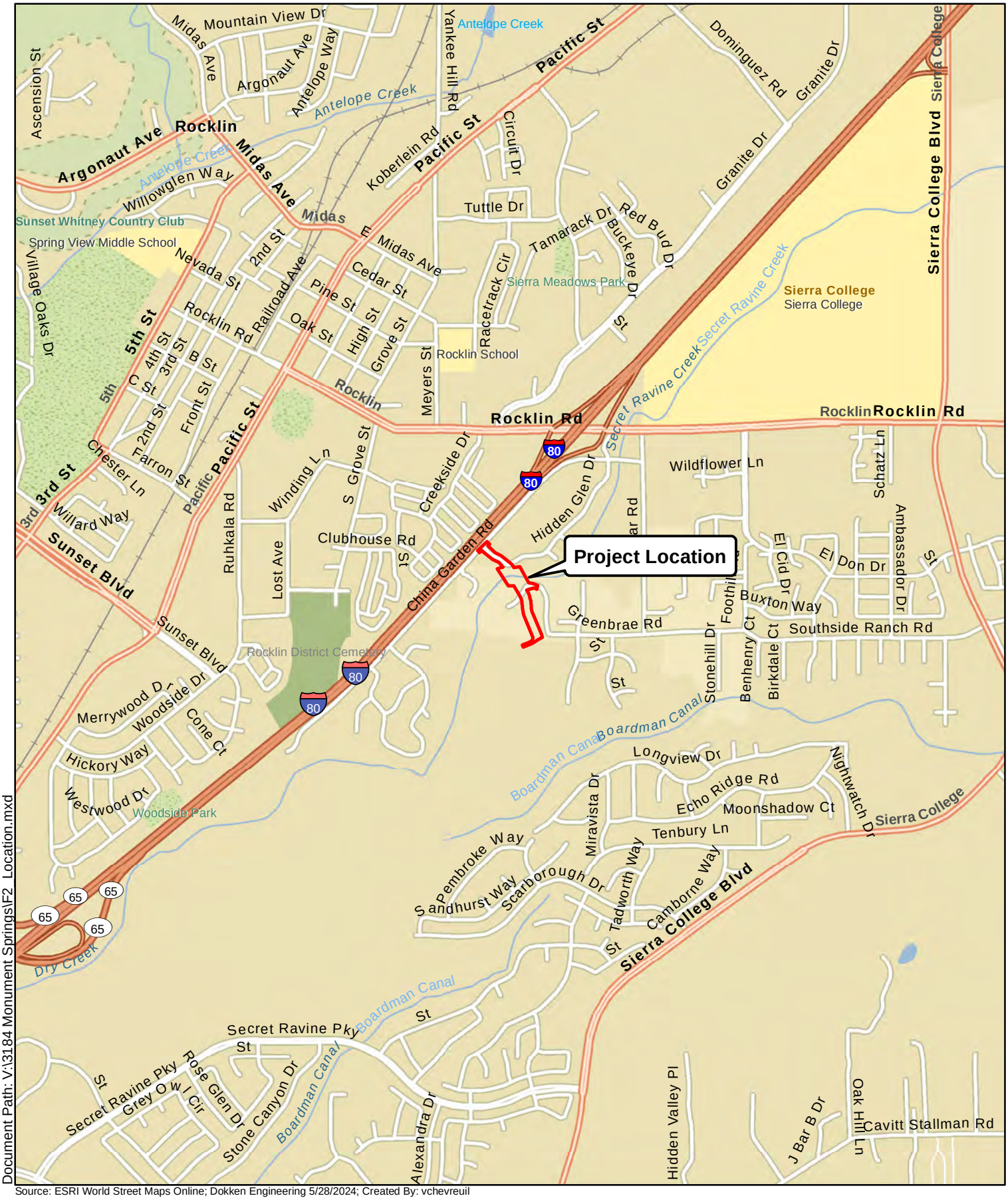
V:\3184 Monument Springs\SF1_Vicinity.mxd

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

0 5 10 15 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California



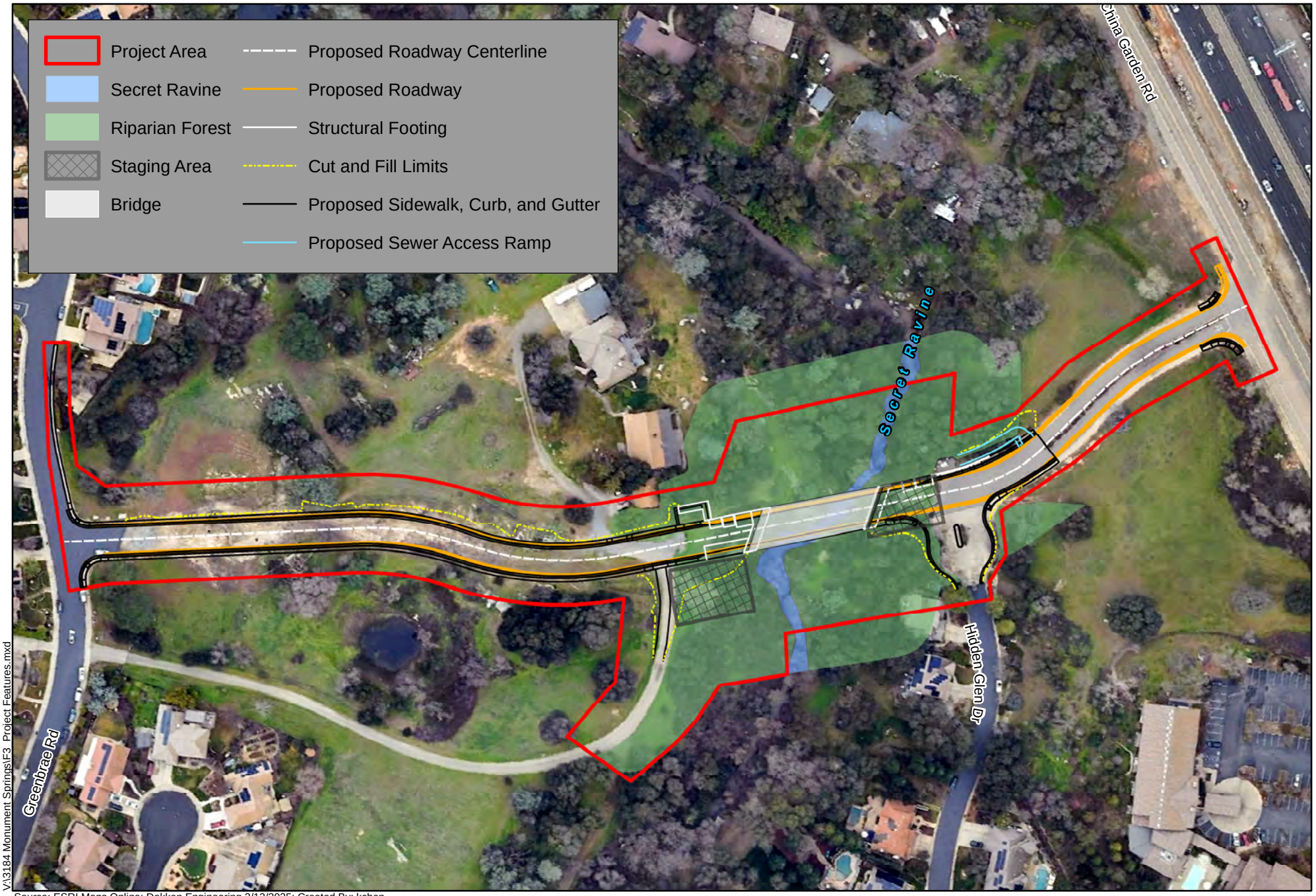
Source: ESRI World Street Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Document Path: V:\3184 Monument Springs\F2_Location.mxd

Figure 2
Project Location

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California



V:\3184 Monument Springs\F3 Project Features.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 2/13/2025; Created By: kchen

1 inch = 150 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Project Background

In 2002, the City Council of the City of Rocklin (City Council) certified the Granite Lakes Estates Project Final EIR (SCH# 1998122053) (hereafter referred to as 2002 FEIR). The EIR was prepared pursuant to Title 14, Section 15120 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations, and the City of Rocklin Municipal Code.

Specific entitlements of the original Granite Lakes Estates Project included approval of a tentative subdivision map, General Development Plan, and an Oak Tree Preservation Plan Permit. In addition, this approved project included a Development Agreement, which was considered and approved by the City Council. The City of Rocklin, Community Development Department, reviewed the project and, based on the EIR, found that the project could result in significant and unavoidable impacts to the environment.

The original project, first approved for Alleghany Properties in 2002, consisted of Phases 1 through 4, totaling 119 single family lots. Granite Lakes, LLC purchased the property, and in 2003, modified the subdivision, reducing the number of lots from 119 to 103 to provide larger lots and building footprints. By 2005 rough grading of Phase 1 had commenced, and by summer 2007, bridge construction had commenced as well as the construction of 6 homes. By 2009 only two additional homes had been constructed, and bridge construction had not moved forward. In December of 2009 the property was purchased by S360, LLC.

One additional home was constructed in late 2010 (for a total of 9 constructed up until that time). Phase 1 was sold to Meritage Homes in August 2012, which constructed and sold 39 additional homes (by the end of 2015). In 2013, S360 decided to revise Phases 2–4 such that they could attain the maximum number (71) of lots; however, the larger lots in Phase 1 had required additional land from Phases 2–4. As a result, only 65 additional lots could be attained in order to meet the City's minimum lot size and setback requirements and also be consistent with the lot sizes on the original tentative map.

While the approved tentative map showed Phase 1 including 46 single-family residential lots, the City allowed the original phasing to be modified, allowing 48 single family homes to be built in Phase 1. In 2010 the City amended the Development Agreement to change the trigger for completion of the Monument Springs Drive Bridge from the 41st building permit to the 49th building permit. In summary, the Certified Final EIR evaluated a total single-family lot count of 119; however, the total lot count has been modified multiple times and was ultimately reduced to a final lot count of 113. With 48 single-family lots (and homes) built in Phase 1, this leaves a remaining development potential of 65 single-family lots for Phases 2–4.

In April 2022, an Addendum to the 2002 Final EIR was prepared due to a revision of the bridge design to one that would free span Secret Ravine, and also as part of a request to modify the Conditions of Approval for the project. The Resolution to approve the first Addendum to the 2002 FEIR was adopted in May 2022.

Since the certification of the 2002 FEIR and the approval of the 2022 Addendum to the Final EIR, the proposed Project has nearly been completed except for the proposed 1,000-foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. As the project design for the Monument Springs Drive extension and

overcrossing over Secret Ravine has since been further revised, this Second Addendum to the Final EIR includes analysis to evaluate the following three environmental issues that could potentially have new or additional impacts as a result of the updated bridge design: biological resources, cultural resources, and hydrology and water quality. This addendum also provides clarification of impacts to the environment not previously disclosed in the previously approved 2002 Final EIR and/or 2022 Addendum to the Final EIR.

Project Description

The City proposes an approximate 1,000 foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. The Project includes construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine as part of the roadway extension, which would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide three feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year floodplain. Project elements include:

- Earthwork/grading;
- Installation of new curb, gutter, sidewalk, and asphalt roadway;
- Storm drainage improvements;
- Utility installations and utility coordination;
- Retaining walls;
- Bridge installation;
- Signing and striping; and
- Street lighting

The proposed bridge is anticipated to include utility extensions to allow for redundancy and expansion of service water, sewer, electric, and telecommunications to existing, new and future development within the Project vicinity.

The proposed Project will require temporary and permanent acquisition of private right-of-way to accommodate the new Monument Springs Drive roadway alignment.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City is the CEQA lead agency. The Project is anticipated to begin construction in Spring of 2027 and last for approximately 6 months.

Project Approvals

The proposed Project would require the following approvals:

- Second CEQA Addendum to the certified Granite Lakes Estates Final EIR (City of Rocklin City Council);
- Oak Tree Preservation Plan Permit (City of Rocklin);
- Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement for the bridge across Secret Ravine (California Department of Fish and Wildlife);
- Encroachment Permit (Central Valley Flood Protection Board)

Rationale for Preparation of the Addendum

In determining whether an addendum is the appropriate document to analyze the modifications to the project and its approval, CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 (Addendum to an EIR or Mitigated Negative Declaration) states:

(a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

Under Public Resources Code Section 21166 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, a subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be prepared if any of the following criteria are met:

A) When an EIR has been certified or negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(a) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration.

(b) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR.

(c) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(d) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

This document provides substantial evidence demonstrating that none of the conditions of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163 would be met by the modified project. Thus, preparation of an addendum would provide the appropriate level of environmental review.

Use of a Prior Environmental Document

In Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College District (2016) 1 Cal.5th 937, Page 951, the California Supreme Court held that a lead agency, in considering a proposed change to a previously-approved project, has the responsibility for deciding whether the environmental document for the original project retains "some relevance" to the decision making process for the proposed change. "[W]hether an initial environmental document remains relevant despite changed plans or circumstances—like the question whether an initial environmental document requires major revisions due to changed plans or circumstances—is a predominantly factual question. It is thus a question for the agency to answer in the first instance, drawing on its particular expertise." (Id. at p. 952.) On this factual issue, lead agencies are entitled to considerable deference from reviewing courts: "'a court should tread with extraordinary care' before reversing an agency's determination, whether implicit or explicit, that its initial environmental document retains some relevance to the decision-making process." (Id. at p. 953.)

Here, considering the quality of the certified Final EIR, the nature of the underlying project approved in 2002, and the very limited nature of the proposed changes to that approved project, the City of Rocklin has determined that the EIR certified for the Granite Lakes Estates Project remains relevant to the proposal at hand, which does not alter the approved Project footprint but addresses design refinements that have been made to the Monument Springs Drive extension and overcrossing over Secret Ravine. Based on the analysis set forth below, the City has also concluded that the proposed project change will not trigger the need for either a subsequent EIR or a supplement to the previously-certified 2002 Final EIR. For these reasons, the City has prepared this 2nd addendum to the 2002 FEIR in order to evaluate the proposed project. The proposed updates to the project bridge design would result in impacts similar to those identified in the 2002 FEIR and 2022 Addendum to the FEIR.

Environmental Analysis Discussion

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(b), as shown above, an addendum may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions to the previous EIR are necessary or if none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. The following sections provide discussions of potential impacts associated

with the proposed Project in comparison to those previously identified in the 2002 FEIR and 2022 Addendum to the FEIR. Given the limited scope of changes to the Project, this second addendum to the FEIR provides a detailed evaluation of those select CEQA environmental issues most affected by the changes.

Biological Resources

As the environmental setting has changed since preparation of the original 2002 FEIR and the 2022 Addendum to the FEIR, an updated evaluation of biological resources was conducted to disclose the current environmental setting. The discussion of biological resources presented in this section is based on a review of the updated Project description, the May 2025 Biological Resources Technical Report (BRTR) (**Appendix B**) and the April 2025 Arborist Report (**Appendix C**), literature searches, and a reconnaissance level survey that was conducted by Dokken Engineering biologists Jeff Harris and Vincent Chevreuil on May 29, 2024. Additionally, an arborist survey was conducted on August 16, 2024, by Dokken Engineering biologist and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist Scott Salembier (WE-12418A) and Dokken Engineering biologist Katie Jacobson. A supplemental arborist survey was conducted on March 5, 2025, to identify any unmarked trees slated for removal as part of the Project. The results of the literature review and surveys are summarized in **Appendix B**.

Biological Conditions in the Study Area

The Project area, defined as the area of direct impact, is approximately 5.65 acres. Prior to field surveys, the Biological Survey Area (BSA) was defined as the area required for Project activities, plus an approximate 50-foot buffer to account for adjacent biological resources. From north to south, the BSA measures approximately 1,500 feet and from east to west measures approximately 620 feet at its widest point. The total area of the BSA is approximately 10.60 acres.

Plant and wildlife species observed within the BSA during the May 2024 biological survey efforts were used to define habitat types based on composition, abundance, and cover. Habitat communities within the BSA include riparian and annual grassland. Urban/barren areas are also present within the BSA as well as Secret Ravine, a perennial stream channel, which provides aquatic habitat. Each habitat/land cover type is described below.

Habitats and Natural Communities of Special Concern

Habitats are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special-status plants or animals occurring on site. Wetlands and waters of the U.S. are also considered sensitive by both federal and state agencies. Within the BSA, the riparian habitat and annual grassland habitat associated with the Secret Ravine have been identified as natural communities of special concern by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). In addition, Secret Ravine may provide suitable habitat for a variety of special status wildlife species. Project impacts and the associated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for riparian habitat, annual grassland, and Secret Ravine are discussed in their respective sections below.

Discussion of Riparian Habitat

Survey Results for Riparian Habitat

Within the BSA, dense riparian habitat is found along the margins of Secret Ravine, extending approximately 180 feet north and approximately 220 feet south, at its widest points, between the stream channel and adjacent residential developments and annual grassland habitat. The riparian habitat contains a variety of trees and is primarily composed of white alder, gray pine, blue oak, interior live oak, valley oak, and Fremont cottonwood. The understory consists of thickets of Himalayan blackberry, California wild grape, and poison oak. Riparian habitat covers approximately 3.23 acres within the BSA.

Project Impacts to Riparian Habitat

Impact I-3 of the 2002 Final EIR determined that the proposed Project would result in disturbance and/or loss of riparian habitats due to project development, including as a result of the construction of the Monument Springs Drive extension. Short-term impacts to riparian habitat were determined to be significant and unavoidable. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to riparian habitat.

With the updated Project design, the paving of roadway approaches adjacent to the bridge as well as repaving of the turnout along Hidden Glen Drive will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.23 acres of riparian habitat. These activities will involve tree removal and paving over areas within the riparian habitat. Of the 86 trees recorded within the BSA during the Arborist Survey, 43 must be removed, 34 of which are within the riparian zone (**Appendix B** Table 4. Tree Removals). Additionally, the bridge abutments will be constructed within the riparian zone to minimize direct impacts to Secret Ravine, further contributing to permanent impacts. Temporary impacts are also expected, affecting about 0.39 acres of riparian habitat due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Furthermore, the installation of crane pad staging areas on both sides of the proposed bridge, necessary for placing the clear-span bridge over Secret Ravine, will contribute to temporary impacts to the riparian habitat. Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of native seed mixes and/or other replanting.

As significant impacts to riparian habitat have already been identified in the original 2002 FEIR that would have occurred as a result of the extension of Monument Springs Drive and bridge over Secret Ravine, this discussion serves as a clarification of impacts to riparian habitat as a result of the updated Project design and its construction. No new significant impacts to riparian habitats would occur.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for Riparian Habitat

The implementation of measures **REQ-MM** (requiring compliance with the Section 401 and 1602 permit requirements), **REQ-MM-10(b)**, as well as **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 FEIR and **Special Mitigation Measure 1** from the 2022 Addendum to the FEIR (included in **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources) will continue to reduce impacts to riparian habitats to the greatest extent feasible, and no new mitigation measures are recommended. However, the language of Measure **REQ-MM-10(b)** has been modified to identify the Section 401 permit

instead of Section 404 permit, which is no longer required due to the updated Project design avoiding jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) shall be included to further ensure impacts to riparian habitat are avoided and/or minimized.

Compensatory Mitigation for Riparian Habitat

Both temporary and permanent impacts to riparian habitat are anticipated as part of the proposed Project. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-7** and **BIO-8** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures), will be implemented to further ensure impacts to riparian habitat are avoided and/or minimized.

Discussion of Annual Grasslands

Survey Results for Annual Grasslands

The BSA includes annual grassland habitat to the north and south of the proposed location for the new segment of Monument Springs Drive, adjacent to the riparian habitat on both sides of Secret Ravine. This habitat is mainly composed of non-native, invasive grasses like bur chervil, Italian thistle, wild oat, and curly dock. The annual grassland habitat within the BSA is highly fragmented by urban development. This habitat type covers approximately 3.78 acres of the BSA.

Project Impacts to Annual Grassland

Impact I-3 of the 2002 Final EIR determined that the proposed Project would result in disturbance and/or loss of annual grassland due to project development, including as a result of the construction of the Monument Springs Drive extension. Short-term impacts to annual grassland were determined to be significant and unavoidable. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to annual grassland.

The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Five trees will be removed from the annual grassland habitat. Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of a native grassland seed mix.

As significant impacts to annual grassland have already been identified in the original 2002 FEIR that would have occurred as a result of the extension of Monument Springs Drive and bridge over Secret Ravine, this discussion serves as a clarification of impacts to annual grassland as a result of the updated Project design and its construction. No new significant impact to annual grassland would occur.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for Annual Grassland

The implementation of mitigation measure **IMM-10(a)** (included in **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources) will continue to reduce impacts to annual grassland to the greatest extent feasible, and no new mitigation measures are recommended. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) shall be included to further ensure impacts to annual grassland are avoided and/or minimized.

Compensatory Mitigation for Annual Grassland

Both temporary and permanent impacts to annual grassland habitat are anticipated as part of the proposed Project. Therefore, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-7** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) will be implemented as part of the proposed Project to compensate for impacts to annual grassland habitat.

Discussion of Secret Ravine

Secret Ravine, a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and state, runs east to west through the BSA. It is a perennial stream channel within the Dry Creek watershed, serving as a tributary to Miner's Ravine and Dry Creek, which ultimately flow into the Sacramento River via Steelhead Creek. Secret Ravine flows 10.5 miles from its headwaters in the Newcastle area to its confluence with Miner's Ravine Creek near Eureka Road in Roseville. Streamflow is augmented by an unknown volume of tailwater delivered by Placer County Water Agency's irrigation releases. Secret Ravine is notable for its historical significance, biodiversity, and role in water quality and habitat connectivity. The stream channel experiences seasonal fluctuations, with higher flow during the rainy winter months and lower flow during dry summer periods. This seasonal variation affects the water table, streamflow, and surrounding wetland areas. The ravine's water flow is crucial for sustaining local habitats, especially the riparian vegetation that relies on consistent moisture levels. Additionally, Secret Ravine has been designated as Critical Habitat for California Central Valley (CCV) steelhead.

Survey Results for Secret Ravine

The BSA contains approximately 520 linear feet (0.21 acres) of Secret Ravine. This segment of Secret Ravine within the BSA is bordered by dense riparian habitat with adjacent annual grasslands and residential developments. Vegetation along the channel's banks is comprised largely of white alder, interior live oak, poison oak, and Himalayan blackberry. The stream banks are lined with large boulders and the low flow channel within the stream consists of coarse-grain sand and large cobbles. The Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of Secret Ravine is approximately 35 feet wide. Water was present within the channel during the biological survey conducted in May 2024.

Project Impacts to Secret Ravine

The Monument Springs Drive bridge design as discussed in the 2002 Final EIR under Impact I-4 determined that the proposed Project would result in impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including Secret Ravine, due to the placement of two oval-shaped piers in Secret Ravine. However, in the 2022 Addendum to the FEIR, the bridge design was modified to a more residential-scale design without the piers, which was less impactful to Secret Ravine.

The updated project design for the gap-closure of Monument Springs Drive over Secret Ravine will continue to involve the installation of a clear-span bridge. The bridge will be installed using a crane stationed within the staging areas in the riparian habitat. The abutments for the bridge will also be constructed within the riparian habitat, outside of the OHWM of Secret Ravine. Installation of the bridge is not anticipated to have any new significant temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine; therefore, implementation of mitigation as described in the 2002 FEIR is sufficient to reduce indirect impacts to stream channel habitat to a less than significant level.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for Secret Ravine

The implementation of mitigation measures **IMM-4(a)**, **HMM-4(b)**, **HMM-6(b)**, **IMM-10(a)**, and **REQ-MM-10(b)** (included in **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources) will continue to ensure impacts to Secret Ravine are less than significant. Measures **HMM-4(b)** and **HMM-6(b)** were modified to provide clarification of responsible parties for implementation. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) will be implemented to further ensure impacts to riparian habitat are avoided and/or minimized. **IMM-4(a)** has been modified to identify the Section 401 permit requirements instead of the Section 404 permit, which is no longer required due to the updated Project design avoiding jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

Compensatory Mitigation for Secret Ravine

No temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine are anticipated to result from the Project. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation for Secret Ravine is proposed.

Discussion of Special-Status Plant Species

Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special-status plant species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, no special-status plants are anticipated to occur within the BSA. As such, no impacts to special-status plants species will result from the construction of this Project.

Discussion of Tree Impacts

Survey Results for Native Oak Trees

Based on the results of the Arborist Report prepared in March 2025 (**Appendix C**), there are 49 oak trees within the survey area that meet the definition of an “oak tree” under the City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines. Refer to **Appendix C** for all the oak trees which will be removed from the BSA as part of the Project.

Project Impacts to Native Oak Trees

Impact I-2 of the 2002 Final EIR determined that the proposed Project would result in the loss of native oak trees as a result of construction of Monument Springs Drive. However, with compliance to measure **REQ-MM**, the City will pursue a tree removal permit internally for the

removal of these trees and mitigate with either tree replacement or payment of a mitigation fee as described in the ordinance. Impacts related to the loss of native oak trees would be less than significant. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to native oak trees.

Based on the April 2025 Arborist Report (See **Appendix C**), 17 of the 49 native oak trees (35%) will require removal as a result of construction of the proposed Project. As impacts to the loss of native oak trees have already been identified in the original 2002 FEIR that would have occurred as a result of the extension of Monument Springs Drive and bridge over Secret Ravine, this discussion serves as a clarification of impacts to native oak trees as a result of the updated Project design and its construction. No new significant impacts to native oak trees would occur, and no new mitigation measures are recommended.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for Native Oak Trees

The proposed Project will continue to require the implementation of measure **REQ-MM** from Impact I-2 of the 2002 FEIR, which requires compliance with the provisions of the City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 17.77 of the Rocklin Municipal Code (Ordinance 676), including payment of fees and/or replacement of trees.

Compensatory Mitigation for Native Oak Trees

Adherence to measure **REQ-MM** from Impact I-2 of the 2002 FEIR would ensure that the removal of native oak trees are appropriately mitigated for.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Plant and animal species have special status if they have been listed as such by federal or state agencies or by one or more special interest groups, such as California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Prior to field work, literature research was conducted through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) official species list generator (USFWS Species List), the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CNDDB Species List), the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS Species List), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) West Coast Region Species List (NMFS Species List) to identify habitats and special status species having the potential to occur within the BSA. The results of the literature review and surveys are summarized in **Appendix B**.

There are 26 plant species and 25 wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project vicinity returned by the database searches. Of these, four are special status species that have the potential to occur within the BSA, and are listed below:

- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
- Steelhead – Central Valley DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*)
- Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)
- Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)

Discussion of White-tailed Kite

Survey Results for White-tailed Kite

The Project area contains suitable annual grassland habitat for foraging and dense topped trees for nesting and perching. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA, in which a nest with two adults was observed on May 26, 1992, in Woodbridge Park. There are also recent (2019, 2020) documented iNaturalist observations of the species in Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.80-miles northeast of the BSA. There is a moderate potential for the species to occur within the BSA due to recent, local occurrences and the presence of suitable habitat. However, no white-tailed kites were observed during the May 29, 2024, biological survey.

Project Impacts to White-tailed Kite

Impact I-5 of the 2002 FEIR determined that the proposed Project would result in disturbance of nesting raptors, such as White-tailed Kite, due to impacts to suitable nesting habitat. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to nesting raptors.

Temporary and permanent impacts as a result of the updated Project design are anticipated within the riparian habitat which may provide suitable nesting habitat for the white-tailed kite. The paving of roadway approaches adjacent to the bridge as well as repaving of the turnout along Hidden Glen Drive will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.23 acres of riparian habitat. 43 trees will be removed within the BSA which will eliminate a portion of the potential nesting habitat in the area. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.39 acres of riparian habitat are also anticipated due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Furthermore, the installation of crane pad staging areas on both sides of the proposed bridge, necessary for placing the clear-span bridge over Secret Ravine, will contribute to temporary impacts to the riparian habitat. In addition, both temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated within the annual grassland habitat. The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Following project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of native seed mixes and/or other replanting methods.

As described in the 2002 Final EIR, Impact I-5: Development of the Project can disturb nesting raptors (birds of prey) (Draft EIR, p. I-37), disturbance to nesting raptors is prohibited by Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Some special-status raptors are further protected, such as white-tailed kite, a CDFW Fully Protected species. If present, nesting raptors can be disturbed by construction activities adjacent to their nest sites causing them to abandon that site. The May 2024 biological survey and subsequent BRTR did not identify any new significant impacts related to raptors or nesting

birds protected under the MBTA. Therefore, implementation of mitigation measures identified in the 2002 Final EIR will continue to ensure impacts to White-tailed Kite remain less than significant.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for White-tailed Kite

Measures **IMM-5(a)-(c)** from the 2002 Final EIR will be implemented as part of the proposed Project to avoid impacts to white-tailed kite individuals. In addition, the implementation of measures **REQ-MM** (requiring compliance with Section 401 and 1602 permit requirements), **REQ-MM-10(b)**,and **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 Final EIR will reduce impacts to the riparian and annual grassland habitat to the greatest extent feasible (See **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources for all measures referenced above).

Compensatory Mitigation for White-tailed Kite

Permanent impacts to riparian and annual grassland, which provide suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite, will be compensated through measure **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 Final EIR.

Discussion of California Central Valley Steelhead

Survey Results for California Central Valley Steelhead

No individual CCV steelhead were observed during the May 2024 biological survey. However, Secret Ravine provides suitable aquatic habitat for the species. Temperature data for Secret Ravine indicates that conditions are generally suitable for CCV steelhead during late fall, winter, and spring across most of the stream. Though, in summer, water temperatures in the lower reaches—particularly downstream of Sierra College Boulevard (including the BSA)—are typically too warm to support juvenile steelhead rearing. Additionally, the overall quality of stream habitats in lower Secret Ravine is relatively poor for anadromous fish and other aquatic species. Secret Ravine primarily consists of flatwater areas dominated by runs and shallow pools, with minimal riffle habitat. Thus, in general, due to the scarcity of suitable riffles and pool tail-outs, spawning and rearing habitat for CCV steelhead is generally sparse within the Dry Creek Watershed (including Secret Ravine). Moreover, the small amount of riffle and pool tail-out habitat that occurs in lower Secret Ravine is already degraded by an abundance of sand, resulting in embeddedness of cobble and gravel substrates. Although Secret Ravine is considered Critical Habitat for the species, elevated water temperatures and low-quality stream habitat decrease the likelihood that individual steelhead would occur there.

The most recent documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is from 2007 in which evidence of spawning was observed within Secret Ravine. The CNDDB occurrence notes also indicate that 2004-2005 electrofishing surveys caught 136 CCV steelhead in Secret Ravine. No new records of the species have been documented in Secret Ravine. Due to the presence of Critical Habitat and the documented occurrences within the BSA, CCV steelhead have a moderate potential to occur within Secret Ravine during construction.

Project Impacts to California Central Valley Steelhead and Critical Habitat

The Project as described in the 2002 Final EIR proposed to detain stormwater runoff in the existing quarry in the northern portion of the site to prevent potential flooding in the creek from increased urban runoff. Changes to Project design have been required since the adoption of

the 2002 Final EIR to ensure the Project would avoid the significant environmental effects identified as Impacts I-9 and I-10 described below:

Impact I-9: Stormwater runoff from the Project can contain urban contaminants that can degrade water quality in Secret Ravine and downstream drainages, degrading habitat for fall-run chinook salmon, a federal candidate species and California Species of Special Concern, and the federally-threatened Central Valley steelhead. (Draft EIR, p. 1-41.)

Impact I-10: Construction of the bridge across Secret Ravine can affect special-status aquatic species. (Draft IER, p. 1-43.)

CCV steelhead have a moderate potential to occur within Secret Ravine within the BSA. No impacts to Secret Ravine are anticipated as a result of the Project, but impacts to riparian shade, a component of the species' Critical Habitat are anticipated. However, the addition of a clear span bridge across Secret Ravine will add shade to the channel which will mitigate the potential impacts of the riparian vegetation removal. The bridge will provide the same amount of shade, if not more, to the channel which will result in a negligible effect on water temperatures, dissolved oxygen, habitat complexity, cover and shelter for CCV steelhead in the area. Following construction, the banks of Secret Ravine will be re-seeded and planted with willow stakes and/or native oak trees to enhance bank stability and support plant regrowth, contributing to improved habitat complexity. Therefore, no new significant impacts to CCV steelhead would occur, and no new mitigation measures are recommended.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for California Central Valley Steelhead

No direct impacts to CCV steelhead individuals or Critical Habitat would occur, so consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is not required. Measures **IMM-4(a)**, **HMM-4(b)**, **HMM-6(b)**, **IMM-10(a)**, and **REQ-MM-10(b)** from the 2002 FEIR (included in **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources) are adequate to ensure potential construction-related impacts to CCV steelhead individuals and their Critical Habitat remain less than significant. No further mitigation measures are required.

Compensatory Mitigation for California Central Valley Steelhead

Permanent impacts to riparian habitat that could support CCV steelhead will be compensated through the addition of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-7** and **BIO-8** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures).

Discussion of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB)

Survey Results for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

VELB is only found in association with its host plant, elderberry. Within the BSA, three patches of elderberry shrubs were identified within the annual grassland habitat that provide necessary habitat for the species. Exit holes were not observed on the elderberry shrubs within the BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the BSA, in the vicinity of Boardman Canal (2011). There is also a historic (1991) CNDDB occurrence approximately 1 mile upstream of the BSA along Secret Ravine.

According to the USFWS Framework for Assessing Impacts to the VELB (2017), since all three of the elderberry shrubs present onsite are not within a riparian area, and there are no exit holes present, the shrubs are likely not occupied by the species. The species has a low potential to occur based on the potentially suitable habitat present.

Project Impacts to Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

Impact I-6 of the 2002 FEIR determined that the proposed Project would result in removal of thirty elderberry shrubs, some of which may host the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB). These shrubs have since been relocated or mitigated for. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to VELB.

The May 2024 biological survey identified three additional elderberry shrubs; however, none of the elderberry shrubs within the BSA are within the riparian zone, and there are no exit holes present. Indirect impacts may occur during construction including a temporary increase in noise, vibration, diesel fumes and dust accumulation. Measure **IMM-6** from the 2002 Final EIR will be modified to ensure that Project-related impacts to VELB are minimized to the greatest extent feasible, including the requirement of work activities to be timed outside of the flight season for VELB when the beetle exists as larvae within living elderberry shrub stems (March – June). Therefore, no new significant impacts to VELB would occur, and no new mitigation measures are recommended.

2002 Final EIR and 2022 Addendum Mitigation Measures for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

As no elderberry shrubs hosting VELB are present, no shrubs that would be impacted require formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Implementation of measure **IMM-6** from the 2002 Final EIR (included in **Appendix A** under I. Biological Resources) will be modified to continue to ensure that Project-related impacts VELB are minimized to the greatest extent feasible.

Compensatory Mitigation for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

No permanent impacts to VELB or its associated habitat are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project, therefore no compensatory mitigation is proposed at this time.

Discussion of Northwestern Pond Turtle (NWPT)

The NWPT is a freshwater turtle that occurs in northern California south along the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Coast Range down to Monterey and Kern Counties. The species is semi-aquatic, requiring both aquatic and terrestrial habitats that are within close proximity and connected to one another. NWPTs occur in a range of permanent and ephemeral water bodies in a variety of habitat types ranging from urban to rural. Aquatic habitat such as ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, wetlands and irrigation ditches are required by the species for breeding, foraging, overwintering, basking and sheltering. Preferred aquatic habitats have abundant basking sites, underwater shelter sites (undercut banks, submerged vegetation, mud, rocks and/or logs), and standing or slow-moving water. Upland terrestrial habitat is required for nesting, aestivation, basking and dispersal. Suitable upland habitat is characterized by having sparse vegetation with short grasses and little to no canopy cover to

allow for exposure to direct sunlight (USFWS 2023). Essential habitat components for NWPT consist of: aquatic habitat, upland habitat and basking sites. NWPTs engage in both emergent and aquatic basking, which is essential for thermoregulation and physiological functions such as metabolism, digestion, reproduction and growth. Emergent basking takes place on logs, rocks, emergent vegetation, shorelines and other substrate located within and/or adjacent to aquatic habitat. Aquatic basking takes place in shallow waters or in submerged vegetation (USFWS 2023). The NWPT is known to exhibit courtship behaviors from April through November with nesting occurring from late May until the middle of July. Gravid female turtles leave the water and move into upland habitats to excavate a nest in compact, dry soils that are 3 to 400 meters from water. In northern California, hatchlings overwinter in the nest chamber and emerge in spring to begin migration from their nests to aquatic habitat (Holland 1994).

The NWPT was federally proposed to be listed as a threatened species on October 3, 2023, under FESA (88 FR 68370). Extensive land conversion from agricultural and urban development has fragmented and degraded aquatic and upland habitat for the species throughout its range. Impacts of development include increased channelization and siltation, a reduction in aquatic vegetation and fewer or less favorable basking sites (USFWS 2023). Competition for basking sites and food resources with invasive species such as the red-eared slider also threatens the NWPT.

Potential for impacts to NWPT were not analyzed in the original 2002 FEIR or the 2022 Addendum to the FEIR. As of May 2025, the status of NWPT remains unchanged. The following discussion of NWPT is included for purposes of disclosure under CEQA.

Survey Results for Northwestern Pond Turtle

The BSA contains Secret Ravine, a perennial creek with exposed banks and rocks for basking that provides suitable aquatic and basking habitat for the NWPT. In addition, the annual grassland habitat upland of the stream channel may provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. No NWPT individuals were observed during the biological survey. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.3 miles southeast of the BSA, at the Baldwin Reservoir in Granite Bay (1997). There are also several recent, nearby iNaturalist occurrences of the NWPT, the nearest of which is approximately 0.90-mile downstream of the BSA, along the northern bank of Secret Ravine (2017). A large group of iNaturalist occurrences of the species is also concentrated within Secret Ravine at Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.75 miles northeast of the BSA. Due to the nearby occurrences and potentially suitable habitat within the BSA, this species has a high potential to occur.

Project Impacts to Northwestern Pond Turtle

The gap-closure of Monument Springs Drive over Secret Ravine will involve the installation of a clear-span bridge. The bridge will be installed using a crane stationed within the staging areas in the riparian habitat. The abutments for the bridge will also be constructed within the riparian habitat, outside of the OHWM of Secret Ravine. Therefore, installation of the bridge is not anticipated to have temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine, which provides suitable aquatic habitat for the NWPT. Implementation of avoidance and minimization

measures from the 2002 Final EIR will help avoid potential indirect impacts to stream channel habitat during construction.

Both temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated within the annual grassland habitat, that provides suitable nesting habitat for the NWPT. The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and the paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Five trees will be removed from the annual grassland habitat. However, removal of riparian trees along Secret Ravine will improve basking habitat along the banks by allowing more sunlight to reach these areas.

Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of a native grassland seed mix. Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures from the 2002 Final EIR will help avoid impacts to annual grassland habitat.

Avoidance and Minimization measures for Northwestern Pond Turtle

Implementation of measures to mitigate potential impacts to annual grassland and stream channel habitat are discussed above. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-15** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) will be implemented as part of the Project to further ensure impacts to NWPT individuals and nests are avoided.

Compensatory Mitigation for Northwestern Pond Turtle

No compensatory mitigation for NWPT is currently proposed.

Cultural Resources

The discussion of cultural resources presented in this section is based on a review of the previous investigation efforts completed for the 2002 Final EIR as well as the currently proposed engineering work to complete the road and bridge infrastructure portion of the Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project.

Resource identification, data recovery, Native American coordination, and mitigation measure efforts were successfully completed for the housing portion of the Granite Lakes Estates Project during that phase of the Project.

Previous site records prepared for resources within the current footprint for the road and bridge infrastructure portion of the Project were reviewed, revisited in the field on May 8, 2024, and site record updates were prepared. Field conditions within the current Project footprint remain unchanged. No new cultural resources were identified.

Discussion of Native American Coordination

Coordination with the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) was reinitiated with the current phase of the Project on February 26, 2024, via email. The tribe was informed that the City would proceed with the road and bridge portion of the Project.

Monitoring for utility potholing was conducted with a consultant archaeologist and tribal monitor on May 1, 2024.

Field visits were made on May 8, 2024, for a field survey to confirm the locations of previously identified resources and again on February 6 and 25, 2025 to discuss current engineering design and Project impacts. Avoidance of the previously recorded resources within the Project footprint to the greatest extent possible was requested by the UAIC.

A virtual meeting was held on March 10, 2025, with tribal representatives to discuss Project design, impacts, and overall concerns. Engineering plans and proposed avoidance and minimization measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** were submitted to the UAIC on March 31, 2025 for comment. Measures were approved by the UAIC on May 20, 2025.

Project Impacts and Mitigation for Cultural Resources

Impacts O-1, O-2, and O-3 of the 2002 Final EIR determined that the proposed Project had potential to impact unidentified historic and/or prehistoric, known prehistoric, and undiscovered archaeologic and/or historic resources. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts to unidentified historic and/or prehistoric, known prehistoric, and undiscovered archaeologic and/or historic resources.

No new indigenous-era or historic-era resources were identified during the May 8, 2024, pedestrian inspection. As such, no new or additional significant impacts would occur as a result of the revised Project footprint and no further cultural investigations are warranted; however, should archaeological resources be identified during construction, the State standard requirements for the treatment of archaeological resources shall be implemented.

Measures **OMM-l(a), OMM-2(a)-(e),** and **OMM-3** that were approved in the 2002 Final EIR (included in **Appendix A** under O. Cultural Resources) will continue to be implemented to ensure impacts to cultural resources remain less than significant. Additionally, avoidance and minimization measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-5** (included in **Appendix A** under Avoidance and Minimization Measures) are included to further ensure impacts to cultural resources are avoided and minimized.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Discussion of Hydrology and Floodplains

The project site lies in the Secret Ravine sub watershed, a perennial tributary in the Dry Creek system. The creek's 19.7 square mile watershed originates in the Sierra foothills and flows west to its confluence with Miner's Ravine before reaching Dry Creek and the Sacramento River. At the project reach, Secret Ravine runs east–west in an incised alluvial channel and is mapped within Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Zone AE (100 year

floodplain), which has a 1 percent chance of experiencing a major flood in any given year (FEMA FIRM 06061C0963H, November 2018) . The most recent revision of the FEMA floodplain mapping along Secret Ravine was completed on August 14, 2023.

Project Impacts and Mitigation for Hydrology and Floodplains

The 2002 Final EIR determined that the proposed Project had potential to expose people to flood hazards due to the increase in rate and amount of stormwater runoff from newly created impervious surfaces, which can contribute to localized or downstream flooding. The 2022 Addendum to the FEIR did not identify any new or additional significant impacts related to hydrology and/or flooding.

Based on the most recent updates to FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) 06061C0963H, the updated bridge design would place the bridge abutments within the 100-year FEMA floodplain. Based on the hydraulic analysis conducted for the updated bridge design (See **Appendix D**), a rise in water surface elevation (WSEL) is anticipated, which would necessitate processing a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) and a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR), requiring coordination with FEMA for remapping the floodplain due to this rise.

Although this would result in a change in existing drainage patterns, the hydraulic analysis shows that the bridges and adjacent roadway are not overtopped during a 100-year design storm event. Therefore, the potential for damage or loss to the facility or for interruption of traffic due to flooding are considered negligible.

As the project is not anticipated to create an increased risk of potential damage to the surrounding areas or create flooding that would result in loss of life or property, or interruptions to traffic, impacts are considered less than significant.

No new significant impact related to changes in existing drainage patterns would occur that would require implementation of mitigation measures not previously disclosed in the 2002 Final EIR or 2022 Addendum to the FEIR.

Environmental Findings

As presented in the discussions above, the proposed Project would not result in any new information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with biological or cultural resources that would require major revisions to the previous EIR. The feasibility of mitigation measures or alternatives previously identified would not be modified with implementation of the proposed Project, and new or more severe impacts would not occur. No direct impacts to CCV steelhead individuals or Critical Habitat would occur, so consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is not required. Similarly, no direct impacts to VELB individuals or habitat are anticipated; therefore, consultation with United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will not be required. Although the Project may have potential for impacts to NWPT habitat, the species is currently not officially listed. The proposed Project would be required to implement all applicable mitigation measures set forth in the previous EIR, modified mitigation measures, and new avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-15** and **CUL-1 through CUL-5**. As a result, new information of substantial

importance, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the previous CEQA document was prepared, has not come to light from what has been previously analyzed.

Conclusion

The proposed Project would not result in any new information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, new or revised alternatives, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts that would require major revisions to the original 2002 Final EIR or subsequent 2022 Addendum to the Final EIR. As such, the proposed Project would not result in any conditions identified in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, and neither a subsequent EIR nor a supplement to the 2002 Final EIR is required. Rather, the appropriate supplemental review document is this Second Addendum, prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164.

APPENDIX A: Summary of 2002 Final EIR Mitigation Measures, 2022 Addendum Special Mitigation Measures, and New Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following describes all of the applicable 2002 Final EIR Mitigation Measures, with modifications made from the 2022 Addendum to the FEIR, and additional Avoidance and Minimization measures as identified by this Second Addendum to the Final EIR. Measures that have been modified are either underlined for added text or ~~strikeout~~ for deleted text.

2002 Final EIR Mitigation Measures and 2022 CEQA Addendum Modified and Special Mitigation Measures

D. Land Use

No land use mitigation measures were recommended or required for the project.

E. Visual Resources

REQ-MM Roadway streetlights on the project site shall adhere to the City of Rocklin residential street light standards.

F. Population, Employment, and Housing

No population, employment and housing mitigation measures were recommended or required for the project.

G. Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

REQ-MM Development of the Proposed Project shall be consistent with the California Building Code (CBC) and Uniform Building Code (UBC).

GMM-2(a) Consistent with the City s Community Safety Element Policy 1 and State building requirements (i.e., CBC and UBC), the recommendations presented in the geotechnical reports prepared by Raney Geotechnical (Geotechnical Investigation - Granite Lakes Estates, Greenbrae Road, Rocklin, California, December 17; 1999) and Brown & Mills Inc. Geotechnical Investigation (*Report, Proposed Roadway Bridge, Monument Springs Drive, Rocklin, California, July 15, 1999*), shall be followed to ensure that site preparation and construction methods are completed in accordance with the physical parameters of the project site. The reports provide technical recommendations regarding the following: site preparation; slope stability; foundations; slab-on-grade floors; elevated wood floors; retaining walls; building code design parameters; erosion control; pavement design; and Monument Springs Drive bridge foundations.

GMM-2(b) If blasting activities are to occur in conjunction with site development, the contractor shall conduct the blasting activities in compliance ·with State

and local regulations. The contractor shall obtain a blasting permit from the City of Rocklin or Placer County (if applicable) prior to commencing any blasting activities. Information submitted in order to obtain a blasting permit includes a description of the work to be accomplished and a statement of necessity for blasting as opposed to other methods considered, including avoidance of hard rock areas and safety measures to be implemented such as the use of blast blankets. The contractor shall coordinate any blasting activities with police and fire departments to ensure proper site access control, traffic control, and public notification including the media, nearby residents, and businesses, as determined appropriate by the Rocklin Police Department. Blasting specifications and plans shall include a schedule that outlines the time frame that blasting will occur to limit noise and traffic inconveniences.

REQ-MM The Proposed Project shall comply with the erosion control and site preparation requirements of the CBC, UBC, and the City's Construction Specifications, Improvement Standards, Standard Drawings, and Best Available Technologies/Best Management Practices (BATs/BMPs).

H. Hydrology, Water Quality and Flooding

REQ-MM Comply with, at minimum, the provisions of the State General Construction Activity Permit, which requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Best Available Technologies (BAT) to control construction site runoff. Typical BMPs that could be used during construction of the Proposed Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

Temporary facilities such as waddles, sandbags, and hay bales may be used during construction. Temporary facilities are designed to help control dust and will capture a majority of the siltation resulting from construction activities prior to discharging into existing natural channels. In addition, they will trap possible fuel and oil spills from construction equipment to prohibit contamination of surface flows or groundwater. The construction contractor would be required to monitor and maintain all BMPs during construction to ensure they function properly.

HMM-4(a) Project Conditions of Approval shall specify that appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Best Available Technologies (BATs) be incorporated into project design to reduce urban pollutants in runoff, consistent with goals and standards established under federal and State non-point source discharge regulations (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit) and Basin Plan water quality objectives. Stormwater runoff BMPs selected from the Stormwater Quality Task Force (*California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook, 1993*), the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association *Start at the Source-Design Guidance Manual*, or equally effective measures shall be identified prior to final design approval. To

maximize effectiveness, the selected BMPs shall be based on finalized site-specific hydrologic conditions, with consideration for the types and locations of development. Mechanisms to maintain the BMPs shall be identified in the Conditions of Approval.

Typical BMPs and BATs that can be used at the Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Application of appropriate signage to all storm drain inlets indicating that they outlet to the natural drainageways;

- Application of a street sweeping program to remove potential contaminants from street and roadway surfaces before they reach drainages;

- Installation and maintenance of oil and grit separators in all drop inlets to capture potential contaminants which enter the storm drain system (Final EIR, pp. H-14 and I-8);

- Minimize sources of concentrated flow by maximizing use of natural drainages to decelerate flows, collect pollutants and suspended sediment;

- Establish vegetation in stormwater drainages to achieve optimal balance of conveyance and water quality protection characteristics;

- Placement of velocity ~~dissipaters~~dissipators, rip-rap, and/or other appropriate measures to slow runoff, promote deposition of waterborne particles, and reduce the erosive potential of storm flows;

- Prompt application of soil protection and slope stabilization practices to all disturbed areas;

- Utilization of the proposed stormwater system's detention basins collect and temporarily detain stormwater so that sediment can settle prior to being discharged into the waterways;

- Creation of storage basins consisting of depressed areas, usually lined, that are sized to hold storm runoff and settle out material (the facility usually has a type of outlet device that is above the bottom of the basin or a small rip rapped berm over which the treated water can flow);

- Creation of a below-ground storage basin consisting of vertical or horizontal corrugated metal or HDPE pipes sized to allow the volume of water required to be treated to percolate into the

ground;

- Use of fossil filters consisting of small filters that are placed like troughs around the inside top drain inlets or at ditch outlets;

- Creation of underground stormwater interceptors, which are underground tanks, similar to septic tanks, that are designed to allow material to settle out and also can have a grease trap to separate oil and petroleum products, prior to discharge; and

- Use of rock-lined ditches, which are surface ditches that are lined with rock, with or without filter material, with the rock lining material designed to allow water to .filter into the ground.

Provisions for the maintenance and periodic inspection of permanent facilities outside of the public right-of-way will be provided for in the Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs). These provisions will include periodic inspection, cleaning, and the replacement of filter materials, as necessary to retain the integrity of the BMP.

HMM-4(b) In addition to BMPs and BATs to reduce urban pollutants in runoff, the Homeowner's Association or the City of Rocklin shall contract with a qualified professional to conduct annual water quality testing at the detention basin, the pond, and at locations upstream and downstream of the project site to ensure consistency with standards set by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director, and to further ensure that water coming into Secret Ravine from the project site will result in no net adverse change in water quality in Secret Ravine. Costs associated with the water quality testing shall be funded by the Homeowner's Association or other appropriate financing district.

If the Homeowner's Association is responsible for water quality testing, the covenants, conditions, and restrictions ('CC&Rs') for the project shall

(i) provide for the collection of assessments from property owners sufficient to fund this testing in perpetuity,

(ii) require the Homeowner's Association to furnish annual reports of the water quality tests to the City's Public Works Director,

(iii) expressly include an obligation that water coming into Secret Ravine from the project site will not, by itself; result in any net adverse change in water quality in Secret Ravine, and

(iv) provide the City with the legal right to seek an injunction against the Homeowner's Association in the event that the water quality tests are not performed or the 'no net adverse change in water quality standard'

is not satisfied. (Final EIR, p. U-2.)

REQ-MM Comply with, at minimum, the provisions of the State General Construction Activity Permit, which requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Best Available Technologies (BATs) to control construction site runoff. Typical BMPs that could be used during construction of the Proposed Project include, but are not limited to, the following:

Temporary facilities such as waddles and sandbags may be used during construction. Temporary facilities are designed to help control dust and will capture a majority of the siltation resulting from construction activities prior to discharging into existing natural channels. In addition, they will trap possible fuel and oil spills from construction equipment to prohibit contamination of surface flows or groundwater. The construction contractor would be required to monitor and maintain all BMPs during construction to ensure they function properly.

HMM-6(a) Implementation of Mitigation Measure HMM-4(a) will reduce the Project's contribution to urban containment loading.

HMM-6(b) If the results of the water quality testing (HMM-4[b]) indicate stormwater discharges from the project site are contributing to water quality degradation in Secret Ravine, the Homeowner's Association, or the City of Rocklin, shall contract with a qualified professional to develop and implement a remediation plan to ensure no net change in water quality due to water entering Secret Ravine from the project site. Plan actions can include, but will not be limited to: procedures for managing known or potential changes in water quality (e.g., additional physical or administrative source controls); and/or remediation.

I. Biological Resources

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 17.77 of the Rocklin Municipal Code (Ordinance 676), including payment of fees and/or replacement of trees.

IMM-4(a) The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to ensure the avoidance of any net loss of seasonal wetlands and jurisdictional waters of the United States, or the bed, channel, or bank of any stream. Such avoidance may be achieved by implementing and complying with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and under Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code, as administered by the California

Department of Fish and ~~Game~~ Wildlife (CDF~~G~~W), which includes obtaining all required permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and entering into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with CDF~~G~~W and complying with all terms and conditions of those permits and agreements.

If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant and/or any developers shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018 "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

IMM-4(b) The wetland areas in the southern portion of the project site shall be monitored during at least one growing season after the Boardman Canal is piped to determine if the wetland areas lose value and function due to the removal of this potential water source. If necessary the wetland areas shall be replaced consistent with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requirements.

IMM-5(a) The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and CDF~~G~~W, shall conduct a pre-construction breeding-season survey (approximately February 15 through August 1) of the project site during the same calendar year that construction is planned· to begin. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified raptor biologist to determine if any birds-of-prey are nesting on or directly adjacent to the Proposed Project site.

- If phased construction procedures are planned for the Project, the results of the above survey shall be valid only for the season when it is conducted.
- A report shall be submitted to the City of Rocklin, following the completion of the raptor nesting survey that includes, at a minimum, the following information:
    - A description of methodology including dates of· field visits, the names of survey personnel with resumes, and a list of references cited and persons contacted. A map showing the location(s) of any raptor nests observed on the project site.
    - If the above survey does not identify any nesting raptor species on the project site, no further mitigation will be required. However, should any raptor species be found nesting on the project site, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented.

IMM-5(b) The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and

CDF~~G~~W, shall avoid all birds-of-prey nest sites located in the project site during the breeding season while the nest is occupied with adults and/or eggs or young. The occupied nest shall be monitored by a qualified raptor biologist to determine when the nest is no longer used. Avoidance shall include the establishment of a nondisturbance buffer zone around the nest site. The size of the buffer zone will be determined in consultation with the City and CDF~~G~~W. Highly visible temporary construction fencing shall delineate the buffer zone.

IMM-5(c) If a legally-protected species nest is located in a tree designated for removal, the removal shall be deferred until after August 30th, or until the adults and young are no longer dependent on the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist.

IMM-6 The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to elderberry shrubs hosting the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) by avoiding any net loss of such shrubs. Such avoidance may be achieved by entering into a formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), by obtaining the necessary take permit for VELB, and by taking all necessary steps required to comply with the take permit issued by USFWS for avoidance and replacement of elderberry shrubs consistent with USFWS guidelines.

- Herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals that might harm the VELB or elderberry shrubs will not be used within 100 feet of elderberry shrubs. If required, any chemicals will be applied using a backpack sprayer or a similar direct application method.
- To prevent fugitive dust from drifting into adjacent habitat, all clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, demolition activities, or other dust generating activities will be effectively controlled for fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking.
- Project activities will be timed to fall outside of the VELB flight season (March – June).
- Elderberry stems ≥ 1 inch in diameter may not be trimmed between March and October.
- A qualified biologist will monitor the BSA at Project site during vegetation removal, and excavation near the elderberry shrubs to assure that all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented.

IMM-9(a) Implement Mitigation Measure HMM-4(a) (e.g., BMP's such as planting filtering vegetation within the spillway wash on the west side of the existing pond) and HMM-4(b).

IMM-9(b) Detain runoff water in proposed detention basin (existing quarry) to allow for settling of sediment and heavy runoff particulates (i.e., naturally occurring metals). During storm events, water shall be discharged into Secret Ravine per flow and volume requirements (see Final EIR, Section H, Hydrology and water quality for detail regarding flow and volume).

IMM-9(c) Implement Mitigation Measure HMM-6(b).

IMM-9(d) In addition to the water quality testing described in Mitigation Measure HMM-4(b), information regarding the depth to sediment in detention facilities shall be provided every two years or other time frame approved by the Director of Public Works.

If it is determined (through consultation with the Director of Public Works) that sediment needs to be removed from detention facilities to ensure adequate stormwater capacity is available, the contractor shall implement appropriate BMPs to protect terrestrial and aquatic resources and water quality to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director. Sediments removed shall be tested for contaminants and disposed of according to laws and regulations in effect at that time. All costs associated with sediment monitoring, removal, and disposal shall be paid by the Homeowner's Association or other appropriate financing district.

IMM-l0(a) The bridge shall be designed and constructed to minimize impacts on fish habitat. At a minimum, the following shall occur:

(i) Construction work within the creek shall generally be confined to the time periods identified by the CDF~~G~~W through the 1602 streambed Alteration Agreement (typically April 15th through October 15th), in order to minimize erosion and impacts on the. October- November spawning run and April-May out-migration of Chinook salmon.

(ii) The project applicant shall minimize impacts to mature riparian trees, while still meeting the easement and engineering requirements of siting the crossing.

(iii) Design angle of all crossings along Secret Ravine to minimize riparian disturbances while maintaining proper and safe street design.

(iv) Obtain any required Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDF~~G~~W. Replace any damaged riparian vegetation as recommended by the CDF~~G~~W . If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance

measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

(v) Once the precise· location of any creek crossing is determined, the construction zone (corridor) shall be flagged to allow easy identification. Heavy equipment shall be operated only within this designated corridor.

(vi) The project applicant shall develop a revegetation plan (in consultation with CDF~~G~~W) which shall compensate for riparian acreage eliminated by stream crossing construction. This plan will require approval by the CDF~~G~~W and shall be implemented by a qualified revegetation contractor.

(vii) The project applicant shall design and implement a siltation and erosion control program for stream crossing areas prior to construction to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The Public Works inspection shall monitor ongoing construction activities to assure compliance.

(viii) All protective paint coatings to the bridge materials shall be applied before construction and all hardware shall be galvanized. If painting is required, precautionary measures shall be taken.

(ix) If deck panels are made "composite" with the girders, fill joints with high, early-strength concrete. The underside of the joints must be securely • blocked off to avoid concrete dripping into the stream below. Similarly, when joints are filled with bituminous (non-composite deck panels) for removable structures, ensure the lower part of the joints is well sealed with non- toxic filler.

(x) Runoff from the bridge deck shall not be allowed to drain directly into the creek. The bridge shall be designed to avoid road gradients down to the bridge crossing that allow road drainage onto the bridge. The bridge shall be designed to include a side gutter to collect runoff from the deck to drain into the stream bank vegetation so that sediments can be filtered before reaching the stream.

(xi) Vegetation within the road clearing shall be retained to the extent practicable to prevent erosion and minimize disturbance to fish habitat.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with ~~the~~ any applicable Streambed Alteration Agreement (1602 Agreement) and Section ~~404~~ 401 Permit

requirements.

REQ-MM-l0(b) The project applicant shall comply with ~~the~~ any applicable Streambed Alteration Agreement (1602 Agreement) and Section ~~404~~ 401 permit requirements. If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

IMM-11 Implement Mitigation Measures IMM-4 through IMM-10

IMM-12 Implement Mitigation Measures HMM-4, HMM-6(a), HMM-6(b), IMM-9, and IMM-10

Special Mitigation Measure 1: Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to any tree removal that shall occur during the breeding season (April through August). If pre-construction surveys indicate that roosts of special-status bats are not present, or that roosts are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied, further mitigation is not required. If roosting bats are found and tree removal must proceed, exclusion shall be conducted by the qualified biologist. Methods may include acoustic monitoring, evening emergence surveys, and the utilization of two-step tree removal supervised by the qualified biologist. Two-step tree removal involves removal of all branches that do not provide roosting habitat on the first day, and then the next day cutting down the remaining portion of the tree. Building exclusion methods may include such techniques as installation of passive one-way doors, or the installation of netting when the bats are not present to prevent reoccupation. Once the bats have been excluded, tree removal may occur.

J. Transportation/Circulation

No transportation/circulation mitigation measures were recommended or required for the project.

K. Air Quality

KMM-1(a) The project shall implement the following measures to reduce dust generated from construction activities:

Prior to commencement of grading, the project applicant shall submit a Construction Emission/dust control plan for approval by the Public Works Director, City Engineer and the Placer County Air Pollution Control District. The plans shall specify measures to reduce dust pollution during

all phases of construction. These measures may include the following:

(i) Traffic speeds on all unpaved roads shall be posted at 25 mph or less.

(ii) All grading operations shall be suspended when wind speeds exceed 25 mph.

(iii) All trucks leaving the site shall be washed off to eliminate dust and debris.

(iv) All construction equipment shall be maintained in clean condition.

(v) All exposed surfaces shall be re-vegetated as quickly as feasible.

(vi) If fill dirt is brought to the construction site, traps or soil stabilizers shall be placed on the dirt piles to minimize dust problems.

(vii) Apply water or dust palliatives on all exposed earth surfaces as necessary to control dust. Construction contracts shall include dust control treatment as frequently as necessary to minimize dust.

(viii) No open burning of any kind shall be allowed.

KMM-1(b) The contractor shall reduce NO_x, and ROG emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the Placer County APCD. The contractor shall include in Improvement Plans and construction contracts the following requirements or measures shown to be equally effective:

(i) Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below 10 minutes.

(ii) Contractors' construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.

(iii) Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed District Rule 202 Visible Emission limitations.

(iv) The prime contractor shall submit to the District a comprehensive inventory (i.e. make, model, year, emission rating) of all the heavy-duty off-road equipment (50 horsepower or greater) that

will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project· District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, will conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list.

(v) Construction Contracts shall stipulate that all equipment with horsepower ratings of 350 or greater, including scrapers, used during project grading shall meet the CARB's Tier 3 emissions standards or cleaner.

(vi) Contractors shall use new low emission technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.

KMM-2(a) The City shall not approve building permits for fireplaces in homes that do not have a primary heating source other than a fireplace. All fireplaces shall be plumbed for natural gas (if available).

KMM-2(b) Tree planting programs shall include planting at least one tree per lot, for shade.

KMM-2(c) The subdivider and/or developer shall make available educational material to new residences in the project area to educate them about air pollution problems and solutions. Issues identified include transportation control measures (TCM), open burning practices, and use of wood burning fireplaces and stoves.

KMM-2(d) To reduce emissions associated with· landscape management where appropriate, the project applicant shall landscape front yards with native drought-resistant species, to reduce emissions from lawn equipment.

KMM-2(e) Low NO_x, hot water heaters shall be installed, per Air District Rule.

KMM-2(f) The project applicant shall install an electrical outlet at the front and back of the residences for the use of electric landscape maintenance equipment.

KMM-2(g) The project developer shall install natural gas lines at the rear of each single-family residential structure to encourage the use of natural-gas barbeques.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with all of Placer County Air Pollution Control District's rules and regulations.

REQ-MM Only U.S. EPA-certified wood burning stoves shall be installed.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with all requirements in the Uniform Building Code.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with all requirements in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, and all federal EPA mandated requirements.

KMM-5 Implement Mitigation Measures KMM-1 and KMM-2.

L. Noise

LMM-1 (a) All heavy construction equipment and all stationary noise sources (such as diesel generators) shall have manufacturer installed mufflers.

LMM-1 (b) Equipment warm up areas, water tanks, and equipment storage areas shall be located in areas as far away from existing residences as is feasible.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the City of Rocklin Construction Noise Compatibility Guidelines, including restricting construction-related noise generating activities within or near residential areas to between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekends to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director or Building Official.

M. Public Services

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the City of Rocklin Construction Tax (Section 3.16 of the Rocklin Municipal Code), for the acquisition and development of parks, open space, bike trails, public buildings, and fire equipment needed as a result of increased development within the City. This mitigation measure to be implemented at the time of issuance of Building Permits.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Uniform Fire Code (adopted as Chapter 15.04 of the Rocklin Municipal Code). This mitigation measure to be implemented at the time of issuance of Building Permits.

MMM-5 Adequate emergency vehicle access shall be provided to open space areas as required by the Rocklin Fire Department (e.g., creation of easements). This issue shall be addressed prior to approval of the tentative map and be implemented with the improvement plans for the project. If a Final Map is recorded and security obtained that provides adequate emergency vehicle access to the open space areas from adjacent developments, this requirement will no longer be necessary.

MMM-6 Where residential dwellings are developed, all portions of the exterior first floor shall be within 150 feet of the public right-of-way. Structures not capable of meeting this requirement shall be considered a special hazard

and fire sprinkler systems shall be installed. This mitigation measure shall be implemented at the time of approval of the Building Permits.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Park Development Fees (Chapter 16.28 and 17.71 of the Rocklin Municipal Code) with parkland dedication and/or payment of park development fees.

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Community Park and Recreational Facilities Improvement Fee (Resolution #99-82).

N. Public Utilities

NMM-6 The project applicant shall work with SPMUD, Placer County, and the City of Rocklin to incorporate a sewer crossing within the Monument Springs Bridge.

O. Cultural Resources

OMM-I(a) If, during construction outside of the areas designated as CA-PLA-668 and CA-PLA-671, the project applicant, any successor in interest, or any agents or contractors of the applicant or successor discovers a cultural resource that can qualify as either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource, work shall immediately stop within 100 feet of the find, and both the City of Rocklin and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria ("Indian Community") shall be immediately notified. Work within the area surrounding the find (i.e., an area created by a 100-foot radius emanating from the location of the find) shall remain suspended while a qualified archaeologist, retained at the applicant's expense, conducts an onsite evaluation, develops an opinion as to whether the resource qualifies as either an historical resource or an unique archaeological resource, and makes recommendations regarding the possible implementation of avoidance measures or other appropriate mitigation measures. Based on such recommendations, as well as any input obtained from the Indian Community within 72 hours (excluding weekends and State and federal holidays) of its receipt of notice regarding the find, the City shall determine what mitigation is appropriate. At a minimum, any Native American artifacts shall be respectfully treated and offered to the Indian Community for permanent storage or donation, at the Indian Community's discretion, and any Native American sites, such as grinding rocks, shall be respectfully treated and preserved intact.

OMM-I(a) In considering whether to impose any more stringent mitigation measures, the City shall consider the potential cost to the applicant and any implications that additional mitigation may have for project design and feasibility. Where a discovered cultural resource is neither a Native American artifact, a Native American site, a historical resource, nor a

unique archaeological resource, the City shall not require any additional mitigation, consistent with the policies set forth in Public Resources Code sections 21083.2 and 21084.l.

OMM-l(b) If, during construction outside of the areas designated as CA-PLA-668 and CA-PLA-671, the applicant, any successor in interest, or any agents or contractors of the project applicant or successor discovers any human remains, the following steps should be taken**:**

(1) There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

(A) The project applicant or its successor in interest contacts the Placer County Coroner so that Coroner can determine whether any investigation of the cause of death is required, and

(B) If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American:

1. The Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours (excluding weekends and State and federal holidays).

2. After hearing from the Coroner, the project applicant or its successor in interest shall immediately notify the City of Rocklin and the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria ("Indian Community") of the Coroner's determination, and shall provide the Indian Community the opportunity, within 72 hours (excluding weekends and State and federal holidays) thereafter, to identify the most likely descendant.

3. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

4. The most likely descendant, as identified by either the Native American Heritage Commission or the Indian Community, may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human

remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

(2) Subject to the terms of paragraph (3) below, where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

(A) The Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a most likely descende~~e~~ant or the most likely descende~~e~~ant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours (excluding weekends and State and federal holidays) after being notified by the Commission.

(B) The Indian Community is unable to identify a most likely descende~~e~~ant, or the most likely descendant identified by the Indian Community failed to make a recommendation within 72 hours (excluding weekends and State and federal holidays) after the project applicant or its successor notified the Indian Community of the discovery of human remains; or

(C) The landowner or its authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant identified by the Commission, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

(3) In the event that the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American in origin, and the Native American Heritage Commission and the Indian Community agree that the remains are of a person associated with the historic United Auburn Indian Community, the project applicant or its successor, if permitted by state law, shall provide the remains and any associated grave goods to the. Indian Community with the understanding that the Indian Community will provide for burial with appropriate dignity at an appropriate location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

OMM-2(a) The project applicant shall implement the terms set forth in a June 1997 document entitled, "Archaeological Data Recovery Program, CA-PLA-668 and CA-PLA-671, Granite Lake Estates Development, Rocklin, California" ("1997 Data Recovery Plan"). This document identifies specific research questions to be addressed through data recovery and provides for excavation and processing techniques that will ensure a thorough analysis of subsurface materials at CA-PLA-668.

OMM-2(b) A member of the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria ("Indian: Community") shall be present on-site during excavation of CA-PLA-668 and CA-PLA-671 in order to observe implementation of the Data Recovery Plan, and during subsequent construction on those two sites. Such monitor will be able to communicate to the Indian. Community if any human remains or notable artifacts are discovered during excavation. In the event that any human remains are discovered during excavation, the project applicant or its successor shall follow the procedure outlined in Mitigation Measure OMM-l(b).

OMM-2(c) The project applicant shall preserve within CA-PLA-668 a large grinding stone ("site") identified by a representative of the Indian Community as being worthy of preservation, and shall record a deed restriction for that site, in the name of the Indian Community, requiring the preservation of the site. This deed restriction shall run with the land, and shall bind all successors in interest. In order to avoid disclosing the exact location of that grinding stone, and thus subjecting it to the danger of vandalism, the precise location of the stone shall not be revealed to the public.

OMM-2(d) In the event that project construction activities commence on some portions of the Granite Lake Estates property prior to completion of data recovery activities mandated by the I997 Data Recovery Plan, the project applicant shall erect a fence around CA-PLA-668 to ensure that construction activities do not harm CA-PLA-668 prior to completion of mandated data recovery activities.

OMM-2(e) The project applicant or its successor shall notify the Tribal Historic Preservation Committee of the Indian Community 30 days prior to the construction of the proposed roadway through CA-PLA-668.

OMM-3 Implement Mitigation Measures OMM-1(a) [unexpected discoveries] and (b) [human remains].

P. Public Safety and Hazards

REQ-MM The project applicant shall comply, at minimum, with the provisions of Titles 8 and 22 of the Code of California Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code, and Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, as well as any other applicable regulations.

PMM-2(a) If evidence of soil contamination, such as stained soil, or other evidence of hazardous materials is encountered during construction activities, work shall cease until an environmental professional, retained at the developer's expense, has evaluated the situation and identified necessary and appropriate follow-up actions. As part of this process, the City shall ensure that any necessary investigation or remediation

activities conducted in the project area are coordinated with the Placer County Division of Environmental Health and, if needed, other appropriate state agencies.

PMM-2(b) If, during construction, groundwater is encountered and dewatering is necessary, the water shall be analyzed by an environmental professional, retained at the developer's expense, to determine if the water contains elevated levels of contaminants that. can present a risk to construction workers and to identify appropriate disposal methods prior to removal. Work shall not continue until results of the water analyses have been reported and the Placer County Division of Environmental Health has been informed and provided guidance.

PMM-3 Prior to site development, safety measures, such as fencing and warning signs, shall be constructed and placed around the quarries to prevent unauthorized access.

PMM-5(a) An open space management plan shall be prepared by the project applicant and approved by the City prior to recording of any final maps for the project. The Open Space Management Plan shall include a Fuels Modification Plan, which addresses the following:

- The removed brush and trees (under 6-inches diameter at breast height) within all fuel breaks should be chipped.

- All undeveloped lots shall be subject to the City's Weed Abatement Program and follow established guidelines for fuel modifications.

- Access points should be developed for open space• areas, and the fuel break should have emergency vehicle access through the entire area.

Implementation of the Open Space Management Plan must be carried out by the Homeowner’s Association within all open space parcels that are not dedicated to the City.

PMM-5(b) Implement Mitigation Measure MMM-5

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

BIO-1: Vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not:

- leave branch stubs
- make unnecessary heading cuts
- cut off the branch collar (not make a flush cut)
- top or lion's tail trees (stripping a branch from the inside leaving foliage just at the ends)
- remove more than 25 percent of the foliage of a single branch
- remove more than 25 percent of the total tree foliage in a single year
- damage other parts of the tree during pruning
- use wound paint
- climb the tree with climbing spikes

BIO-2: Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session delivered by a biologist. This training program shall include information regarding the sensitive habitats and special-status species occurring or potentially occurring within the Project area, and the importance of avoiding impacts to these species and their habitat.

BIO-3: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to Secret Ravine riparian habitat, and annual grassland habitat will be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into sensitive resources.

BIO-4: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project design and Project management to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g., oils, fuels):

- Implementation of the project will require approval of a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP [if ground disturbance is less than 1 acre]) that would implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques.

- Existing vegetation would be protected where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sedimentation. Vegetation would be preserved by installing temporary fencing, or other protection devices, around areas to be protected.

- Exposed soils would be covered by loose bulk materials or other materials to reduce erosion and runoff during rainfall events.

- Exposed soils would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction-related activities such as traffic and grading activities.

- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters.

- All construction-related materials, vehicles, stockpiles, and staging areas would be situated outside of the stream channel as feasible. All stockpiles would be covered, as feasible.

- All erosion control measures and stormwater control measures would be properly maintained until final grading has been completed and permanent erosion control measures are implemented.
- All disturbed areas would be restored to pre-construction contours and revegetated, where applicable, either through hydroseeding or other means, with native or approved non-invasive exotic species.

- All construction-related materials (such as equipment, waste, or excess materials) would be hauled off-site after completion of construction and disposed of or stored at proper disposal and/or storage facilities.

BIO-5: Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must remain outside of sensitive habitat marked with high-visibility fencing. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into sensitive habitat communities.

BIO-6: A chemical spill kit must be kept onsite and available for use in the event of a spill.

BIO-7: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian and annual grassland habitats would be recontoured and revegetated to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Where possible, vegetation shall be trimmed rather than fully removed with the guidance of the Project biologist. All disturbed areas will be hydroseeded with a Project biologist approved native seed mix specific to each habitat type.

BIO-8: Permanent effects to the riparian habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss habitat, at an agency-approved and City-approved mitigation ratio via one of the follow compensatory mitigation options:

- payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency-approved mitigation site,
- compensatory off-site mitigation at an agency-approved mitigation site,
- compensatory on-site mitigation, or
- a combination of the above compensatory mitigation options.

BIO-9: To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the Secret Ravine, adjacent banks, and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. In addition, the Project biologists will monitor initial in-water work and de-watering activities, including clearing/grubbing of aquatic vegetation.

If a turtle is located within the construction area, the Project biologist will temporarily halt work in the vicinity of the discovery and capture the turtle(s) and relocate the species to appropriate aquatic habitat a safe distance from the construction site. The relocation site must be within the same water body found at the Project site (Secret Ravine).

BIO-10: If water pumps are used to dewater the Project area, pump intakes will be screened and equipped with an energy dissipater to protect aquatic species. Intake pumps will include a mesh screen with openings that do not exceed 3.96 millimeters (5/32 inches) measured diagonally.

BIO-11: Prior to ground disturbing activities or in-water work, animal exclusion fencing will be installed on the edge of the Project boundary within natural habitat communities. The fencing will consist of silt fencing, or a similar material such that turtles, snakes, or other wildlife cannot get through or become entangled in it and will be buried a minimum of 6 inches below ground and will extend 12-18 inches above the ground. At any access opening in the fence, the fence will be installed to turn 180 degrees away from the access point for a length of approximately 10 feet and at a minimum width of one foot from the original fence. The on-site personnel, provided the environmental awareness training by the Project biologist, will inspect the exclusion fencing daily to ensure the fence is kept in good working order. The fence will be maintained and repaired as necessary throughout construction.

BIO-12: No plastic or synthetic monofilament netting shall be used as erosion control or other BMP measures within the Project area. All material will be comprised of natural fibers.

BIO-13: To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. The maximum slope for the escape ramp should be 3:1 or lower. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood ≥ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT. If at any time a trapped NWPT is detected, the biologist or monitor will relocate the NWPT to nearby suitable habitat well outside the work area.

BIO-14: Any heavy equipment to be operated in or near water or suitable upland habitat will use non-toxic (e.g., vegetable oil-based) hydraulic fluids only. A spill management plan will be developed to ensure that all equipment will be free of oil and fuel leaks. Equipment refueling and maintenance will only occur at staging areas to avoid fuel, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants from entering the waterway or suitable upland habitat. Staging areas shall be located more than 150 feet from Secret Ravine and wetland habitat. Further, absorptive pads or impermeable pans should be placed under the vehicles to contain spills and leaks.

BIO-15: The NWPT may overwinter in aquatic or muddy substrates or on land as far as 1640 feet from aquatic habitat. NWPT that overwinter in upland habitat can begin movements as early as 25 August (peaking between September and October) through 30 November. NWPT will begin moving back to aquatic habitat between 1 February and 1 May. Monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in suitable upland habitat, within 1640 feet from presumed occupied aquatic habitat, shall occur from 25 August to 1 December and from 31 January to 1 May. If an overwintering NWPT is excavated and unharmed, construction activities will cease within 50 feet of the turtle until the biologist or monitor can relocate the NWPT. If a NWPT is excavated and injured, the

biologist will take the NWPT to a Service-approved rehabilitation center. If it is killed, the NWPT will be taken to a designated repository. If the biologist or monitor exercises this authority, the Service will be notified within 48 hours.

CUL-1 Cultural Awareness Training will be developed and provided to all personnel working in the Project area.

CUL-2 The City shall contact the UAIC at least 2 weeks prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of a Tribal Monitor(s). The duration of the construction schedule and Tribal Monitoring shall be determined at this time.

A contracted Tribal Monitor(s) shall monitor the vegetation grubbing, stripping, grading, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activities in the project area. All ground-disturbing activities shall be subject to Tribal Monitoring unless otherwise determined unnecessary by the UAIC.

Tribal Monitors or Tribal Representatives shall have the authority to direct that work be temporarily paused, diverted, or slowed within 100 feet of the immediate impact area if sites or objects of potential significance are identified. The temporary pause/diversion shall be of an adequate duration for the Tribal Representative to examine the resource. Treatment may include: a) recordation of the resource(s), b) avoidance and preservation of the resource(s), c) reburial of the resource(s) onsite in a designated area subject to no future disturbance. The location of the reburial shall be acceptable to the UAIC.

The Tribal Monitor, in consultation with the UAIC THPO and the City, shall determine an end or reduction to the on-site monitoring if/when construction activities have a low potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

In the event the Tribal Monitor does not report to the job site at the scheduled time after receiving proper notice, construction activities may proceed without tribal monitoring. At no time, regardless of the presence or absence of a tribal monitor, shall suspected Tribal Cultural Resources be mishandled or disrespected.

The City shall assist with resolution of disagreements between the project proponent/contractor and the UAIC if such occurs on the project.

CUL-3 Protection of the grinding rock resources of site CA-PLA-674/P-31-800 within the Project limits, as described and illustrated on the project plans General Plan Sheet and Foundation Plan Sheet (Groups A, B, C, and D), will be delineated with Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) temporary fencing, and shall be protected and preserved in place before, during and after construction. The area will be demarcated as an “Environmentally Sensitive Area”.

A Tribal Monitor shall supervise the installation of the fencing. The construction contractor(s) and Tribal Monitor/s will maintain the protective fencing throughout construction to avoid the resource during all remaining phases of construction. The Tribal Monitor shall work with the construction contractor to maintain and restore the grinding rock during construction. This may include additional protective measures to safeguard the grinding rock, such as a temporary

covering to protect the grinding rock from construction debris or a modification of the protective fencing area.

At the conclusion of construction, the construction contractor(s) shall remove the protective fencing, under the supervision of the Tribal Monitor. The Tribal Monitor may take additional action to restore the integrity of the grinding rock at that time, such as cleaning off the grinding rock, removing construction debris or other actions.

CUL-4 Four (4) grinding rock resources of site CA-PLA-674/P-31-800, as described and illustrated on the project plans General Plan Sheet and Foundation Plan Sheet (Group E), will be temporarily ESA fenced during initial construction activities and then permanently buried by construction of the Project. Measures to ensure protection of the resources during capping shall include filling the voids with clean fill and covering of the bedrock exposure with geofabric, followed by clean fill of approximately 4-6 inches without compaction. Capping with fill shall be conducted with hand tools to a depth of 4-feet and heavy equipment shall be restricted from the immediate area until capped. The contractor shall notify UAIC at least 48 hours prior to when the capping is scheduled to occur.

CUL-5 If any suspected Tribal cultural materials, including but not limited to cultural features, midden/cultural soils, artifacts, exotic rock (non-native), shell, bone, shaped stones, or ash/charcoal are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 50 feet of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a Tribal Monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist.

A Tribal Representative and the City shall be immediately notified, and the Tribal Representative in coordination with the City shall determine if the find is a Tribal Cultural Resource (PRC §21074) and the Tribal Representative shall make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment as necessary.

Treatment procedures:

- The City/Contractor shall provide secure, on-site locking storage or fenced area for Tribal cultural material recovered during construction activities. Only Tribal Representatives shall have access to the storage.
- Tribal Monitors shall recover or work with the contractor to facilitate recovery of cultural items from the Project Area and store the recovered cultural items in the agreed upon secure storage area.
- The construction contractor(s) and the City shall facilitate the respectful reburial of the culturally sensitive soils or objects. This includes providing a reburial location that is consistent with the UAIC's preferences, excavation of the reburial location, and assisting with the reburial, upon request.
- Work at the discovery location shall not resume until authorization is granted by the City in coordination with the UAIC.

If articulated or disarticulated human remains, or human remains in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness are discovered during construction activities, the City/County

Coroner and the culturally affiliated Tribe shall be contacted immediately. Upon determination by the City/County Coroner that the find is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will assign the Most Likely Descendant who will work with the City and landowner to define appropriate treatment and disposition of the burials.

APPENDIX B: Biological Resources Technical Report, July 2025

Biological Resources Technical Report

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project

Placer County, California

Prepared for:
The City of Rocklin Community Development Department
3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, California 95677

Prepared by:
Dokken Engineering
110 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200
Folsom, California 95630

May 2025

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List of Abbreviations

°F	Fahrenheit
2002 EIR	Granite Lakes Estate Environmental Impact Report
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BO	Biological Opinion
BRTR	Biological Resources Technical Report
BSA	Biological Study Area
CCV	California Central Valley
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Rocklin
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CVFPB	Central Valley Flood Protection Board
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	diameter at breast height
DOD	Department of Defense
DPS	distinct population segment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FP	Fully Protected
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
LOS	Level of Service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWPT	Northwestern pond turtle
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
PBFs	Physical and biological features

Project	Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDBH	trunk diameter at breast height
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VELB	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements

Summary

The City of Rocklin (City) proposes to extend Monument Springs Drive, connecting the current terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive in Placer County, California. The extension will build a new bridge over Secret Ravine and is anticipated to carry utility lines to allow for redundancy and expansion of service for water, sewer, electric, and telecommunications to existing, new and future developments within the Project vicinity as part of the Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project (Project).

A biological resources analysis was previously conducted as part of the Granite Lakes Estates Environmental Impact Report (2002 EIR), which was approved in May 2002 (City of Rocklin 2002). In April 2022, an Addendum to the 2002 Final EIR was prepared due to a revision of the bridge design to one that would free span Secret Ravine, and also as part of a request to modify the Conditions of Approval for the project. The Resolution to approve the first Addendum to the 2002 FEIR was adopted in May 2022. The 2002 Addendum did not identify any new or significant impacts to the original biological resources analysis, but made revisions to some of the required mitigation measures.

A key aspect of the Granite Lakes Estates Project included constructing a bridge across Secret Ravine. As a condition of approval, the bridge was intended to be developer-funded and built as part of private land development in southeast Rocklin. While subdivisions were developed and new homes sold over the years, the Monument Springs Drive bridge was never constructed. Therefore, updated reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted within the proposed Project area.

This Biological Resources Technical Report (BRTR) provides a review and evaluation of the potential impacts to threatened, endangered, listed, or special status species and protected habitat resources as a result of the proposed Project. Field surveys were conducted within the Biological Study Area (BSA), which encompasses the Project area with an approximate 50-foot buffer to evaluate adjacent sensitive habitat communities. Literature research, habitat assessments, and biological surveys were conducted to determine the potential for special status species to occur within the BSA. Special status species include any plant or animal species listed by a state or federal agency or by one or more special interest groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Based on literature review, biological surveys, and habitat assessments, five special status species have the potential to occur within the BSA, including purple martin (*Progne subis*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), steelhead – California central valley distinct population segment [DPS] (CCV steelhead; *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*), valley-elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB; *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), and northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*).

CCV steelhead and VELB are both listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Northwestern pond turtle (NWPT) is listed as proposed threatened under FESA, and as a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern (SSC). The purple martin and white-tailed kite are not state or federally listed, however the purple martin is a CDFW SSC, while the white-tailed kite is a CDFW Fully Protected (FP) species. The FP designation is a legal classification given to wildlife species in California that are at high risk of extinction and therefore receive the most stringent protection under state law, meaning they cannot be taken or possessed without specific authorization from CDFW. The SSC designation

is given to wildlife species which have declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats which have made them vulnerable to extinction.

The Project is not anticipated to have take of any state-listed or federally-listed species with the inclusion of appropriate mitigation measures included in the 2002 EIR. Additional avoidance and minimization measures BIO-1 through BIO-12 are proposed to further ensure that no significant impact would occur. Therefore, coordination with CDFW under Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit (ITP) is not anticipated. No direct impacts to CCV steelhead individuals or Critical Habitat would occur, so consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is not required. Similarly, no direct impacts to VELB individuals or habitat are anticipated; therefore, consultation with United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will not be required. Although the Project may have potential for impacts to NWPT habitat, the species is currently not officially listed. To avoid impacts to NWPT individuals, avoidance and minimization measures BIO-9 through BIO-15 will be implemented.

1. Introduction

The City proposes to construct a roadway extension of approximately 1,000 feet on Monument Springs Drive, connecting the current terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive in Placer County, California. This Project includes the construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine Creek, designed to align with the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive. The Project area is situated about 2,000 feet southwest of the Interstate 80/Rocklin Road interchange, and directly southeast of the Monument Springs Drive and China Garden Road intersection in Rocklin, California. (Figure 1. Project Vicinity; Figure 2. Project Location). The Project is located within the Rocklin 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (38121-G2).

1.1 Project Description

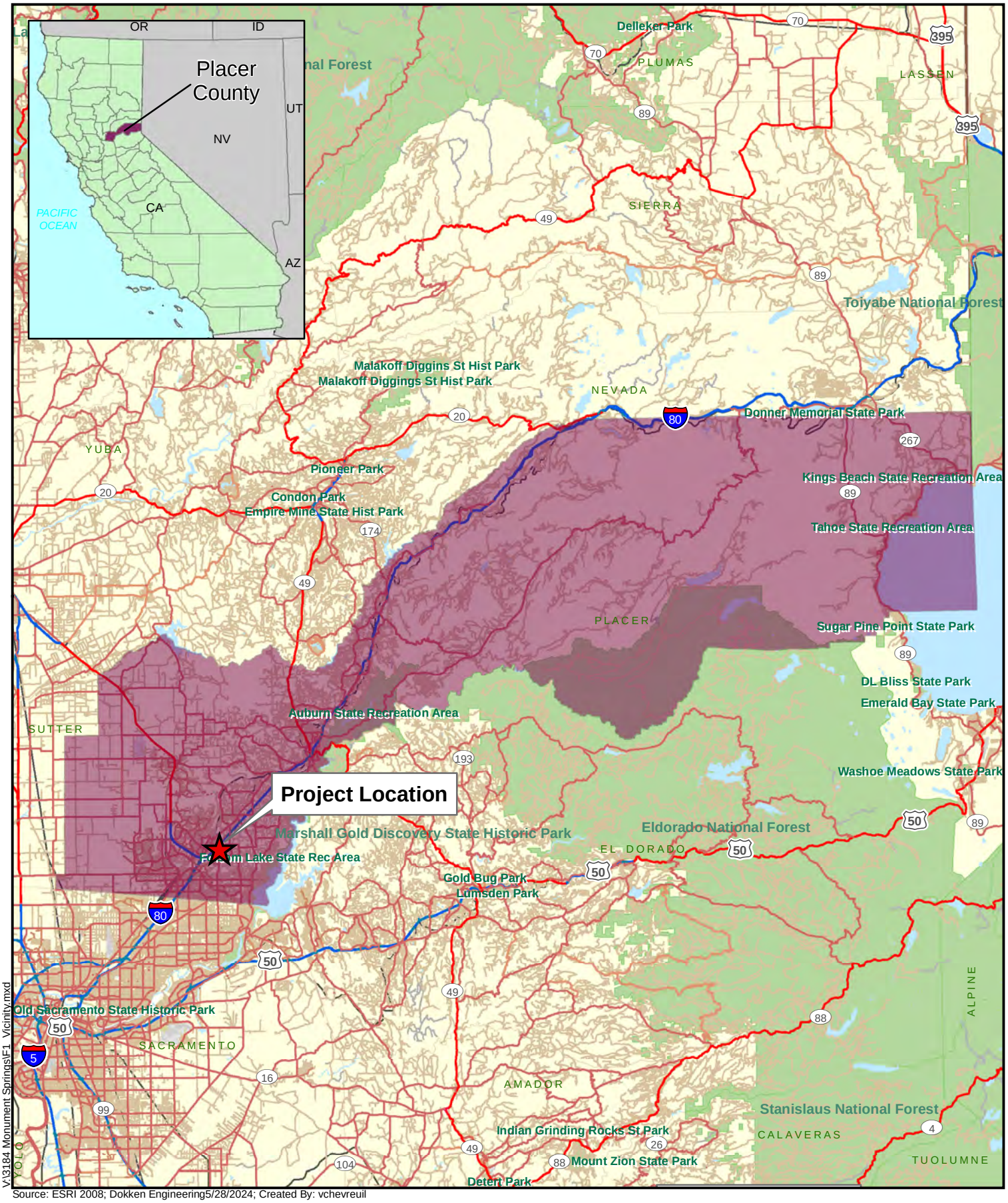
The City proposes an approximate 1,000 foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. The project includes construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine Creek as part of the roadway extension, which would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide three feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year floodplain. Project elements include:

- Earthwork/grading;
- Installation of new curb, gutter, sidewalk, and asphalt roadway;
- Storm drainage improvements;
- Utility installations and utility coordination;
- Retaining walls;
- Bridge installation;
- Signing and striping; and
- Street lighting

The proposed bridge will include utility extensions to allow expansion of service water, sewer, electric, and telecommunications to new and future development within the Project vicinity.

The proposed Project will require temporary and permanent acquisition of private right-of-way to accommodate the new Monument Springs Drive roadway alignment.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City is the CEQA lead agency. The Project is anticipated to begin construction in 2026 and last for approximately 6 months.



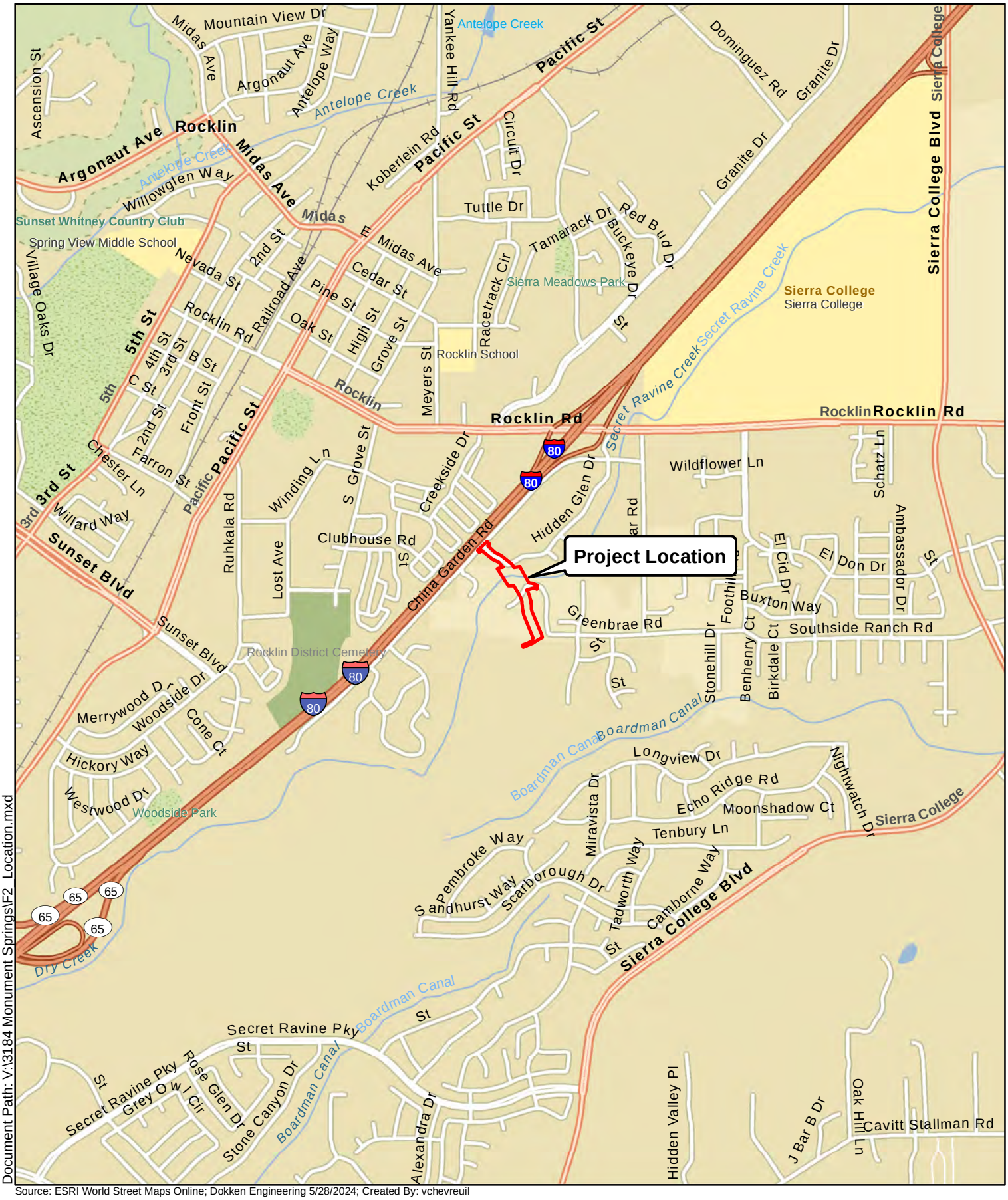
V:\3184 Monument Springs\SF1_Vicinity.mxd

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

0 5 10 15 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California



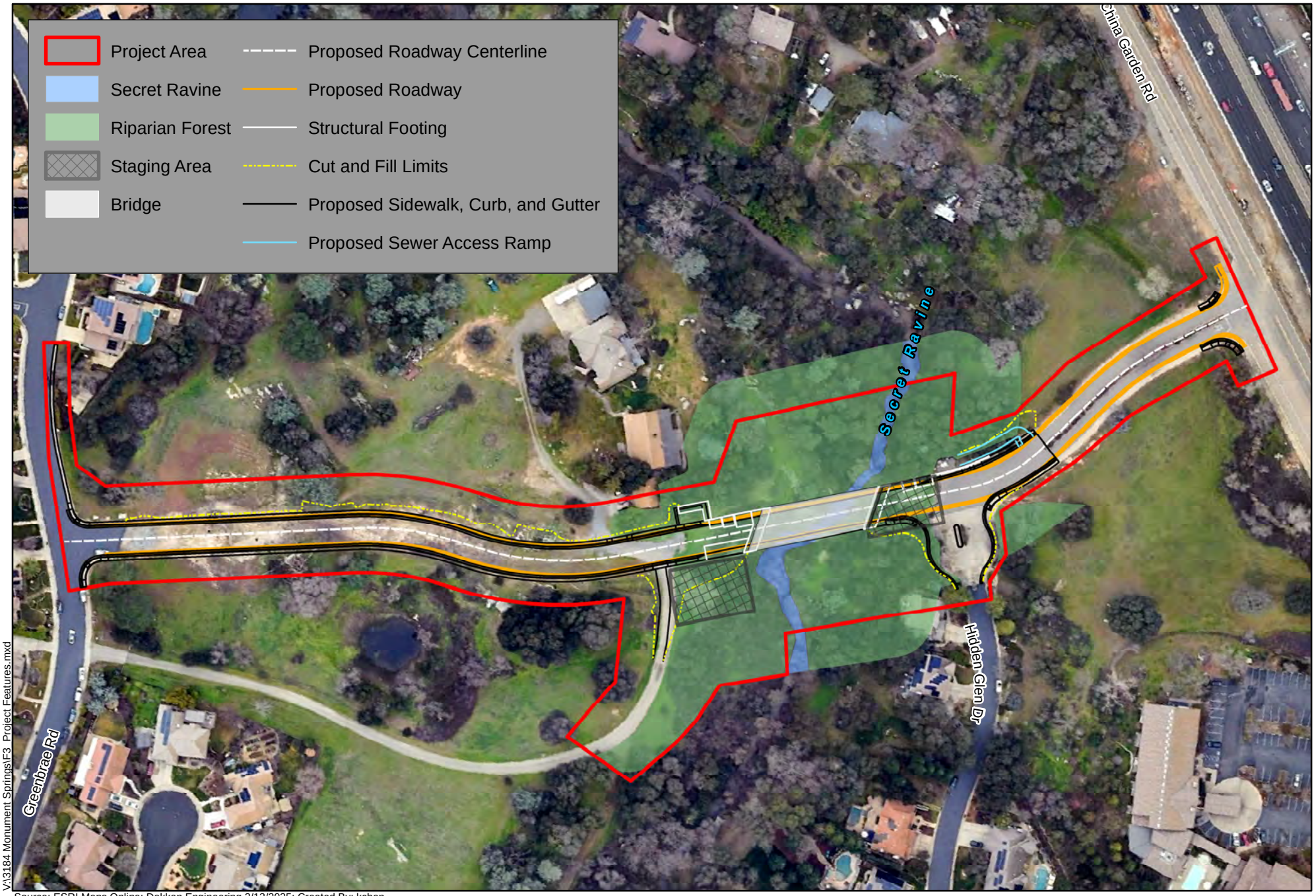
Source: ESRI World Street Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Document Path: V:\3184 Monument Springs\F2_Location.mxd

Figure 2
Project Location

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California



V:\3184 Monument Springs\F3 Project Features.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 2/13/2025; Created By: kchen

1 inch = 150 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 3
Project Features

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

2. Study Methods

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

This section describes the general federal, state, and local plans, policies, and laws that are relevant to biological resources within the BSA. Applicable approvals that could be required before construction of the Project are provided in Chapter 5.

2.1.1 Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The FESA of 1973 [16 United States Code (U.S.C.) section 1531 et seq.] provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. section 1533) and the ecosystems upon which they depend. These species and resources have been identified by the USFWS. Two federally listed species – CCV steelhead and VELB, have potential to occur within the Project area.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the Federal Water Pollutant Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to Waters of the U.S. The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA empowers the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both point-source and non-point-source pollution for all Waters of the United States. No Waters of the U.S. are present within the Project area.

Section 401

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has jurisdiction under §401 of CWA and regulates any activity which may result in a discharge to surface waters. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (i.e., waters of the U.S. including any wetlands). The RWQCB also asserts authority over "waters of the State" under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Section 402

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates construction projects that involve ground disturbance of 1 acre or greater. These projects must obtain coverage under the SWRCB General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit). Operators of regulated construction sites are required to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); to implement sediment, erosion, and pollution prevention control measures; and to obtain coverage under the General Construction Permit.

Section 404

The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U. S. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream

channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in USACE regulations).

Executive Order 13112: Prevention and Control of Invasive Species

Executive Order (EO) 13112 (signed February 3, 1999) directs all federal agencies to prevent and control introductions of invasive species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner. The EO requires consideration of invasive species in the national Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses, including their identification and distribution, their potential impacts, and measures to prevent or eradicate them.

Executive Order 13186: Migratory Bird Treaty Act

EO 13186 (signed January 10, 2001) directs each federal agency taking actions that could adversely affect migratory bird populations, to work with USFWS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding that will promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. Protocols developed under the Memorandum of Understanding will include the following agency responsibilities:

- Avoid and minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions;
- Restore and enhance habitat of migratory birds, as practicable; and
- Prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds, as practicable.

The EO is designed to assist federal agencies in their efforts to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 10 and 21] and does not constitute any legal authorization to take migratory birds. Take is defined under the MBTA as “the action of or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill” (50 CFR 10.12) and includes intentional take (i.e., take that is the purpose of the activity in question) and unintentional take (i.e., take that results from, but is not the purpose of, the activity in question).

2.1.2 State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a state law created to inform governmental decision-makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities and to work to reduce these negative environmental impacts. The City is the CEQA lead agency for this Project.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) [California Fish and Game (CFG) Code Section 2050 et seq.] requires CDFW to establish a list of endangered and threatened species (Section 2070) and to prohibit the incidental taking of any such listed species except as allowed by the Act (Sections 2080-2089). In addition, CESA prohibits take of candidate species (under consideration for listing).

CESA also requires CDFW to comply with CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) when evaluating Incidental Take Permit (ITP) applications [CFG Code Section 2081(b) and

California Code Regulations, Title 14, section 783.0 et seq.], and the potential impacts the project or activity, for which the application was submitted, may have on the environment. CDFW's CEQA obligations include consultation with other public agencies which have jurisdiction over the project or activity [California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.5(d)(3)]. CDFW cannot issue an ITP if issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species [CFG Code Section 2081(c); California Code Regulations, Title 14, Section 783.4(b)]. No state-listed species have potential to occur within the Project area.

Section 3503 and 3503.5: Bird and Raptors

CFG Code Section 3503 prohibits the destruction of bird nests and Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and destruction of raptor nests.

Section 3513: Migratory Birds

CFG Code Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory non-game bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's Porter-Cologne Act, enacted in 1969, provides the legal basis for water quality regulation within California. The act requires a "Report of Waste Discharge" for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or gaseous) to land or surface waters that may impair beneficial uses for surface and/or groundwater of the state. It predates the CWA and regulates discharges to waters of the state. Waters of the state include more than just waters of the U.S., such as groundwater and surface waters that were recently precluded from the definition of Water of the U.S. by the Sackett ruling. Additionally, it prohibits discharges of "waste" as defined and this definition is broader than the CWA definition of "pollutant". Discharges under the Porter-Cologne Act are permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and may be required even when the discharge is already permitted or exempt under the CWA. Secret Ravine, a water of the U.S. and State is present within the Project area.

Central Valley Flood Protection Board

The Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB), originally established in 1911 as the State Reclamation Board, oversees flood management in California's Central Valley by regulating activities that impact levees, channels, and floodways. Created to address devastating floods and support federal flood control projects, the Board collaborates with the USACE and the California Department of Water Resources to maintain and improve the state's flood protection infrastructure. Its Encroachment Permit process requires applicants to submit plans and environmental documentation, undergo agency reviews, and, in some cases, receive public and board approval before a permit is issued. For minor modifications to existing encroachments that do not significantly impact flood control systems, the CVFPB may issue a Minor Alteration Letter as a streamlined approval process. Both ensure that projects comply with flood protection policies while maintaining public safety. A CVFPB Encroachment Permit or a Minor Alteration Letter will be acquired prior to Project construction.

2.1.3 Local Regulations

City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines

Section 17.77.100 the Rocklin Municipal Code involves the guidelines for the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance. They apply to all oak trees located wholly or partially within the City. "Oak tree" is defined as an oak tree with a trunk diameter at breast height (TDBH) (four- and one-half feet above the root crown) of six inches or more and of a species identified in these Guidelines as native to the Rocklin area. The diameter of multi-trunked trees shall be the total diameter at breast height of the largest trunk only. A permit is required prior to the removal of any oak trees that are six inches or larger in diameter. The City does not charge a fee to issue oak tree removal permits. However, in some cases, mitigation for the removal of trees may be required.

In the City of Rocklin, no permits are required to prune any tree on a property, to remove any trees other than oaks, or to remove any oak tree that is less than six inches in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above the root crown.

Granite Lakes Estates EIR

In 2002, the City Council certified the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Granite Lakes Estates project (SCH# 1998122053), prepared in accordance with Title 14, Section 15120 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations and the City of Rocklin Municipal Code. The Granite Lakes Estates development spans approximately 80 acres and was originally planned for 119 single-family residential lots and 10 open space parcels. The 2002 EIR evaluated environmental impacts related to land use, biological resources, hydrology, and transportation. A major project component included extending Monument Springs Drive and constructing a bridge over Secret Ravine for primary access; however, this infrastructure was never built. In May 2022, an Addendum to the 2002 FEIR addressed a change in project design to a bridge that would full span Secret Ravine, as well as phased construction for infrastructure financing. Since the planned road extension of Monument Springs Drive and bridge over Secret Ravine remain unbuilt, a subsequent EIR Addendum is being prepared to ensure compliance with current environmental and regulatory standards.

Granite Lakes Estates EIR Addendum

The Granite Lakes Estates EIR Addendum, approved by the City of Rocklin on May 10, 2022 (Resolution No. 2022-98), evaluates proposed modifications to the previously approved Granite Lakes Estates residential development project, originally certified in 2002. The project, located on approximately 80 acres in southeast Rocklin, was originally approved for 119 lots but was reduced to 113, with 48 homes already built and 65 remaining. Key updates include a redesigned bridge along Monument Springs Drive over Secret Ravine Creek to reduce environmental impacts, increased grading area (from ~32 to ~44 acres), and a revised timeline for construction. The addendum reanalyzes air quality using updated modeling tools and finds emissions remain below significance thresholds, with greenhouse gas emissions also determined to be minimal. Biological resource impacts are unchanged, though an additional avoidance and minimization measure was added for special-status bat species. Transportation analysis remains valid under current CEQA guidelines, which no longer consider level of service (LOS) impacts significant. The 2022 Addendum determined that these changes do not trigger the need for a new EIR, and all impacts remain within the scope of the original 2002 environmental review.

2.2 Studies Required

2.2.1 Literature Search

Prior to field work, literature research was conducted through the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) official species list generator (Appendix A. USFWS Species List), the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (Appendix B. CNDDB Species List), the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (Appendix C. CNPS Species List), and the NMFS West Coast Region Species List (Appendix D. NMFS Species List) to identify habitats and special status species having the potential to occur within the BSA. Section 3.2 of this report provides a comprehensive list of the species generated from the online database searches and presents specific characteristics, habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence for each species.

2.2.2 Survey Methods

Prior to field surveys, the BSA was defined as the Project impact area to facilitate construction access and capture potential biological resources adjacent to Project limits. Habitat assessment and analysis of historic occurrences were conducted to determine the potential for each of these species to occur within the BSA. Biological surveys and habitat assessment methods included walking meandering transects through the entire BSA, observing vegetation communities, compiling notes on observed flora and fauna, and assessing the potential for existing habitat to support sensitive plants and wildlife. All plant and wildlife observations were recorded and are discussed in Chapter 3.

2.2.3 Personnel and Survey Dates

A biological field survey was conducted on May 29, 2024, by Dokken Engineering biologists Jeff Harris and Vincent Chevreuil. Habitat assessments were conducted within the BSA to assess the vegetative communities present, identify biological resources which may be impacted by the Project, and evaluate the potential for special status species to occur on-site.

An arborist survey was conducted on August 16, 2024, by International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist Scott Salembier (WE-12418A) and biologist Katie Jacobson. The species of each tree was identified, and the location of each tree was mapped with GPS. The TDBH of each stem over four inches was then measured with a diameter tape and recorded. An additional survey was conducted on March 5, 2025, to identify any unmarked trees planned for removal as part of the Project.

2.3 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

2.3.1 United States Fish and Wildlife Service

On May 28, 2024, an official species list was obtained from USFWS of federally listed species that could occur in the vicinity of the Project. An updated list was obtained on February 26, 2025 (Appendix A).

On August 30, 2024, an email was sent to Megan Cook at USFWS requesting guidance on managing an elderberry shrub identified near the proposed roadway alignment. Megan clarified that the newly identified shrubs in the Project area are not covered under the existing Biological

Opinion (BO) for the Granite Lakes Estate Project and have not been mitigated for. However, it was also stated that "In cases where there is no federal nexus for a Section 7 consultation, then pursuing an incidental take permit via a habitat conservation plan is only recommended if there is likely to be take of the beetle. With the implementation of the proposed conservation measure of a 25-foot buffer around the shrub, if you determine the project is unlikely to result in take, then a permit is not needed." In addition, USFWS noted that "In cases where elderberry shrubs are in a non-riparian location, we look to a couple of other factors to determine if they are likely to provide habitat for the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Is the shrub within 800 meters of a riparian area or any known beetle occurrences? If the answer to those questions is no and there were no exit holes detected, then the shrub is unlikely to provide habitat for the beetle." Finally, USFWS added that while ground-penetrating work affecting the shrub's root system could potentially impact the VELB, activities limited to vehicle or personnel movement within the 25-foot buffer present less of a concern.

2.3.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

On May 28, 2024, a nine-quadrangle list of species with potential to occur in the Project vicinity was obtained from CDFW's CNDDB. An updated list was obtained on February 26, 2025 (Appendix B).

2.3.3 California Native Plant Society

On May 28, 2024, a nine-quadrangle list of plant species with potential to occur in the Project vicinity was obtained from the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. An updated list was obtained on February 26, 2025 (Appendix C).

2.3.4 National Marine Fisheries Service

On May 28, 2024, a one-quadrangle list of federally listed fish species with the potential to occur in the Project vicinity was obtained from the NMFS West Coast Region Species List. An updated list was obtained on February 26, 2025 (Appendix D).

2.3.5 United States Army Corps of Engineers

On July 24, 2001, the USACE initiated Section 7 consultation with USFWS for the Granite Lakes Estate Project (proposed action), which includes the BSA for the proposed Project (1-1-01-F-0196). Consultation was requested with USACE for potential adverse effects to federally threatened VELB. The Service determined that the proposed Project is likely to adversely affect VELB, as 30 elderberry shrubs were distributed throughout the Project area which required removal and translocation to facilitate construction. It was found that the proposed action may adversely affect all beetles occupying the 30 elderberry shrubs when the plants are removed by killing beetle larvae or interrupting the beetle's life cycle through killing the shrubs or reducing plant health.

The impacts to VELB as a result of the proposed action were mitigated for through transplantation of the 30 affected shrubs, planting of 240 additional elderberry shrubs and planting of 372 additional associated native species at a conservation bank in accordance with the Conservation Guidelines. 62 VELB credits were purchased from Wildlands Inc. at their Sheridan (40 credits) and River Ranch Banks (22 credits). The newly identified shrubs at the Project area are assumed not covered under this existing BO for the Granite Lakes Estate Project and have not been mitigated for.

2.4 Limitations That May Influence Results

Sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur in the BSA may be cryptic (difficult to detect) or transient, migratory species. The population size and locations of sensitive species may fluctuate through time. Because of this, the data collected for this biological resource technical report represents a “snapshot” in time and may not reflect actual future conditions.

The collection of biological field data is normally subject to environmental factors that cannot be controlled or reliably predicted. Consequently, the interpretation of field data must be conservative and consider the uncertainties and limitations imposed by the environment. No additional limitations were present that could influence the results of this document. All surveys were conducted during appropriate weather and temperature conditions.

3. Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions Study Area

3.1.1 Study Area

The Project area, defined as the area of direct impact, is approximately 5.65 acres. Prior to field surveys, the BSA was defined as the area required for Project activities, plus an approximate 50-foot buffer to account for adjacent biological resources (Figure 3. Project Features). From north to south, the BSA measures approximately 1,500 feet and from east to west measures approximately 620 feet at its widest point. The total area of the BSA is approximately 10.60 acres. The City of Rocklin General Plan designates the project site as Medium Density Residential (MDR) and Recreation/Conservation (R-C). The current zoning designation for the Project area is Residential, Single Family, 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lot Size (R1-10) and Open Area (OA) (City of Rocklin 2012).

3.1.2 Physical Conditions

Regionally, the BSA is located ~500 feet east of Interstate-80, adjacent to the intersection of Monument Springs Drive and China Garden Road. The BSA is located within Rocklin, CA and encompasses Secret Ravine, a perennial creek. This Project is located within the Northern Sierra Nevada Foothills Floristic Province (Jepson 2024). Rocklin experiences Mediterranean conditions including warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. During the year, the temperature may range from 20 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with summer highs usually in the 90s and winter lows occasionally below freezing (32°F) (City of Rocklin 2011). The elevation of the BSA ranges from approximately 240-275 feet above mean sea level. The soil types within the BSA include Xerorthents, placer areas (94% of BSA) and Andregg coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Natural Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2024; Appendix E. NRCS Soil Report).

3.1.3 Biological Conditions in the Study Area

Plant and wildlife species observed within the BSA during the May 2024 biological survey efforts were used to define habitat types based on composition, abundance, and cover (Table 1. Species Observed and/or Detected). Habitat communities within the BSA include riparian and annual grassland. Urban/barren areas are also present within the BSA as well as Secret Ravine, a perennial stream channel, which provides aquatic habitat (Figure 4. Habitat Communities; Appendix F. Representative Photographs). Each habitat/land cover type is described below.

<u>Perennial Stream Channel</u>

The BSA contains approximately 520 linear feet of Secret Ravine, a perennial stream channel, considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and state. Secret Ravine originates in the Sierra Nevada foothills and flows westward, eventually joining Dry Creek, a tributary of the American River. The segment of Secret Ravine within the BSA is bordered by dense riparian habitat with adjacent annual grasslands and residential developments. Vegetation in this area is comprised largely of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) trees with an understory of poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). The stream banks are lined with large boulders and the low flow channel within the stream consists of coarse-grain sand and large cobbles. The Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) of Secret Ravine is approximately 35 feet wide.

The Secret Ravine corridor provides aquatic and riparian habitat that may be suitable for a variety of special status plant and wildlife species. Additionally, the NMFS has designated Secret Ravine as Critical Habitat for CCV steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop*. 11). Perennial stream channel habitat encompasses approximately 0.21 acres (2%) of the BSA

Riparian

Dense riparian woodland habitat is found along the banks of Secret Ravine, extending approximately 180 feet north and approximately 220 feet south between the stream channel and adjacent residential developments and annual grassland habitat. Vegetation within the riparian habitat consists of an overstory of white alder, gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) interior live oak, and Fremont cottonwood trees. There are also various willow tree species within this habitat including Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*) and narrowleaf willow (*Salix exigua*). The understory is comprised of dense tangles of Himalayan blackberry, California pipevine (*Aristolochia californica*) California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), and poison oak. Riparian habitats are an important resource in the life cycle of many vertebrate species and support a high density of birds and mammals. Riparian habitat comprises approximately 3.23 acres (30%) of the BSA.

Annual Grasslands

The BSA includes annual grassland habitat to the north and south of the proposed site for the new segment of Monument Springs Drive, bordering the riparian habitat on both sides of Secret Ravine. This habitat community is comprised primarily of non-native, invasive grasses such as bur chervil (*Anthriscus caucalis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*). Notably, three patches of blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) shrubs were identified within the annual grassland habitat found in the BSA. This species is required for the larval development of the federally listed valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). A 25-foot no-work buffer around each patch of shrubs is recommended to avoid impacts to this federally listed species (Figure 4. Vegetation Communities). Measures for annual grassland habitat can be found in Chapter 4 below. Annual grasslands comprise approximately 4.06 acres (38%) of the BSA.

Urban/Barren

Urban/barren areas are characterized by developed features such as urban structures, dirt roads, paved roadways, landscaping, and other built environments. The BSA encompasses China Garden Road, Greenbrae Road, Hidden Glen Drive, and Monument Springs Drive, paved roadways which are devoid of vegetation. Several residential structures and associated landscaping (lawns and planted trees) are also present within the BSA and included in this land cover type, located along Hidden Glen Drive and Greenbrae Road. Additionally, a barren dirt road runs north to south through the southern portion of the BSA, connecting to Greenbrae Road. Urban/barren areas comprise approximately 3.10 acres (30%) of the BSA.

V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F4 Veg Comm.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 3/5/2025; Created By: kjacobson

1 inch = 167 feet

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Figure 4
Habitat Communities

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Table 1. Species Observed and/or Detected

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (N)/ Non-Native (X)[1] [Cal-IPC Rating]
Plant Species		
American pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	X
Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	X [High]
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*	X [Moderate]
Blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*	N
Bur chervil	*Anthriscus caucalis*	X [Limited]
California buckeye	*Aesculus californica*	N
California cudweed	*Pseudognaphalium californicum*	N
California mugwort	*Artemisia douglasiana*	N
California pipevine	*Aristolochia californica*	N
California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*	N
California wild grape	*Vitis californica*	N
California wild rose	*Rosa californica*	N
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	X
Chinese elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	X [Moderate]
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	X [Limited]
Common bedstraw	*Galium aparine*	N
Common fig	*Ficus carica*	X [Limited]
Curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	X [Moderate]
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*	X [Moderate]
Elderberry shrub	*Sambucus nigra*	N
Elegant clarkia	*Clarkia unguiculata*	N
English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*	X [Limited]
Field mustard	*Brassica rapa*	X [High]
Fremont cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	N
Goodding's willow	*Salix gooddingii*	N
Gray pine	*Pinus sabiniana*	N
Greater mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	X [Moderate]
Greater periwinkle	*Vinca major*	X [High]
Hair grass	*Deschampsia cespitosa*	N
Hairy hawkbit	*Leontodon hispidus*	X [Limited]
Harvest brodiaea	*Brodiaea elegans*	N
Himalayan blackberry	*Rubus armeniacus*	X [High]
Interior live oak	*Quercus wislizeni*	N
Italian thistle	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	X [High]
Miner’s lettuce	*Claytonia perfoliata*	N
Narrowleaf cottonrose	*Logfia gallica*	X [Limited]
Narrowleaf willow	*Salix exigua*	N
Pacific willow	*Salix lasiandra*	N
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	N
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	X [Limited]
Rabbitsfoot grass	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	X [Limited]
Red willow	*Salix laevigata*	N
Redstem filaree	*Erodium cicutarium*	X [Limited]
Ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*	X [High]
Rose clover	*Trifolium hirtum*	X [Limited]
Santa Barbara sedge	*Carex barbarae*	N
Soft chess	*Bromus hordeaceus*	X [High]
Spanish clover	*Acmispon americanus*	N
St. John’s wort	*Hypericum perforatum*	X [High]

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native (N)/ Non-Native (X)[1] [Cal-IPC Rating]
Stinging nettle	*Urtica dioica*	N
Stinkwort	*Dittrichia graveolens*	X [High]
Tall flatsedge	*Cyperus eragrostis*	N
Toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	N
Turkey mullein	*Croton setiger*	N
Valley oak	*Quercus lobata*	N
White alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*	X [Moderate]
White horehounrd	*Marrubium vulgare*	X [Moderate]
Wild oat	*Avena fatua*	X [Limited]
Winter vetch	*Vicia villosa*	X [Limited]
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	X [High]
Yorkshire fog	*Holcus lanatus*	X [Moderate]
Wildlife Species		
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*	N
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	N
California scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	N
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*	N
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	X
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	N
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	N
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	N
Oak titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*	N
Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*	N
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	N
White-breasted nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	N
Wood duck	*Aix sponsa*	N

[1]California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Rating

Wildlife

Wildlife observed within the BSA consisted of locally common bird species such as the Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*) and acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*).

Habitat Connectivity

The CDFW Biogeographic Information & Observation System (CDFW 2024a) was reviewed to determine if the BSA is located within an Essential Connectivity Area. The BSA is within an area of Terrestrial Connectivity Rank 1 – Limited Connectivity Opportunity. Areas where land use may limit options for providing connectivity (e.g., agriculture, urban, or open water) or no connectivity importance has been identified in models. Some Department of Defense (DOD) lands are also in this category because they have been excluded from models due to lack of conservation opportunity, although they may provide important connectivity habitat. Although the Project is mapped within a conservation linkage area, the Project itself would not permanently impact natural habitats in a way that would impair terrestrial movement by wildlife; therefore, the Project would not impact habitat connectivity.

3.1.4 Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

Plant and animal species have special status if they have been listed as such by federal or state agencies or by one or more special interest groups, such as CNPS. Prior to the field survey, literature searches were conducted using USFWS IPaC, CDFW CNDDB, CNPS, and NMFS databases to identify regionally sensitive species with potential to occur within the BSA. Table 2. Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity provides an updated list of regional special status species returned by the database searches, describes the habitat requirements for each species, and states if the species has potential to occur within the BSA.

There are 26 plant species and 25 wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project vicinity returned by the database searches. Four special status species have the potential to occur within the BSA, and are listed below:

- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
- Steelhead – Central Valley DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*)
- Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)
- Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)

Table 2. Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Amphibian Species						
California red-legged frog	*Rana draytonii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	The species is endemic to California and northern Baja California. Inhabits lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Associated with humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streamsides. The species requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat; estivation occurs from late summer to early winter. If wetlands are dry, requires animal burrows or other moist refuges. Occurs close to permanent and quiet stream pools, marshes, and ponds. Breeds from March to July in northern regions and January to July in southern regions. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 5,200 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the range of the species. There is one CNDDB occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, but it is found at the base of the foothills. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of local occurrences and the fact that the BSA is outside of the known range of the species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog – north Sierra DPS	*Rana boylii pop. 3*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	Inhabits shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks in a variety of habitats including chaparral and woodland forests. Tadpoles require water for at least three or four months to complete development. Breeds March to May, with eggs laid in clusters on the downstream side of rocks in shallow, slow-moving water, attached to rocks, pebbles, and vegetation. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 6,700 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the range of the species. There is one CNDDB occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, but it is found at the base of the foothills. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of local occurrences and the fact that the BSA is outside of the known range of the species.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Foothill yellow-legged frog – south Sierra DPS	*Rana boylii pop. 5*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E E --	Inhabits shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks in a variety of habitats including chaparral and woodland forests. Tadpoles require water for at least three or four months to complete development. Breeds March to May, with eggs laid in clusters on the downstream side of rocks in shallow, slow-moving water, attached to rocks, pebbles, and vegetation. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 6,700 feet.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the range of the species. There is one CNDDB occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, but it is found at the base of the foothills. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of local occurrences and the fact that the BSA is outside of the known range of the species.
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	Fed: State: CDFW:	PT -- SSC	Inhabits open areas with sandy or gravelly soils within mixed woodlands, grasslands, Secret Ravine, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Burrows underground for most of the year and is active above ground during rainfall. Requires vernal, shallow, temporary pools formed by heavy winter rains for reproduction. These pools must be free of bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish. Breeds from late winter to March.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks the sandy and gravelly soils required for burrowing and vernal pools for reproduction. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features
Bird Species						
Bald eagle	*Haliiaeetus leucocephalus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	D E FP	Species occurs near ocean shores, lakes, rivers, rangelands, and coastal wetlands for nesting and wintering; nesting occurs within one mile of a water source with abundant fish near mountain forests and woodlands. The species nests in large, old growth, or dominant live trees with open branches. Prefers ponderosa pines and often chooses the largest tree in	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks a water source with abundant fish. Additionally, this species does not nest near evident human disturbance, and the BSA is adjacent to several residential developments. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				a stand. Usually will not nest near evident human disturbance. Prefers lower elevations and not found in the high Sierra Nevada. The breeding season is from February through July.		
Bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T --	A migratory colonial nester inhabiting lowland and riparian habitats west of the deserts during spring through fall. Majority of current breeding populations occur along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in the north Central Valley. Forages in grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland during migration. Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils for nesting (tunnel and burrow excavations). Nests exclusively near streams, rivers, lakes, or the ocean. Breeds from May through July.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks vertical banks or cliffs required for reproduction. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- CE SSC	The species inhabits arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover such as deserts, abandoned agricultural areas, grasslands, and disturbed open habitats. Can be associated with open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old small mammal burrows but may dig own burrow in soft soil. Nests are lined with excrement, pellets, debris, grass, and feathers. The species may use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, and even buildings where burrows are scarce. Breeding occurs March through August (below 5,300 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks arid, open areas with sparse vegetation cover. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T FP	A rare, yearlong California resident of brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands in delta and coastal locations including the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River. More than 90% of the species are found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, predominantly in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations occur in the San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, and freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The species is extirpated from San Diego County and the majority of coastal southern California. Occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, in brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes with pickleweed, and in freshwater wetlands dominated by bulrushes, cattails, and salt grass. Species prefers high wetland areas, away from areas experiencing fluctuating water levels. Requires vegetation providing adequate overhead cover for nesting. Eggs are laid from March through June.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert communities. Requires open terrain for hunting, often utilizing rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, and cliffs and rock outcrops,	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks suitable habitat features for the species such as open terrain, wide arid plateaus, canyons, and cliffs. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				grasslands and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Territory is estimated to average 36 mi^2 in southern California and 48 mi^2 in northern California. Nests on cliffs of all heights and in large trees in open areas; may reuse previous nest sites. Breeds from late January through August (0-11,500 feet).		
Grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits foothills and lowlands with dry, dense, well-drained grasslands with a variety of grasses, tall forbs, and shrubs for perches. In southern California largely utilizes hillsides, and lower mountain slopes. Nests are composed of grasses and forbs on slight depressions in the ground. Species may form small groups when nesting. Breeds April through July (0-5,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks dense grasslands. Additionally, there is only one historic (1998) CNDDB occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of recent observations and suitable habitat.
Purple martin	*Progne subis*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Present in California as a summer migrant, arriving in March and departing by late September. Inhabits valley foothill and montane hardwood/hardwood-conifer, coniferous habitats, and riparian habitats. Associated with closed-cone pine-cypress, pondorosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood. Nests in tall, old, isolated trees or snags in open forest or woodland and in proximity to a body of water. Frequently nests within former woodpecker cavities; may nest in human-made structures such as nesting boxes, under bridges and in culverts. Needs abundant aerial	HP	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA consists of riparian and annual grassland habitat, with large trees that contain preexisting cavity nests that could be used by the species for reproduction. Nearby eBird records show purple martin occurrences concentrated around the Highway 65 overpass over Taylor Road, approximately 1.6 miles southwest of the BSA. Additionally, CNDDB contains only one recorded occurrence of the species within 10 miles of the BSA, documented in 2007 at the same Highway 65 overpass as the eBird observations. Although it is possible for a purple martin to occur within the BSA, it is unlikely due to their reliance on human-made structures for nesting

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				insect prey. Breeds April through August.		within Sacramento and Placer Counties. Furthermore, no individuals were observed during the May 2024 biological survey, and the presence of European starlings and acorn woodpeckers, both of which compete with purple martins for nesting sites, further reduces the likelihood of their occurrence. Given the lack of recent sightings in the Secret Ravine area and the presence of competitive species, it is unlikely that purple martins inhabit the Project vicinity. Due to this species pattern of occurrence along with the lack of observations of the species within the BSA, the purple martin is presumed absent.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	*Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	An endemic bird found exclusively in the north-central portion of the Central Valley, with highest densities in the Butte Sink and Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The species is usually found in open brushy habitats, along the borders of ponds or streams, abandoned pastures, desert washes, thickets, or woodland edges. In addition, there is a strong affinity for emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules and cattails, riparian willow thickets, and valley oak forests with a blackberry understory. Nests found in base of shrubs or clumps of grass, requiring low, dense vegetation for cover, usually near water. Breeds from March through August.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks an open brushy habitat or an emergent freshwater marsh suitable for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	Fed: State:	-- T	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks suitable foraging habitat. The annual

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
		CDFW:	--	areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa or grain fields that support a stable rodent prey base. Breeds March to late August.		grasslands within the BSA are not large or open enough to support a stable rodent prey base. All CNDDB occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA are located a minimum of 6 miles away from the BSA and are within areas that have large open grassland habitats that can support a stable rodent prey base. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of suitable grassland habitat.
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- T SSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, swamp and wetland communities, but may utilize agricultural or upland habitats that can support large colonies, often in the Central Valley area. Requires dense nesting habitat that is protected from predators, is within 3-5 miles from a suitable foraging area containing insect prey and is within 0.3 miles of open water. Suitable foraging includes wetland, pastureland, rangeland, at dairy farms, and some irrigated croplands (silage, alfalfa, etc.). Nests in dense cattails, tules, willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Nests mid-March to early August, but may extend until October or November in the Sacramento Valley region.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks suitable nesting habitat as well as marsh, swamp, and wetland habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- FP	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Prefers open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and	HP	**Moderate Potential:** The BSA contains suitable grassland habitat for foraging and isolated dense topped trees for nesting and perching. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA, in which a nest with two

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				perching. In southern California, will roost in saltgrass and Bermuda grass. Often found near agricultural lands. Nests are placed near the tops of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands. Breeds February through October		adults was observed on May 26, 1992, in Woodbridge Park. There are also recent (2019, 2020) documented iNaturalist observations of the species in Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.80-mile northeast of the BSA. Due to the recent local occurrences and potentially suitable habitat within the BSA, there is a moderate potential for this species to occur within the BSA during Project implementation.
Fish Species						
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	Spring-run Chinook enter the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system to spawn, requiring larger gravel particle size and more water flow through their redds than other salmonids. Remaining runs occur in Butte, Mill, Deer, Antelope, and Beegum Creeks, tributaries to the Sacramento River. Known to occur in Siskiyou and Trinity counties.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains Secret Ravine, which is outside of the current distribution of this species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA, due to Secret Ravine not being within the species current and historical distribution.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- SSC	This species is known to occur along most of the California coast line and inhabits freshwater streams and tributaries in northern and central California. The preferred habitat consists of estuaries, freshwater streams and near shore habitat with productive costal oceans. Spawning occurs in small freshwater streams and tributaries occurs from January through March and could extend into spring. Spawning occurs where cool, well oxygenated water is available year-round. Approximately 550-1,300 eggs are deposited in an area with	CH	**Moderate Potential:** The BSA contains Secret Ravine, a perennial stream that has been designated as Critical Habitat for the species by the NMFS. The most recent documented CNDDB occurrence of the species in Secret Ravine is from 2007 in which evidence of spawning was observed. The CNDDB occurrence notes also indicate that 2004-2005 electrofishing surveys caught 136 CCV steelhead in Secret Ravine (CDFW 2024b). No newer records of the species have been documented in Secret Ravine. The substrate within the Secret Ravine is comprised of coarse-grain

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				good intergravel flow. The fry emerge from the gravel about 4-6 six weeks after hatching and remain in shallow protected areas associated with stream margin. Juveniles may remain in freshwater for the rest of their life cycle or return to the ocean. The principal remaining wild populations spawn annually in Deer and Mill Creeks in Tehama County, in the lower Yuba River, and a small population in the lower Stanislaus River.		sand which does not provide optimal spawning habitat for the species. Additionally, temperature data indicates that water temperatures within the stream channel during summer are typically too warm to support juvenile steelhead rearing. However, during fall, winter and spring, Secret Ravine could support juvenile rearing. Due to the local documented occurrence along with the presence of Critical Habitat, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the BSA.
Invertebrate Species						
Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	PT -- --	Winter roosts along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California. Utilizes wind protected tree groves in proximity to nectar and water sources. Host plants include milkweed species such as *Asclepias syriaca*, *A. incarnara*, and *A. speciosa.* Suitable habitat includes fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Mass adult migrations occur from August to October.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks milkweed, the host plant of this species. Due to a lack of suitable habitat the species is presumed absent.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	Species requires red or blue elderberry (Sambucus sp.) as host plants. Typically occurs in moist valley oak woodlands associated with riparian corridors in the lower Sacramento River and upper San Joaquin River drainages. Adults are active, feeding, and breeding from March until June (sea level-3,000 feet).	HP	**Low Potential:** The BSA contains three individual elderberry shrubs, within the annual grassland habitat (non-riparian), which are required for the larval development of these species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the BSA, in the vicinity of Boardman Canal (2011). There is also a historic

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
						(1991) CNDDB occurrence approximately 1 mile upstream (northeast) of the BSA along Secret Ravine. According to the USFWS Framework for Assessing Impacts to the VELB (2017), since all three of the elderberry shrubs present onsite are not within a riparian area, and there are no exit holes present, the shrubs are likely not occupied by the species. The species has a low potential to occur based on the potentially suitable habitat present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	In California, species inhabits portions of Tehama County, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and the Coast Ranges. Species is associated with smaller and shallower cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep and short periods of inundation. In the southernmost extremes of the range, the species occurs in large, deep cool-water pools. Inhabited pools have low to moderate levels of alkalinity and total dissolved solids. The shrimp are temperature sensitive, requiring pools below 50 F to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75 F. Young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain vernal pool habitat that is required for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	Fed: State: CDFW:	E -- --	Inhabits vernal pools and swales containing clear to highly turbid waters such as pools located in grass bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands, old alluvial soils underlain	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain vernal pool habitat that is required for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				by hardpan, and mud-bottomed pools with highly turbid water.		
Mammal Species						
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Prefers treeless, dry, open stages of most shrub and herbaceous habitats with friable soils and a supply of rodent prey. Species also inhabits forest glades, meadows, marshes, brushy areas, hot deserts, and mountain meadows. Species maintains burrows within home ranges estimated between 338-1,700 acres, dependent on seasonal activity. Burrows are frequently re-used, but new burrows may be created nightly. Young are born in March and April within burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy, soil, usually in areas with sparse overstory cover. Species is somewhat tolerant of human activity, but is sensitive to automobile mortality, trapping, and persistent poisons (up to 12,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for the species due to the absence of treeless, dry, open stages of shrub and herbaceous habitats. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Inhabits low elevations of deserts, grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands and forests year round. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Forages over open ground within 1-3 miles of day roosts. Prefers caves, crevices, and mines for day roosts, but may utilize hollow trees, bridges and buildings. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. Maternity colonies form early April and young are born April-July (below 10,000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Additionally, there are no recent occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of recent occurrences and suitable roosting habitat.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Townsend's big-eared bat	Corynorhinus townsendii	Fed: State: CDFW:	-- -- SSC	Species occurs throughout California in all habitats except subalpine and alpine communities. Requires caves, mines tunnels, buildings or man-made structures for day and night roosts. Rarely roosts in tree cavities, limited to males and non-reproductive females. Young born May-June (0-6,561 feet 10,800 feet elevation).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks suitable roosting habitat for the species. There is only once occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA, but it is historic. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences and suitable roosting habitat.
Reptile Species						
Northwestern pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	Fed: State: CDFW:	PT -- SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Suitable habitat includes woodland, forests, and grasslands. Requires logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks for basking. Suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open field) is required for reproduction, which begins in April and ends with egg laying as late as August (sea level to 4,700 feet).	HP	**High Potential:** The BSA contains Secret Ravine, a perennial creek with exposed banks and rocks for basking. There is also upland annual grassland habitat within the BSA that may provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.3 miles southeast of the BSA, at the Baldwin Reservoir in Granite Bay (1997). There are also several recent, nearby iNaturalist occurrences of the NWPT, the nearest of which is approximately 0.90-mile downstream of the BSA, along the northern bank of Secret Ravine (2017). A large group of iNaturalist occurrences of the species is also concentrated within Secret Ravine at Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.75 miles northeast of the BSA. Due to the nearby occurrences and potentially suitable habitat within the BSA, this species has a high potential to occur.
Plant Species						
Ahart's dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	An annual grasslike herb inhabiting grassland swales, gopher mounds, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				habitats and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March-May (100-750 feet).		presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Big-scale balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting open grassy or rocky slopes and valleys within chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland communities; sometimes occurs in serpentinite soils. Flowers March-June (300-5,100 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains suitable grassland communities for the species. However, there are no occurrences of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences.
Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3.2	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting serpentinite, Ione or gabbroic soils of chaparral communities. Flowers April-June (150-2,750 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks the soils that the species requires and does not contain chaparral habitat. Therefore, the species is absent due to a lack of suitable habitat.
Bogg's Lake hedge-hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- E 1B.2	An annual herb inhabiting clay soils and shallow waters of marshes, swamps, lake margins, and vernal pools. Flowers April-August (30-7,800 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Butte County fritillary	*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and openings of lower montane coniferous forest. Flowers March-June (165-4,920 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain serpentine soils. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Chaparral sedge	*Carex xerophila*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb native to California, inhabiting serpentine or dry, gabbroic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, or lower montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers March-June (1,480-2,530 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain serpentine or gabbroic soils and is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Dubious pea	*Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 3	A perennial herb inhabiting foothill woodlands to fir forests, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forests, and upper	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain suitable habitat communities and is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				montane coniferous forests. Flowers April-May (500-3,000 feet).		presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Dwarf downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.2	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools and mesic soils in valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers March-May (0-1,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks vernal pools and mesic soils. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
El Dorado bedstraw	*Galium californicum ssp. sierrae*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E R 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting gabbroic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, open pine, and oak forest communities. Flowers May-June (330-1,920 feet). Known from approximately ten occurrences in El Dorado County.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the distribution of the species. Additionally, there are no occurrences of the species in Placer County. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences.
El Dorado County mule ears	*Wyethia reticulata*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting clay or gabbroic soils of wooded slopes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers May-August (500-2,070 feet). Known only from El Dorado County.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species and is outside of the distribution of the species as well. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of suitable habitat and local occurrences.
Hispid salty bird's-beak	*Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting moist alkaline soils of saline marshes and flats, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Flowers June-July (0-500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all habitat communities except for valley grasslands. However, there is only once historic (1997) occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of recent occurrences.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Jepson's onion	*Allium jepsonii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial bulb inhabiting open, serpentine or volcanic slopes, and flats of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers April-August (980-4,330 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks serpentine soils and is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of suitable soils and local occurrences.
Lassics Lupine	*Lupinus constancei*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E -- 1B.1	A perennial herb found in yellow pine forests, serpentine barrens, and openings in lower montane coniferous forest communities. Flowers in July (4500-6000 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks serpentine soils necessary for the species and is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of suitable soils and local occurrences.
Layne's ragwort	*Packera layneae*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T R 1B.2	A perennial herb inhabiting rocky, gabbroic or serpentinite soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (660-3,560 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to elevational constraints.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Legenere	*Legenere limosa*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting wet areas, vernal pools, and ponds. Flowers April-June (0-2,900 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain vernal pools or ponds. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Oval-leaved viburnum	*Viburnum ellipticum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 2B.3	A perennial deciduous shrub inhabiting chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Flowers May-June (700-4,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species and is outside of the distribution of the species as well. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of suitable habitat and local occurrences.
Pincushion navaretia	*Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb native to California inhabiting vernal pool communities, often in acidic soil conditions. Flowers April-May (65-1,080 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain vernal pools or ponds. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Pine Hill ceanothus	*Ceanothus roderickii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T R 1B.1	An evergreen perennial shrub inhabiting rocky, gabbroic, or serpentine soils characterized by low concentrations of available K, P, S, Fe, and Zn of chaparral, oak/pine woodland, and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (800-2,070 feet). Known only from El Dorado County.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences.
Pine Hill flannelbush	*Fremontodendron decumbens*	Fed: State: CNPS:	T R 1B.2	A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting rocky, gabbroic, or serpentinite soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and pine woodland communities. Flowers April-July (1,400-2,500 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the distribution of the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences.
Red Bluff dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernally mesic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Flowers April-June (100-4,100 feet).	A	**Presumed absent:** The BSA lacks vernally mesic soils that this species requires. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Red Hills soaproot	*Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb inhabiting open shrubby or wooded hills of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Occurs frequently within serpentine or gabbro soils; known to occur on non-ultramafic soils. Flowers May-June (800-4,070 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Sacramento Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia viscida*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	An annual herb inhabiting vernal pools. Flowers April-July (100-330 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA does not contain vernal pools. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting freshwater marshes, swamps, ponds, and ditches. Flowers May-October (0-2,130 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
Spicate calycadenia	*Calycadenia spicata*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.3	An annual herb found in dry, open meadows, hillsides, grasslands, and openings in foothill woodland habitat communities. Flowers March-September (150-4200 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA contains suitable habitat communities. However, there are no CNDDB occurrences within a 10-mile radius of the BSA. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of local occurrences.
Stebbins' morning-glory	*Calystegia stebbinsii*	Fed: State: CNPS:	E E 1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting gabbroic or serpentinite soils of chaparral openings and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-July (600-3,600 feet). Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in El Dorado and Nevada Counties.	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA is outside of the distribution of the species. There are no known occurrences in Placer County. Therefore, the species is presumed absent from the BSA due to a lack of local occurrences.
Woolly rose-mallow	*Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*	Fed: State: CNPS:	-- -- 1B.2	A perennial rhizomatous herb inhabiting freshwater wetlands, wet banks, and marsh communities. Often found in-between riprap on levees. Flowers June-September (0-400 feet).	A	**Presumed Absent:** The BSA lacks all suitable habitat communities for the species. Therefore, the species is presumed absent due to a lack of necessary habitat features.

Federal Designations (Fed): (FESA, USFWS) **E:** Federally listed, endangered **T:** Federally listed, threatened **DL**: Federally listed, delisted	**State Designations (CA):** (CESA, CDFW) **E:** State-listed, endangered **T:** State-listed, threatened
Other Designations CDFW_SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern CDFW_FP: CDFW Fully Protected **California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:** ***Note: according to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code. This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.*** **1A:** Plants presumed extinct in California. **1B:** Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range. **2:** Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range. **3:** Plants about which need more information; a review list. **Plants 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:** _**.1 Seriously** endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) _**.2 Fairly** endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened) _**.3** Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)	
Habitat Potential Absent [A] – No habitat present and no further work needed. Habitat Present [HP] – Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present. Critical Habitat [CH] – Project is within designated Critical Habitat.	
Potential for Occurrence Criteria: **Present**: Species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey. **High**: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been recorded within 5 miles of the site. **Low**: Low quality habitat (may include soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence exists within 5 miles of the site **Moderate**: Suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found within the database search. **Presumed Absent**: Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not found, or species was found within the database search but habitat (including soils and elevation factors) do not exist on site, or the known geographic range of the species does not include the survey area.	
Source: (CDFW 2024b), (CNPS 2024), (Calflora 2024), (Jepson 2024), (USFWS 2024).	

4. Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts, and Mitigation

4.1 Habitats and Natural Communities of Special Concern

Habitats are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, State, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special-status plants or animals occurring on site. Wetlands and waters of the United States are also considered sensitive by both federal and State agencies. Within the BSA, the riparian habitat and annual grassland habitat associated with the Secret Ravine have been identified as natural communities of special concern by CDFW. In addition, Secret Ravine may provide suitable habitat for a variety of special status wildlife species. Table 3. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats and Figure 5. Project Impacts outline the impacts to sensitive habitat communities within the BSA. Project impacts and the associated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the annual grassland, riparian, and Secret Ravine habitats are discussed in their respective sections below.

Table 3. Impacts to Sensitive Natural Habitats

Impact Type (acres)	Sensitive Natural Habitat	
	Riparian	**Annual Grassland**
Temporary	0.39 acres	0.21 acres
Permanent	0.23 acres	0.09 acres
Total	**0.62 acres**	**0.20 acres**

4.1.1 Discussion of Riparian

Riparian habitat is considered a natural community of special concern, under the jurisdiction of CDFW. Riparian habitats, found along rivers and streams in California's lowlands and foothills, are characterized by diverse vegetation layers, including canopy trees like Fremont cottonwood and valley oak, and an understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants. These habitats support a rich array of wildlife, such as birds, mammals, amphibians, and invertebrates, and are crucial for maintaining water quality and ecosystem health through dynamic hydrological processes and nutrient cycling (Naiman 1997).

Survey Results for Riparian

Within the BSA, dense riparian habitat is found along the margins of Secret Ravine, extending approximately 180 feet north and approximately 220 feet south, at its widest points, between the stream channel and adjacent residential developments and annual grassland habitat. The riparian habitat contains a variety of trees and is primarily composed of white alder, gray pine, blue oak, interior live oak, valley oak, and Fremont cottonwood. The understory consists of thickets of Himalayan blackberry, California wild grape, and poison oak. Riparian habitat covers approximately 3.23 acres within the BSA.

Project Impacts to Riparian

The paving of roadway approaches adjacent to the bridge as well as repaving of the turnout along Hidden Glen Drive will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.23 acres of riparian habitat. These activities will involve tree removal and the paving over areas within the riparian habitat. Of the 86 trees recorded within the BSA during the Arborist Survey, 43 must be removed, with 34

within the riparian zone (Table 4. Tree Removals). Additionally, the bridge abutments will be constructed within the riparian zone to minimize direct impacts to Secret Ravine, further contributing to permanent impacts. Temporary impacts are also expected, affecting about 0.39 acres of riparian habitat due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Furthermore, the installation of crane pad staging areas on both sides of the proposed bridge, necessary for placing the clear-span bridge over Secret Ravine, will contribute to temporary impacts to the riparian habitat. Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of native seed mixes and/or other replanting.

Table 4. Tree Removals

Tag #	Species	APN	TDBH	ASCA Health Ranking	Riparian
No tag (100)	White alder	045-120-071-000 (Open Area)	8	Good	Yes
No tag (101)	White alder		6	Good	Yes
No tag (102)	Narrowleaf willow		4	Good	Yes
No tag (103)	Narrowleaf willow		6	Good	Yes
4894	Interior live oak		17	Good	Yes
4895	Interior live oak		11	Good	Yes
4896	Interior live oak		11	Good	Yes
4897	Cottonwood		38	Good	Yes
4898	Interior live oak		12	Good	No (grassland)
3740	Interior live oak		6	Good	Yes
3237	Valley oak		13	Good	No (grassland)
3790	Interior live oak	045-120-062-000 (Planned Development Open Area)	11	Good	Yes
3791	Blue oak		6	Good	No (grassland)
3747	Cottonwood		19	Good	Yes
3748	Cottonwood		5	Good	Yes
No tag (11)	Interior live oak		6	Poor	Yes
No tag (105)	Interior live oak	045-120-066-000 (Residential Single Family 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lots)	16	Good	No (grassland)
No tag (107)	Interior live oak		16	Good	No (grassland)
3736	White alder		9	Good	Yes
3738	White alder		9	Good	Yes
4491	Black willow		7	Poor	Yes
4846	Grey pine		12	Good	Yes
3741	Interior live oak	045-410-001-000 (Planned Development Residential)	11	Good	Yes
3742	Interior live oak		7	Good	Yes
3743	Interior live oak		10	Good	Yes
3744	Interior live oak		4	Good	Yes
3745	Interior live oak		7	Good	Yes
3792	Interior live oak		15	Good	Yes
3793	Redwood		7	Good	Yes
3794	Redwood		12	Good	Yes
No tag (1111)	White alder	Roadway (No APN)	6	Fair	Yes
No tag (1114)	Black willow		15	Good	Yes
No tag (1115)	Black willow		11	Good	Yes
3729	Chinese elm		3	Good	No (barren)
3730	Chinese elm		5	Good	No (barren)
3731	Chinese pistache		3	Good	No (barren)

3795	Callery pear		12	Good	No (developed)
3796	Callery pear		11	Good	No (developed)
3746	Interior live oak		7	Poor	Yes
4413	Red willow		8	Good	Yes
4433	White alder		9	Good	Yes
4892	White alder		7	Good	Yes
4893	Cottonwood		14	Good	Yes

Mitigation and Avoidance and Minimization for Riparian Habitat

Only oak trees with a TDBH of six inches or greater are protected by the City's Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines and must be mitigated for. However, CDFW will require mitigation for all riparian trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of six inches or greater which will be removed within the BSA.

The implementation of measures **REQ-MM** (requiring compliance with the Section 401 and 1602 permit requirements), **REQ-MM-10(b)**, as well as **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 FEIR and 2022 Addendum to the will continue to reduce impacts to riparian habitats to the greatest extent feasible, and no new mitigation measures are recommended. However, the language of Measure **REQ-MM-10(b)** has been modified to identify the Section 401 permit instead of Section 404 permit, which is no longer required due to the updated Project design avoiding jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

REQ-MM: The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the City of Rocklin Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17.77 of the Rocklin Municipal Code (ordinance 676), including payment of fees and/or replacement of trees (Draft EIR, pg. I-34).

REQ-MM-10(b): The project applicant shall comply with the Streambed Alteration Agreement and Section 401 permit requirements.

IMM-10(a): The bridge shall be designed and constructed to minimize impacts on fish habitat. At a minimum, the following shall occur:

i. Construction work within the creek shall generally be confined to the time periods identified by the CDFW through the 1602 streambed Alteration Agreement (typically April 15th through October 15th), in order to minimize erosion and impacts on the. October- November spawning run and April-May out-migration of Chinook salmon.
ii. The project applicant shall minimize impacts to mature riparian trees, while still meeting the easement and engineering requirements of siting the crossing.
iii. Design angle of all crossings along Secret Ravine to minimize riparian disturbances while maintaining proper and safe street design.
iv. Obtain any required Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. Replace any damaged riparian vegetation as recommended by the CDFW. If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

v. Once the precise· location of any creek crossing is determined, the construction zone (corridor) shall be flagged to allow easy identification. Heavy equipment shall be operated only within this designated corridor.
vi. The project applicant shall develop a revegetation plan (in consultation with CDFW) which shall compensate for riparian acreage eliminated by stream crossing construction. This plan will require approval by the CDFW and shall be implemented by a qualified revegetation contractor.
vii. The project applicant shall design and implement a siltation and erosion control program for stream crossing areas prior to construction to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The Public Works inspection shall monitor ongoing construction activities to assure compliance.
viii. All protective paint coatings to the bridge materials shall be applied before construction and all hardware shall be galvanized. If painting is required, precautionary measures shall be taken.
ix. If deck panels are made "composite" with the girders, fill joints with high, early-strength concrete. The underside of the joints must be securely • blocked off to avoid concrete dripping into the stream below. Similarly, when joints are filled with bituminous (non-composite deck panels) for removable structures, ensure the lower part of the joints is well sealed with non- toxic filler.
x. Runoff from the bridge deck shall not be allowed to drain directly into the creek. The bridge shall be designed to avoid road gradients down to the bridge crossing that allow road drainage onto the bridge. The bridge shall be designed to include a side gutter to collect runoff from the deck to drain into the stream bank vegetation so that sediments can be filtered before reaching the stream.
xi. Vegetation within the road clearing shall be retained to the extent practicable to prevent erosion and minimize disturbance to fish habitat.

Special Mitigation Measure 1: Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to any tree removal that shall occur during the breeding season (April through August). If preconstruction surveys indicate that roosts of special-status bats are not present, or that roosts are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied, further mitigation is not required. If roosting bats are found and tree removal must proceed, exclusion shall be conducted as recommended by the qualified biologist. Methods may include acoustic monitoring, evening emergence surveys, and the utilization of two-step tree removal supervised by the qualified biologist. Two-step tree removal involves removal of all branches that do not provide roosting habitat on the first day, and then the next day cutting down the remaining portion of the tree. Building exclusion methods may include such techniques as installation of passive one-way doors, or the installation of netting when the bats are not present to prevent reoccupation. Once the bats have been excluded, tree removal may occur.

In addition, the following avoidance and minimization measures (**BIO-1** through **BIO-6**) shall be included to further ensure impacts to riparian habitat are avoided and/or minimized

BIO-1: Vegetation removal will not exceed what is shown on the plans without prior approval from the Project biologist. If trees will be trimmed rather than removed, trimming must comply with ANSI A300 pruning standards and must not:

- leave branch stubs
- make unnecessary heading cuts

- cut off the branch collar (not make a flush cut)
- top or lion's tail trees (stripping a branch from the inside leaving foliage just at the ends)
- remove more than 25 percent of the foliage of a single branch
- remove more than 25 percent of the total tree foliage in a single year
- damage other parts of the tree during pruning
- use wound paint
- climb the tree with climbing spikes

BIO-2: Every individual working on the Project must attend a biological awareness training session delivered by a biologist. This training program shall include information regarding the sensitive habitats and special-status species occurring or potentially occurring within the Project area, and the importance of avoiding impacts to these species and their habitat.

BIO-3: Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project limits adjacent to Secret Ravine riparian habitat, and annual grassland habitat will be marked with high visibility Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing or staking to ensure construction will not further encroach into sensitive resources.

BIO-4: Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be incorporated into Project design and Project management to minimize impacts on the environment including erosion and the release of pollutants (e.g., oils, fuels):

- Implementation of the project will require approval of a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP [if ground disturbance is less than 1 acre]) that would implement effective measures to protect water quality, which may include a hazardous spill prevention plan and additional erosion prevention techniques;
- Existing vegetation would be protected where feasible to provide an effective form of erosion and sedimentation. Vegetation would be preserved by installing temporary fencing, or other protection devices, around areas to be protected.
- Exposed soils would be covered by loose bulk materials or other materials to reduce erosion and runoff during rainfall events.
- Exposed soils would be stabilized, through watering or other measures, to prevent the movement of dust at the Project site caused by wind and construction-related activities such as traffic and grading activities.
- Raw cement, concrete or concrete washings, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances that could be hazardous to aquatic life shall be prevented from contaminating the soil or entering jurisdictional waters.
- All construction-related materials, vehicles, stockpiles, and staging areas would be situated outside of the stream channel as feasible. All stockpiles would be covered, as feasible.
- All erosion control measures and storm water control measures would be properly maintained until final grading has been completed and permanent erosion control measures are implemented.

- All disturbed areas would be restored to pre-construction contours and revegetated, where applicable, either through hydroseeding or other means, with native or approved non-invasive exotic species.
- All construction-related materials (such as equipment, waste, or excess materials) would be hauled off-site after completion of construction and disposed of or stored at proper disposal and/or storage facilities.

BIO-5: Vehicle maintenance, staging and storing equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other possible contaminants must remain outside of sensitive habitat marked with high-visibility fencing. Any necessary equipment washing must occur where the water cannot flow into sensitive habitat communities.

BIO-6: A chemical spill kit must be kept onsite and available for use in the event of a spill.

V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F5 Project Impacts.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 3/19/2025; Created By: kjacobson

1 inch = 150 feet

0 60 120 180 240 300 Feet

Figure 5
Project Impacts

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Riparian Compensatory Restoration

Both temporary and permanent impacts to riparian habitat are anticipated as part of the proposed Project. Mitigation for tree impacts is discussed in Section 4.3. In addition, the following avoidance and minimization measures (**BIO-7** and **BIO-8**) shall be included to compensate for impacts to riparian habitat:

BIO-7: Following the completion of construction, all temporary effects to riparian and annual grassland habitats would be recontoured and revegetated to allow for the habitat to return to its previous function. Where possible, vegetation shall be trimmed rather than fully removed with the guidance of the Project biologist. All disturbed areas will be hydroseeded with a Project biologist approved native seed mix specific to each habitat type.

BIO-8: Permanent effects to the riparian habitat will be provided compensatory mitigation to result in no net loss habitat, at an agency-approved and City-approved mitigation ratio via one of the follow compensatory mitigation options:

- payment of an in-lieu fee to an agency-approved mitigation site,
- compensatory off-site mitigation at an agency-approved mitigation site,
- compensatory on-site mitigation, or
- a combination of the above compensatory mitigation options.

4.1.2 Discussion of Annual Grasslands

Annual grassland habitats support relatively low plant diversity, and are commonly dominated by wild oats, soft chess, and brome. Non-native species have invaded much of the grasslands in California, and only scattered islands of native grasslands continue to exist. The dominant plants in the City are introduced species that have largely replaced native species due to intentional and unintentional introduction, changes in grazing pressures and fire abatement practices (City of Rocklin 2012). Annual grasslands are crucial for maintaining biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, and supporting nutrient cycling. Their seasonal growth patterns and decomposition processes enrich the soil, promoting fertility and sustaining plant and animal communities. These grasslands also serve as critical habitats for pollinators and other wildlife, playing a key role in the broader ecological landscape (Stromberg 2007).

Survey Results for Annual Grassland

The BSA includes annual grassland habitat to the north and south of the proposed location for the new segment of Monument Springs Drive, adjacent to the riparian habitat on both sides of Secret Ravine. This habitat is mainly composed of non-native, invasive grasses like bur chervil, Italian thistle, wild oat, and curly dock. The annual grassland habitat within the BSA is highly fragmented by urban development. This habitat type covers approximately 3.78 acres of the BSA.

Project Impacts to Annual Grassland

The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and the paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Five trees will be removed from the annual grassland habitat (Table 4).

Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of a native grassland seed mix.

Mitigation for Annual Grassland

The implementation of mitigation measure **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 EIR, and outlined above, will continue to reduce impacts to annual grassland to the greatest extent feasible, and no new mitigation measures are recommended. Additionally, implementation of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** will further ensure impacts to annual grassland are avoided and/or minimized.

Compensatory Mitigation for Annual Grassland

Both temporary and permanent impacts to annual grassland habitat are anticipated as part of the proposed Project. Therefore, avoidance and minimization measure **BIO-7** will be implemented as part of the proposed Project to compensate for impacts to annual grassland habitat.

4.1.3 Discussion of Secret Ravine

Secret Ravine, a jurisdictional water of the U.S. and state, runs east to west through the BSA. It is a perennial stream channel within the Dry Creek watershed, serving as a tributary to Miner's Ravine and Dry Creek, which ultimately flow into the Sacramento River via Steelhead Creek. Secret Ravine flows 10.5 miles from its headwaters in the Newcastle area to its confluence with Miners Ravine Creek near Eureka Road in Roseville. Streamflow is augmented by an unknown volume of tailwater delivered by Placer County Water Agency's irrigation releases (Dry Creek Conservancy 2016). Secret Ravine is notable for its historical significance, biodiversity, and role in water quality and habitat connectivity. The stream channel experiences seasonal fluctuations, with higher flow during the rainy winter months and lower flow during dry summer periods. This seasonal variation affects the water table, streamflow, and surrounding wetland areas. The ravine's water flow is crucial for sustaining local habitats, especially the riparian vegetation that relies on consistent moisture levels. Additionally, Secret Ravine has been designated as Critical Habitat for CCV steelhead.

Survey Results for Secret Ravine

The BSA contains approximately 520 linear feet (0.21 acres) of Secret Ravine. This segment of Secret Ravine within the BSA is bordered by dense riparian habitat with adjacent annual grasslands and residential developments. Vegetation along the channel's banks is comprised largely of white alder, interior live oak, poison oak, and Himalayan blackberry. The stream banks are lined with large boulders and the low flow channel within the stream consists of coarse-grain sand and large cobbles. The OHWM of Secret Ravine is approximately 35 feet wide. Water was present within the channel during the biological survey conducted in May 2024 (Appendix F. Representative Photographs).

Project Impacts to Secret Ravine

The gap-closure of Monument Springs Drive over Secret Ravine will involve the installation of a prefabricated clear-span bridge. The bridge will be installed using a crane stationed within one of the staging areas in the riparian habitat. The abutments for the bridge will also be constructed within the riparian habitat, outside of the OHWM of Secret Ravine. Therefore, installation of the bridge is not anticipated to have temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine.

Implementation of mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR will help avoid potential indirect impacts to stream channel habitat during construction.

Mitigation for Secret Ravine

The implementation of mitigation measures **IMM-4(a)**, **HMM-4(b)**, **HMM-6(b)**, **IMM-10(a)**, and **REQ-MM-10(b)** from the 2002 FEIR and most recently modified in the 2022 EIR Addendum will continue to ensure impacts to Secret Ravine are less than significant. Measures **HMM-4(b)** and **HMM-6(b)** were modified to provide clarification of responsible parties for implementation. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-6** will be implemented to further ensure impacts to riparian habitat are avoided and/or minimized. **IMM-4(a)** has been modified to identify the Section 401 permit requirements instead of the Section 404 permit, which is no longer required due to the updated Project design avoiding jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

IMM-4(a): The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to ensure the avoidance of any net loss of seasonal wetlands and jurisdictional waters of the United States, or the bed, channel, or bank of any stream. Such avoidance may be achieved by implementing and complying with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as administered by the RWQCB, under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, and under Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code, as administered by the CDFG, which includes obtaining all required permits from the State Water Board and entering into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with CDFG and complying with all terms and conditions of those permits and agreements.

If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant and/or any developers shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

HMM-4(b): In addition to BMPs and BATs to reduce urban pollutants in runoff, the Homeowner's Association or the City of Rocklin shall contract with a qualified professional to conduct annual water quality testing at the detention basin, the pond, and at locations upstream and downstream of the project site to ensure consistency with standards set by the RWQCB, to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director, and to further ensure that water coming into Secret Ravine Creek from the project site will result in no net adverse change in water quality in Secret Ravine Creek. Costs associated with the water quality testing shall be funded by the Homeowners Association or other appropriate financing district. (Final ElR, p. U-2.)

If the Homeowner's Association is responsible for water quality testing, the covenants, conditions and restrictions ('CC&Rs') for the project shall (i) provide for the collection of assessments from property owners sufficient to fund this testing in perpetuity, (ii) require the Homeowner's Association to furnish annual reports of the water quality to the City's Public Works Director, (iii) expressly include an obligation that water coming into Secret Ravine Creek from the project site will not, by itself, result in any net adverse change in water quality in Secret Ravine Creek, and (iv) provide the City with the legal right to seek an injunction against the Homeowner's Association in the event

the water quality tests are not performed on the 'no net adverse change in water quality standard' is not satisfied. (Final EIR, p. U-2.)

HMM-6(b): If the results of the water quality testing (HMM-4[b]) indicate stormwater discharges from the project site are contributing to water quality degradation in Secret Ravine Creek, the Homeowner's Association, or the City of Rocklin, shall contract with a qualified professional to develop and implement a remediation plan to ensure no net change in water quality due to water entering Secret Ravine Creek from the project site. Plan actions can include, but will not be limited to: procedures for managing known or potential changes in water quality (e.g., additional physical or administrative source controls); and/or remediation. (Final EIR, p. C-13.)

IMM-10(a): The bridge shall be designed and constructed to minimize impacts on fish habitat. At a minimum, the following shall occur:

i. Construction work within the creek shall generally be confined to the time periods identified by the CDFW through the 1603 streambed Alteration Agreement (typically April 15th through October 15th), in order to minimize erosion and impacts on the. October- November spawning run and April-May out-migration of Chinook salmon. (Final EIR., p. C-18.)
ii. The project applicant shall minimize impacts to mature riparian trees, while still meeting the easement and engineering requirements of siting the crossing.
iii. Design angle of all crossings along Secret Ravine Creek to minimize riparian disturbances while maintaining proper and safe street design.
iv. Obtain any required Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. Replace any damaged riparian vegetation as recommended by the CDFW. If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant and/or any developers shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.
v. Once the precise· location of any creek crossing is determined, the construction zone (corridor) shall be flagged to allow easy identification. Heavy equipment shall be operated only within this designated corridor.
vi. The project applicant shall develop a revegetation plan (in consultation with CDFG) which shall compensate for riparian acreage eliminated by stream crossing construction. This plan will require approval by the CDFW and shall be implemented by a qualified revegetation contractor.
vii. The project applicant shall design and implement a siltation and erosion control program for stream crossing areas prior to construction to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The Public Works inspection shall monitor ongoing construction activities to assure compliance.
viii. All protective paint coatings to the bridge materials shall be applied before construction and all hardware shall be galvanized. If painting is required, precautionary measures shall be taken.
ix. If deck panels are made "composite" with the girders, fill joints with high, early-strength concrete. The underside of the joints must be securely blocked off to

avoid concrete dripping into the stream below. Similarly, when joints are filled with bituminous (non-composite deck panels) for removable structures, ensure the lower part of the joints is well sealed with nontoxic filler.

x. Runoff from the bridge deck shall not be allowed to drain directly into the creek. The bridge shall be designed to avoid road gradients down to the bridge crossing that allow road drainage onto the bridge. The bridge shall be designed to include a side gutter to collect runoff from the deck to drain into the stream bank vegetation so that sediments can be filtered before reaching the stream.

xi. Vegetation within the road clearing shall be retained to the extent practicable to prevent erosion and minimize disturbance to fish habitat.

REQ-MM-10(b): The project applicant shall comply with the Streambed Alteration Agreement and Section 401 permit requirements. If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

Compensatory Mitigation for Secret Ravine

No temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine habitat are anticipated to result from the Project. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation for Secret Ravine habitat is proposed.

4.2 Special Status Plant Species

The plants listed in Table 2 are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the presence of habitat required by the special-status plants occurring on site. Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status plant species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status plant species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, no special status plants are anticipated to occur within the BSA. As such, no impacts to special status plants species will result from the construction of this Project.

4.3 Tree Impacts and Mitigation

4.3.1 City of Rocklin Tree Ordinance

The City regulates the removal, pruning, and impacts to Oak trees under the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (Section 17.77.100 the Rocklin Municipal Code). They apply to all oak trees located wholly or partially within the City. The ordinance defines "Oak tree" is defined as an oak tree with a TDBH (four and one-half feet above the root crown) of six inches or more and of a species identified in the Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines as native to the Rocklin area. The diameter of multi-trunked trees shall be the total TDBH of the largest trunk only.

Native Oak Trees include California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), valley oak/California white oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), California scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) with a single TDBH of 6 inches or greater. For multi-stem trees, the diameter is measured as the total diameter at breast height of the largest trunk only. There are 49 trees that meet the definition of Native Oak Trees within the BSA, including 5 blue oaks, 1 valley oak and 43 interior live oaks.

Heritage Trees include any oak tree with a trunk diameter of 24 inches TDBH. The tree should be of good or fair quality in terms of health, vigor of growth, and conformity to generally accepted horticultural standards of shape for its species. Heritage Oaks are defined for the purpose of increasing awareness that this is a special tree that should be preserved and for application of a greater tree replacement requirement. They deserve special consideration, and their proposed removal should be scrutinized carefully. No oak trees were identified within the survey area that meet the minimum size criteria to qualify as Protected Heritage Trees under the City Ordinance.

All replacement trees shall be from the Native Oak Tree list below in Table 5. The trees named on these lists are for on-site or off-site replacement plantings or for oak tree preserves. The minimum size of any replacement tree is 15 gallons. The use of transplanted trees, whether from on-site or off-site may be accepted as replacement trees. If transplanted trees are used, they will be given a discounted value based on their anticipated survival rates as compared with nursery stock. The discounted value formula shall be 20% of the number of inches or trees, whichever is applicable. Any replacement tree, including a transplanted tree, which dies within five (5) years of being planted, must be replaced on a one-to-one basis.

Table 5. Native Oaks and Natural Hybrids

Native Oaks	
Common Name	Botanical Name
California live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*
Canyon live oak	*Quercus chrysolepis*
Blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*
California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*
Valley oak/California white oak	*Quercus lobata*
Interior live oak	*Quercus wislizenii*
California scrub oak	*Quercus dumosa*
Natural Hybrids	
Common Name	Botanical Name
Q. kelloggii X Q. wislizenii	*Quercus X morehus* (Oracle)
Q. kelloggii X Q. wislizenii	*Quercus X chasei*
Q keloggii X Q. agrifolia var. oxyadenia	*Quercus X gander*
Q. douglasii X Q. lobata	*Quercus X jolonensis*
Q. agrifolia X Q. wislizenii	Unnamed Hybrid #1

There are 49 oak trees within the survey area that meet the definition of an “oak tree” under the City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines. 17 of the 49 trees (35%) will require removal. The City will pursue a tree removal permit internally for the removal of these trees and mitigate

with either tree replacement or payment of a mitigation fee as described in the ordinance. Table 6 shows all the oak trees which will be removed from the BSA as part of the Project.

Table 6. Oak Tree Removals

Tag #	Species	TDBH	ASCA Health Ranking	Replacement Ratio
3727	Valley oak	13	Good	2:1
3740	Interior live oak	6	Good	2:1
3741	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
3742	Interior live oak	7	Good	2:1
3743	Interior live oak	10	Good	2:1
3745	Interior live oak	7	Good	2:1
3746	Interior live oak	7	Poor	2:1
3790	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
3791	Blue oak	6	Good	2:1
3792	Interior live oak	15	Good	2:1
4894	Interior live oak	17	Good	2:1
4895	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
4896	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
4898	Interior live oak	12	Good	2:1
105	Interior live oak	16	Good	2:1
107	Interior live oak	16	Good	2:1
11	Interior live oak	6	Poor	2:1

4.3.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

In addition to the City's mitigation requirements, CDFW will also require mitigation for all riparian trees removed. Mitigation will be determined in coordination with CDFW at the time of acquiring the 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

4.4 Special Status Wildlife Species

Animals are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special-status animals occurring on site. Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status wildlife species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, four special status wildlife species may occur within the BSA. Discussion regarding each species is included below.

4.4.1 Discussion of White-tailed Kite

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is a raptor species found in various habitats across the Americas. Breeding populations are typically found in regions with abundant open grasslands, marshes, and agricultural areas, including parts of North America, Central America, and South America. They prefer nesting in tall trees or shrubs, often near water bodies, providing them with easy access to their primary prey of small mammals and birds. However, white-tailed kites face several threats to their habitat and survival. Loss and degradation of suitable nesting and foraging habitat due to urbanization, agriculture expansion, and habitat fragmentation are significant concerns. Additionally, pesticide use in agricultural areas can negatively impact their prey populations, leading to reduced food availability. Climate change also poses challenges by altering habitat suitability and affecting prey distribution.

Survey Results for White-tailed Kite

The BSA contains suitable annual grassland habitat for foraging and dense topped trees for nesting and perching. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 4.8 miles south of the BSA, in which a nest with two adults was observed on May 26, 1992, in Woodbridge Park. There are also recent (2019, 2020) documented iNaturalist observations of the species in Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.80-miles northeast of the BSA. There is a moderate potential for the species to occur within the BSA due to recent, local occurrences and the presence of suitable habitat. However, no white-tailed kites were observed during the May 29, 2024, biological survey.

Project Impacts to White-tailed Kite

Temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated within the riparian habitat which may provide suitable nesting habitat for the white-tailed kite. The paving of roadway approaches adjacent to the bridge as well as repaving of the turnout along Hidden Glen Drive will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.23 acres of riparian habitat. 43 trees will be removed within the BSA which will eliminate a portion of the potential nesting habitat in the area. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.39 acres of riparian habitat are also anticipated due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Furthermore, the installation of crane pad staging areas on both sides of the proposed bridge, necessary for placing the clear-span bridge over Secret Ravine, will contribute to temporary impacts to the riparian habitat. In addition, both temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated within the annual grassland habitat. The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to

approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and the paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of native seed mixes and/or other replanting methods.

Mitigation for White-tailed Kite

Measures **IMM-5(a)-(c)** from the 2002 Final EIR will be implemented as part of the proposed Project to avoid impacts to white-tailed kite individuals. In addition, the implementation of measures **REQ-MM** (requiring compliance with Section 401 and 1602 permit requirements), **REQ-MM-10(b)**,and **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 Final EIR will reduce impacts to the riparian and annual grassland habitat to the greatest extent feasible.

IMM-5(a): The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and CDFW, shall conduct a pre-construction breeding-season survey (approximately February 15 through August 1) of the project site during the same calendar year that construction is planned to begin. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified raptor biologist to determine if any birds-of-prey are nesting on or directly adjacent to the Project site.

- If phased construction procedures are planned for the Project, the results of the above survey shall be valid only for the season when it is conducted.
- A report shall be submitted to the City of Rocklin, following the completion of the raptor nesting survey that includes, at a minimum, the following information:
    - A description of methodology including dates of field visits, the names of survey personnel with resumes, and a list of references cited and persons contacted. A map showing the location(s) of any raptor nests observed on the project site.
    - If the above survey does not identify any nesting raptor species on the project site, no further mitigation will be required. However, should any raptor species be found nesting on the project site, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented.

IMM-5(b): The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and CDFG, shall avoid all birds-of-prey nest sites located in the project site during the breeding season while the nest is occupied with adults and/or eggs or young. The occupied nest shall be monitored by a qualified raptor biologist to determine when the nest is no longer used. Avoidance shall include the establishment of a non-disturbance buffer zone around the nest site. The size of the buffer zone will be determined in consultation with the City and CDFG. Highly visible temporary construction fencing shall delineate the buffer zone.

IMM-5(c): If a legally-protected species nest is located in a tree designated for removal, the removal shall be deferred until after August 30th, or until the adults and young are no longer dependent on the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist. (Draft EIR, pp. I-37, I-38.)

Compensatory Mitigation for White-tailed Kite

Permanent impacts to riparian and annual grassland, which provide suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite, will be compensated through measure **IMM-10(a)** from the 2002 Final EIR.

4.4.2 Discussion of California Central Valley Steelhead

CCV steelhead is listed as threatened under FESA (63 FR 13347, March 19, 1998). This DPS consists of steelhead in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River basins in the Central Valley. Steelhead are anadromous fish that spend part of their life cycle in freshwater and part in salt water. Adults typically leave the ocean from August through April and enter freshwater from August to November to spawn between December and April in small streams with cool, well oxygenated water. Eggs hatch in the late winter or early spring and fry emerge from the gravel reeds about 4 to 6 weeks later. Fry typically spend their first summer in their natal streams before emigrating to the rest of the watershed, eventually reaching the lower reaches of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and the Delta in the fall, winter, or spring. Juveniles migrate to the ocean after 1 or 2 years in freshwater to mature. They return as adults to their natal streams to spawn and complete their life cycle. The species was once abundant in California coastal and central valley drainages. Population numbers have declined significantly, especially in the tributaries of the Sacramento River and the species was thought to be extirpated entirely from the San Joaquin River Watershed but small populations have recently been discovered in the Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Calaveras Rivers. Upon entering freshwater, they hold until flows are high enough in tributaries to enter for spawning. Unlike Pacific salmon, steelhead are capable of spawning more than once before they die. Steelhead may survive a wide temperature gradient, but optimal immigration and holding temperatures are 46°F to 52°F and optimal growing temperatures for juveniles are 59°F to 64.4°F.

California Central Valley Steelhead Critical Habitat

On September 2, 2005, NMFS designated 2,308 stream miles of Critical Habitat for the CCV steelhead (70 FR 52629). Based on the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries ESA Critical Habitat Mapper, (NOAA 2023), the BSA is located within designated Critical Habitat for CCV steelhead. Federal regulations state that when identifying physical or biological features (PBFs) essential to conservation, we consider the following requirements of the species: (1) Space for individual and population growth, and for normal behavior; (2) food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; (3) cover or shelter; (4) sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing of offspring; and, generally, (5) habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historical geographical and ecological distributions of the species. There are six PBFs which are essential to the conservation of the species including: (1) freshwater spawning sites, (2) freshwater rearing sites, (3) freshwater migration corridors, (4) estuarine areas, (5) nearshore marine areas, and (6) offshore marine areas.

Secret ravine, within the BSA meets three of the six PBFs: freshwater spawning sites, freshwater rearing sites and freshwater migratory corridors.

Survey Results for California Central Valley Steelhead

No individual CCV steelhead were observed during the May 2024 biological survey. However, Secret Ravine provides suitable aquatic habitat for the species. Temperature data for Secret Ravine Creek indicates that conditions are generally suitable for CCV steelhead during late fall, winter, and spring across most of the stream. Though, in summer, water temperatures in the lower reaches—particularly downstream of Sierra College Boulevard (including the BSA)—are typically too warm to support juvenile steelhead rearing. Additionally, the overall quality of stream habitats in lower Secret Ravine Creek is relatively poor for anadromous fish and other aquatic species (City of Rocklin 2008). Secret Ravine Creek primarily consists of flatwater areas dominated by runs and shallow pools, with minimal riffle habitat (ECORP 2007, 2008). Thus, in general, due to the scarcity of suitable riffles and pool tail-outs, spawning and rearing habitat for CCV steelhead is generally sparse within the Dry Creek Watershed (including Secret Ravine Creek). Moreover, the small amount of riffle and pool tail-out habitat that occurs in lower Secret Ravine Creek is already degraded by an abundance of sand, resulting in embeddedness of cobble and gravel substrates (City of Rocklin 2008). Although Secret Ravine is considered Critical Habitat for the species, elevated water temperatures and low-quality stream habitat decrease the likelihood that individual steelhead would occur there.

The most recent documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is from 2007 in which evidence of spawning was observed within Secret Ravine. The CNDDB occurrence notes also indicate that 2004-2005 electrofishing surveys caught 136 CCV steelhead in Secret Ravine (CDFW 2024b). No newer records of the species have been documented in Secret Ravine. Due to the presence of Critical Habitat and the documented occurrences within the BSA, CCV steelhead have a moderate potential to occur within Secret Ravine during construction.

Project Impacts to California Central Valley Steelhead and Critical Habitat

No temporary or permanent impacts to the Secret Ravine channel are anticipated due to the Project, as it incorporates a prefabricated, clear-span bridge and places abutments outside the OHWM. Additionally, no dewatering within Secret Ravine is proposed. However, if CCV steelhead are present in the channel during construction, they may experience increased noise and vibrations from heavy equipment use in the Project vicinity. Implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section 4.1.3 of the 2002 EIR will help mitigate potential indirect impacts to stream channel habitat and CCV steelhead individuals.

Both temporary and permanent impacts to riparian habitat within the BSA are expected. Approximately 34 trees will be removed from the riparian zone along Secret Ravine, reducing shade – a critical component of CCV steelhead Critical Habitat. The permanent loss of these trees may lead to increased water temperatures, lower dissolved oxygen, decreased cover, and reduced habitat complexity. Additionally, the removal of riparian trees and understory vegetation could diminish essential habitat features, including food availability and bank stability. These changes may result in higher water temperatures, lower water quality, and reduced shelter for juvenile salmonids, which depend on riparian vegetation for refuge from predators and environmental fluctuations. Construction-related disturbance, particularly from vegetation removal, may also increase sedimentation and turbidity in the creek, potentially hindering foraging success and increasing stress levels for any steelhead present in Secret Ravine.

However, the addition of a clear span bridge across Secret Ravine will add shade to the channel which will mitigate the potential impacts of the riparian vegetation removal. The bridge will provide the same amount of shade, if not more, to the channel which will result in a negligible effect on water temperatures, dissolved oxygen, habitat complexity, cover and shelter for CCV steelhead in the area. Following construction, the banks of Secret Ravine will be re-seeded and planted with willow stakes and/or native oak trees to enhance bank stability and support plant regrowth, contributing to improved habitat complexity.

Mitigation for California Central Valley Steelhead

Measures **IMM-4(a), HMM-4(b), HMM-6(b), IMM-10(a),** and **REQ-MM-10(b)** from the 2002 FEIR are adequate to ensure potential construction-related impacts to CCV steelhead individuals and their Critical Habitat remain less than significant. No further mitigation measures are required.

Compensatory Mitigation for California Central Valley Steelhead

Permanent impacts to riparian habitat that could support CCV steelhead will be compensated through the addition of avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-7** and **BIO-8**.

4.4.3 Discussion of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

The VELB (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) is a federally protected species endemic to California's Central Valley. It plays a crucial role in the ecosystem by pollinating and dispersing seeds of the elderberry plant (*Sambucus spp*). Elderberry shrubs are obligate hosts for VELB larvae. Elderberry shrubs are often associated with species common to the riparian forests and adjacent uplands in the Central Valley and foothills the elderberry inhabits, such as, cottonwood (*Populus spp*.), willow, ash (*Fraxinus spp*.), oak (*Quercus spp*.), and walnut (*Juglans spp*.) (Barr 1991). The VELB's range has been reduced and greatly fragmented due to a loss of elderberry inhabited communities, most especially riparian habitat loss. Habitat loss is derived from agricultural development, urbanization, levee maintenance, and pesticide drift where aerial application or fogging of crops occurs near riparian habitats (USFWS 1984 and Barr 1991). Adult VELB feed on elderberry foliage and are present from March through early June. During this time, the adults mate within the canopy and females lay their eggs, either singularly or in small clusters, in living elderberry bark crevices or at the junction of stem/trunk or leaf petiole/stem (Barr 1991). After eggs hatch, the first instar larvae burrow into the host elderberry stems to feed on pith for one to two years. As the larvae become ready to pupate, it chews outward from the center of the stem through the bark. After the larvae plugs the newly constructed emergent hole with shavings, it returns to the pupal chamber to metamorphose and will emerge in mid-March through June as adults. Elderberry stems with emergence holes indicate current and/or previous VELB presence. VELB utilize stems greater than 1-inch diameter and produce circular to oval emergent holes 7 to 10 millimeters in diameter with the majority occurring 4 feet or less above the ground (Barr 1991).

Critical Habitat for the species was designated by the USFWS on August 8, 1980 (45 Federal Register [FR] 52803). The BSA does not encompass Critical Habitat for this species, therefore no impacts to VELB Critical Habitat will result from the proposed action.

Survey Results for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

VELB is only found in association with its host plant, elderberry. Within the BSA, three patches of elderberry shrubs were identified within the annual grassland habitat that provide necessary habitat for the species. Exit holes were not observed on the elderberry shrubs within the BSA. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the BSA, in the vicinity of Boardman Canal (2011). There is also a historic (1991) CNDDB occurrence approximately 1 mile upstream of the BSA along Secret Ravine.

According to the USFWS Framework for Assessing Impacts to the VELB (2017), since all three of the elderberry shrubs present onsite are not within a riparian area, and there are no exit holes present, the shrubs are likely not occupied by the species. The species has a low potential to occur based on the potentially suitable habitat present.

Project Impacts for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

None of the elderberry shrubs within the BSA will be permanently impacted by the Project, as they are outside of the proposed roadway alignment and cut and fill limits. No removal or trimming of elderberry shrubs is anticipated as a result of the Project. Indirect impacts may occur during construction including a temporary increase in noise, vibration, diesel fumes and dust accumulation. Work activities will be timed outside of the flight season for VELB when the beetle exists as larvae within living elderberry shrub stems. As such, exposure of individual VELB to these stressors will be minimized.

Mitigation for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

As no elderberry shrubs hosting VELB are present, no shrubs that would be impacted require formal consultation with the USFWS. Implementation of measure **IMM-6** from the 2002 Final EIR will be modified to continue to ensure that Project-related impacts VELB are minimized to the greatest extent feasible.

IMM-6: The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to elderberry shrubs hosting the VELB by avoiding any net loss of such shrubs. Such avoidance may be achieved by entering into a formal consultation with the USFWS, by obtaining the necessary take permit for VELB, and by taking all necessary steps required to comply with the take permit issued by USFWS for avoidance and replacement of elderberry shrubs consistent with USFWS guidelines. (Draft EIR, p. 1-39.)

- Herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals that might harm the VELB or elderberry shrubs will not be used within 100 feet of elderberry shrubs. If required, any chemicals will be applied using a backpack sprayer or a similar direct application method.
- To prevent fugitive dust from drifting into adjacent habitat, all clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut and fill, demolition activities, or other dust generating activities will be effectively controlled for fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking.
- Project activities will be timed to fall outside of the VELB flight season (March – June).
- Elderberry stems ≥ 1 inch in diameter may not be trimmed between March and October.

- A qualified biologist will monitor the BSA at Project during vegetation removal, and excavation near the elderberry shrubs to assure that all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented.

Compensatory Mitigation for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

No permanent impacts to VELB or its associated habitat are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project, therefore no compensatory mitigation is proposed at this time.

4.4.4 Discussion of Northwestern Pond Turtle

The NWPT is a freshwater turtle that occurs in northern California south along the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Coast Range down to Monterey and Kern Counties. The species is semi-aquatic, requiring both aquatic and terrestrial habitats that are within close proximity and connected to one another. NWPTs occur in a range of permanent and ephemeral water bodies in a variety of habitat types ranging from urban to rural. Aquatic habitat such as ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, wetlands and irrigation ditches are required by the species for breeding, foraging, overwintering, basking and sheltering. Preferred aquatic habitats have abundant basking sites, underwater shelter sites (undercut banks, submerged vegetation, mud, rocks and/or logs), and standing or slow-moving water. Upland terrestrial habitat is required for nesting, aestivation, basking and dispersal. Suitable upland habitat is characterized by having sparse vegetation with short grasses and little to no canopy cover to allow for exposure to direct sunlight (USFWS 2023). Essential habitat components for NWPT consist of: aquatic habitat, upland habitat and basking sites. NWPTs engage in both emergent and aquatic basking, which is essential for thermoregulation and physiological functions such as metabolism, digestion, reproduction and growth. Emergent basking takes place on logs, rocks, emergent vegetation, shorelines and other substrate located within and/or adjacent to aquatic habitat. Aquatic basking takes place in shallow waters or in submerged vegetation (USFWS 2023). The NWPT is known to exhibit courtship behaviors from April through November with nesting occurring from late May until the middle of July. Gravid female turtles leave the water and move into upland habitats to excavate a nest in compact, dry soils that are 3 to 400 meters from water. In northern California, hatchlings overwinter in the nest chamber and emerge in spring to begin migration from their nests to aquatic habitat (Holland 1994).

The NWPT was federally proposed to be listed as a threatened species on October 3, 2023, under FESA (88 FR 68370). Extensive land conversion from agricultural and urban development has fragmented and degraded aquatic and upland habitat for the species throughout its range. Impacts of development include increased channelization and siltation, a reduction in aquatic vegetation and fewer or less favorable basking sites (USFWS 2023). Competition for basking sites and food resources with invasive species such as the red-eared slider also threatens the NWPT.

Survey Results for Northwestern Pond Turtle

The BSA contains Secret Ravine, a perennial creek with exposed banks and rocks for basking that provides suitable aquatic and basking habitat for the NWPT. In addition, the annual grassland habitat upland of the stream channel may provide suitable nesting habitat for the species. No NWPT individuals were observed during the biological survey. The nearest documented CNDDB occurrence of the species is approximately 5.3 miles southeast of the BSA, at the Baldwin Reservoir in Granite Bay (1997). There are also several recent, nearby iNaturalist occurrences of

the NWPT, the nearest of which is approximately 0.90-mile downstream of the BSA, along the northern bank of Secret Ravine (2017). A large group of iNaturalist occurrences of the species is also concentrated within Secret Ravine at Monte Verde Park, located approximately 0.75 miles northeast of the BSA. Due to the nearby occurrences and potentially suitable habitat within the BSA, this species has a high potential to occur.

Project Impacts to Northwestern Pond Turtle

Removal of riparian trees along Secret Ravine will improve basking habitat along the banks by allowing more sunlight to reach these areas.

The gap-closure of Monument Springs Drive over Secret Ravine will involve the installation of a prefabricated clear-span bridge. The bridge will be installed using a crane stationed within one of the staging areas in the riparian habitat. The abutments for the bridge will also be constructed within the riparian habitat, outside of the OHWM of Secret Ravine. Therefore, installation of the bridge is not anticipated to have temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine, which provides suitable aquatic habitat for the NWPT. Implementation of mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR will ensure potential indirect impacts to stream channel habitat are avoided during construction.

Both temporary and permanent impacts are anticipated within the annual grassland habitat, that provides suitable nesting habitat for the NWPT. The paving of the roadway approach south of the bridge as well as installation of curb, gutter and sidewalk will result in permanent impacts to approximately 0.09 acres of annual grassland habitat. These activities will involve vegetation removal and the paving over areas within the annual grassland habitat. Temporary impacts of approximately 0.21 acres are also expected, due to tree removal required for cut and fill for the construction of the new roadway, sidewalk, curb and gutter, and sewer access ramp. Five trees will be removed from the annual grassland habitat (Table 4). Following Project completion, areas affected by temporary disturbances will be restored to their pre-construction conditions through the use of a native grassland seed mix. Implementation of mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR will help avoid impacts to annual grassland habitat.

Avoidance and Minimization for Northwestern Pond Turtle

Implementation of measures to mitigate potential impacts to annual grassland and stream channel habitat are discussed above. In addition, avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-15** will be implemented as part of the Project to further ensure impacts to NWPT individuals and nests are avoided.

BIO-9: To avoid impacts to western pond turtles, the Project biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey of the Secret Ravine, adjacent banks, and upland habitats within the Project area. Surveys will be conducted no more than 24 hours prior to onset of construction. In addition, the Project biologists will monitor initial in-water work and de-watering activities, including clearing/grubbing of aquatic vegetation.

If a turtle is located within the construction area, the Project biologist will temporarily halt work in the vicinity of the discovery and capture the turtle(s) and relocate the species to appropriate aquatic habitat a safe distance from the construction site. The relocation site must be within the same water body found at the Project site (Secret Ravine).

BIO-10: If water pumps are used to dewater the Project area, pump intakes will be screened and equipped with an energy dissipater to protect aquatic species. Intake pumps will include a mesh screen with openings that do not exceed 3.96 millimeters (5/32 inches) measured diagonally.

BIO-11: Prior to ground disturbing activities or in-water work, animal exclusion fencing will be installed on the edge of the Project boundary within natural habitat communities. The fencing will consist of silt fencing, or a similar material such that turtles, snakes, or other wildlife cannot get through or become entangled in it and will be buried a minimum of 6 inches below ground and will extend 12-18 inches above the ground. At any access opening in the fence, the fence will be installed to turn 180 degrees away from the access point for a length of approximately 10 feet and at a minimum width of one foot from the original fence. The on-site personnel, provided the environmental awareness training by the Project biologist, will inspect the exclusion fencing daily to ensure the fence is kept in good working order. The fence will be maintained and repaired as necessary throughout construction.

BIO-12: No plastic or synthetic monofilament netting shall be used as erosion control or other BMP measures within the Project area. All material will be comprised of natural fibers.

BIO-13: To prevent the inadvertent entrapment of NWPT, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 3 inches wide and 1 foot deep will be inspected for NWPT then covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. The maximum slope for the escape ramp should be 3:1 or lower. If it is not feasible to cover an excavation, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wood ≥ 6 inches wide shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they must be thoroughly inspected by the biologist for trapped NWPT. If at any time a trapped NWPT is detected, the biologist or monitor will relocate the NWPT to nearby suitable habitat well outside the work area.

BIO-14: Any heavy equipment to be operated in or near water or suitable upland habitat will use non-toxic (e.g., vegetable oil-based) hydraulic fluids only. A spill management plan will be developed to ensure that all equipment will be free of oil and fuel leaks. Equipment refueling and maintenance will only occur at staging areas to avoid fuel, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants from entering the waterway or suitable upland habitat. Staging areas shall be located more than 150 feet from Secret Ravine habitat. Further, absorptive pads or impermeable pans should be placed under the vehicles to contain spills and leaks.

BIO-15: The NWPT may overwinter in aquatic or muddy substrates or on land as far as 1640 feet from aquatic habitat. NWPT that overwinter in upland habitat can begin movements as early as 25 August (peaking between September and October) through 30 November. NWPT will begin moving back to aquatic habitat between 1 February and 1 May. Monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in suitable upland habitat, within 1640 feet from presumed occupied aquatic habitat, shall occur from 25 August to 1 December and from 31 January to 1 May. If an overwintering NWPT is excavated and unharmed, construction activities will cease within 50 feet of the turtle until the biologist or monitor can relocate the NWPT. If a NWPT is excavated and injured, the biologist will take the NWPT to a Service-approved rehabilitation center. If it is killed, the NWPT will be taken to a designated repository. If the biologist or monitor exercises this authority, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service will be notified within 48 hours.

Compensatory Mitigation for Northwestern Pond Turtle

No compensatory mitigation for NWPT is currently proposed.

5. Conclusions and Regulatory Determinations

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Prior to field survey, a list of 15 federally threatened or endangered species were returned via database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. Based on an analysis of species occurrences and habitat requirements, effect determinations were made for each federally listed, candidate or proposed species as shown in Table 7 below. A total of 11 federally listed species were returned via database searches, and three have potential to occur, including northwestern pond turtle, CCV steelhead and VELB. Effect determinations for federally listed species can be found in Table 2 and are described below.

The VELB has a low potential to occur within the BSA, as the three elderberry shrubs present onsite are located outside of a riparian area, and no exit holes were observed. This suggests that the shrubs are likely unoccupied by the species. While the habitat may be potentially suitable, the lack of evidence of VELB presence further supports a low likelihood of occurrence within the BSA. Due to the lack of permanent impacts to the shrubs as a result of the Project, and with the inclusion of avoidance and minimization Measures which will avoid direct impacts to VELB individuals and its associated habitat, the determination for VELB is anticipated to be *No Effect.*

CCV steelhead have a moderate potential to occur within Secret Ravine within the BSA. No impacts to Secret Ravine are anticipated as a result of the Project, but impacts to riparian shade, a component of the species' Critical Habitat are anticipated. However, the installation of the new bridge spanning Secret Ravine will introduce a new source of shade within the riverine habitat, which will mitigate the potential impacts of riparian vegetation removal. As a result, the impact on riparian shade will be negligible. Therefore, the FESA determination is anticipated to be *No Effect.*

The NWPT has a high potential to occur within the BSA due to the presence of suitable aquatic, upland, and basking habitat, as well as nearby, recent occurrences. While no direct impacts to Secret Ravine are anticipated, both temporary and permanent impacts to the surrounding annual grassland habitat—which provides suitable upland nesting habitat for the species—are expected. Additionally, the removal of riparian trees along the banks of Secret Ravine will improve basking habitat by increasing sunlight exposure to the banks. The FESA determination for NWPT is expected to be *May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect*.

Implementation of mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR and 2022 EIR Addendum will be implemented to reduce impacts to suitable habitat for these three species.

Table 7. Federally Listed Species Determinations

Species Name	Federal Status	Potential	Determination
Chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11)*	Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus)*	Proposed Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)	Proposed Threated	Low Potential	May affect, not likely to adversely affect

Species Name	Federal Status	Potential	Determination
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11)*	Threatened	High Potential	No Effect
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)*	Threatened	High Potential	No Effect
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *(Branchinecta lynchi)*	Threatened	Absent	No Effect
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *(Lepidurus packardi)*	Endangered	Absent	No Effect
Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	Proposed Threatened	Absent	No Effect

5.2 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

According to the NOAA habitat conservation Essential Fish Habitat View Tool, the BSA falls within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook salmon- Central Valley spring-run ESU (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11*) (NOAA 2023). However, this species is presumed absent from the BSA due to the BSA being outside of the current distribution of the species and a lack of occurrences of the species within Secret Ravine. Removal of the riparian trees along the banks of Secret Ravine will be mitigated with the installation of the clear span bridge over Secret Ravine and reseeding/replanting of the banks, so consultation regarding EFH is not anticipated to be required.

5.3 California Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

Prior to field surveys, a list of regional special status wildlife species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity was compiled from database searches. The potential for each species to occur within the BSA was determined by analyzing the habitat requirements of each species and comparing the habitat requirements to available habitat within the BSA. After a careful comparison between habitat requirements and the habitat available within the BSA, it was determined that no state listed species have the potential to occur within the BSA.

5.4 Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

No temporary or permanent impacts to Secret Ravine, water of the U.S. and state are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project. However, the following permits, related to waters, will be obtained for the Project: Section 401 Water Quality Certification from RWQCB, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from RWQCB, CVFPB Encroachment Permit and Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. The permits will include measures to avoid and minimize impacts to the stream channel.

5.5 Invasive Species

In February 1999, EO 13112 was signed, requiring federal agencies to work on preventing and controlling the introduction and spread of invasive species. BMPs will be included in the Project specifications to prevent and control the spread of invasive species.

5.6 Other

5.6.1 General Wildlife

BMPs will be included in the Project specifications to protect wildlife within the BSA.

5.6.2 Migratory Birds

Native birds are protected by the MBTA and CFG Code Section 3513. The implementation of measures IMM-5(a)-(c) from the 2002 EIR would avoid all potential impacts to migratory birds.

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USFWS 2017	United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2017. Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (Desmocerus californicus dimorphus). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento, California. 28 pp.
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Appendix A: USFWS Species List

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: 02/26/2025 18:57:22 UTC
Project Code: 2025-0061470
Project Name: Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

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

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0061470
Project Name: Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
Project Type: Bridge - New Construction
Project Description: The City proposes an approximate 1,000 foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. The project includes construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine Creek as part of the roadway extension, which would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide three feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year floodplain

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.78260905,-121.22515842846545,14z

Counties: Placer County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Katie Jacobson
Address: 110 Blue Ravine Rd #200
City: Folsom
State: CA
Zip: 95630
Email kjacobson@dokkenengineering.com
Phone: 9168449581

Appendix B: CNDDB Species List

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Rocklin (3812172) OR Lincoln (3812183) OR Gold Hill (3812182) OR Auburn (3812181) OR Pilot Hill (3812171) OR Roseville (3812173) OR Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Folsom (3812162) OR Clarksville (3812161))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Ahart's dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii*	PMJUN011L1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Alabaster Cave harvestman *Banksula californica*	ILARA14020	None	None	GH	SH	
Alkali Meadow *Alkali Meadow*	CTT45310CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Alkali Seep *Alkali Seep*	CTT45320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American bumble bee *Bombus pensylvanicus*	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
An andrenid bee *Andrena subapasta*	IIHYM35210	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Bisbee Peak rush-rose *Crocanthemum suffrutescens*	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee *Andrena blennospermatis*	IIHYM35030	None	None	G2	S1	
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
Brandegee's clarkia *Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae*	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Butte County fritillary *Fritillaria eastwoodiae*	PMLIL0V060	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
chaparral sedge *Carex xerophila*	PMCYP03M60	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Cosumnes stripetail *Cosumnoperla hypocrena*	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
double-crested cormorant *Nannopterum auritum*	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
dubious pea *Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus*	PDFAB25101	None	None	G5T1T2Q	S1S2	3
dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
El Dorado bedstraw *Galium californicum ssp. sierrae*	PDRUB0N0E7	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2
El Dorado County mule ears *Wyethia reticulata*	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
foothill yellow-legged frog - north Sierra DPS *Rana boylii pop. 3*	AAABH01053	None	Threatened	G3T2	S2	
foothill yellow-legged frog - south Sierra DPS *Rana boylii pop. 5*	AAABH01055	Endangered	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
Galile's cave harvestman *Banksula galilei*	ILARA14040	None	None	G1	S1	
golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
great egret *Ardea alba*	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
hispid salty bird's-beak *Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum*	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Layne's ragwort *Packera layneae*	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
legenere *Legenere limosa*	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
merlin *Falco columbarius*	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Morrison bumble bee *Bombus morrisoni*	IIHYM24460	None	None	G3	S1S2	
North American porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool *Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool*	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool *Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool*	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
pincushion navarretia *Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii*	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Pine Hill ceanothus *Ceanothus roderickii*	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
Pine Hill flannelbush *Fremontodendron decumbens*	PDSTE03030	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
purple martin *Progne subis*	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Red Bluff dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus*	PMJUN011L2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Red Hills soaproot *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara rickseckeri*	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
Sacramento Orcutt grass *Orcuttia viscida*	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia pop. 1*	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
spicate calycadenia *Calycadenia spicata*	PDAST1P090	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3
Stebbins' morning-glory *Calystegia stebbinsii*	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	SSC
stinkbells *Fritillaria agrestis*	PMLIL0V010	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
tight coin (=Yates' snail) *Ammonitella yatesii*	IMGASB0010	None	None	G1	S1	
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Valley Needlegrass Grassland*	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP

Record Count: 74

Appendix C: CNPS Species List

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

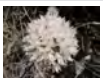
CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

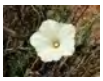
24 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [**1A:1B:2A:2B:3**] , Quad is one of [**3812172:3812182:3812183:3812181:3812162:3812171:3812173:3812163:3812161**]

▲ COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Ahart's dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 © 2004 Carol W. Witham
big-scale balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
Bisbee Peak rush-rose	*Crocanthemum suffrutescens*	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 ©2004 Carol W. Witham
Butte County fritillary	*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2		1974-01-01	 ©2009 Sierra Pacific Industries

chaparral sedge	*Carex xerophila*	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2016-06-06	 © 2023 Steven Perry
dubious pea	*Lathyrus sulphureus* var. *argillaceus*	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	None	None	G5T1T2Q	S1S2	3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
dwarf downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2		1980-01-01	 © 2013 Aaron Arthur
El Dorado bedstraw	*Galium californicum* ssp. *sierrae*	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FE	CR	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2019 John Doyen
El Dorado County mule ears	*Wyethia reticulata*	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 Steven Perry
hispid salty bird's-beak	*Chloropyron molle* ssp. *hispidum*	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Jepson's onion	*Allium jepsonii*	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2019 Steven Perry
Layne's ragwort	*Packera layneae*	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	FT	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 Steve Tyron
legenere	*Legenere limosa*	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2000 John Game
oval-leaved viburnum	*Viburnum ellipticum*	Viburnaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3		1974-01-01	 © 2006 Tom Engstrom

pincushion navarretia	*Navarretia myersii* ssp. *myersii*	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Leigh Johnson
Pine Hill ceanothus	*Ceanothus roderickii*	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	FE	CR	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Pine Hill flannelbush	*Fremontodendron decumbens*	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	FE	CR	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 Steven Perry
Red Bluff dwarf rush	*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2016 Dylan Neubauer
Red Hills soaproot	*Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Apr)May-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Sacramento Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia viscida*	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Rick York and CNPS
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 ©2013 Debra L. Cook
spicate calycadenia	*Calycadenia spicata*	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3		2023-04-05	 © 2023 Christopher Bronny

Stebbins' morning-glory	*Calystegia stebbinsii*	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	 Steven Perry

Showing 1 to 24 of 24 entries

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Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 26 February 2025].

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Appendix D: NMFS Species List

Quad Name **Rocklin**
Quad Number **38121-G2**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) - **X**
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) -
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) - **X**
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat - **X**
Eulachon Critical Habitat -
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -
Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

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

ESA Whales

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

ESA Pinnipeds

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

Essential Fish Habitat

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

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

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

MMPA Cetaceans -
MMPA Pinnipeds -

Appendix E: NRCS Soil Report List

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

May 31, 2024

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

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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: 1:1,980 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

0 25 50 100 150 Meters

0 50 100 200 300 Feet

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 15, Aug 31, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 23, 2022—Apr 24, 2022

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
106	Andregg coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	0.5	5.9%
197	Xerorthents, placer areas	7.2	94.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**7.7**	**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

106—Andregg coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hfyf
Elevation: 200 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 270 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Andregg and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Andregg

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: coarse sandy loam
H2 - 15 to 29 inches: coarse sandy loam
H3 - 29 to 33 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 29 to 33 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
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 supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F018XI200CA - Low Elevation Foothills
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Caperton

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

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

Unnamed, mod deep
Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Hydric soil rating: Yes

197—Xerorthents, placer areas

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: hg1c
Elevation: 50 to 3,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Xerorthents and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Xerorthents

Setting
Parent material: Mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 60 inches: variable

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Ecological site: R018XD084CA - PLACER DIGGINGS
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Appendix F: Representative Photographs

Photo 1. Representative photograph of Monument Springs Drive, facing south. The new roadway will extend into the riparian habitat seen in the background and cross over Secret Ravine (May 2024).

Photo 2. Representative photograph of Monument Springs Drive, facing northwest (May 2024).

Photo 3. Representative photograph of Secret Ravine and its associated riparian habitat, facing east. (May 2024).

Photo 4. Representative photograph of the annual grassland habitat that borders the proposed alignment for the new segment Monument Springs Drive, facing south (May 2024).

Photo 5. Representative photograph of one of the three patches of elderberry shrubs found within the BSA, taken facing southwest (May 2024).

Photo 6. Representative photograph of the proposed alignment of the new segment of Monument Springs Drive that will permanently impact the riparian seen in the background. Taken facing north (May 2024).

APPENDIX C: Arborist Report, July 2025

Arborist Report
Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project

Prepared for:
The City of Rocklin
3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, CA 95677

Prepared by:
Dokken Engineering
110 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200
Folsom, California 95630

April 2025

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The City of Rocklin (City) proposes to construct a roadway extension of approximately 1,000 feet on Monument Springs Drive, connecting the current terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive in Placer County, California. This report presents the results of an arborist survey and project impacts to native oak trees protected by the City of Rocklin Tree Preservation Guidelines (Guidelines) in support of an eventual oak tree removal permit as described in Section C of the Guidelines.

1.1. Project Description

The City proposes an approximate 1,000 foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. The project site is situated about 2,000 feet southwest of the Interstate 80/Rocklin Road interchange, and directly southeast of the intersection of Monument Springs Drive and China Garden Road in Rocklin, California. (Figure 1. Project Vicinity; Figure 2. Project Location). The Project is located within the Rocklin 7.5-Minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (38121-G2).

The project includes construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine Creek as part of the roadway extension, which would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide three feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year floodplain. Project elements include:

- Earthwork/grading;
- Installation of new curb, gutter, sidewalk, and asphalt roadway;
- Storm drainage improvements;
- Utility installations and utility coordination;
- Retaining walls;
- Bridge installation;
- Signing and striping; and
- Street lighting

The proposed bridge will include utility extensions to allow expansion of service water, sewer, electric, and telecommunications to new and future development within the project vicinity. In addition, as part of the project, the South Placer Municipal Utility District will abandon a temporary lift station located north of the existing intersection of Monument Springs and Hidden Glen Drive. A gravity line would then be placed alongside the bridge to tie into the existing sewer trunk line.

The proposed project will require temporary and permanent acquisition of private right-of-way to accommodate the new Monument Springs Drive roadway alignment.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, and the City is the CEQA lead agency. The Project is expected to be fully constructed by the Spring of 2025.

1.2. City of Rocklin Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines

The City regulates the removal, pruning, and impacts to native oak trees under the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance (Section 17.77.100 the Rocklin Municipal Code). They apply to all oak trees located wholly or partially within the City. Mitigation calculations for oak tree removal vary by zoning and land use.

1.2.1. Definitions

Trunk Diameter at Breast Height (TDBH)
The diameter of the largest trunk of a tree measured at 4.5 feet above the root crown. For multi-stem trees, this measurement includes largest trunk only.

Native Oak Tree
Under the ordinance, an oak tree is defined as a locally native member of the genus Quercus. Native Oak Trees found within the City include California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), valley oak/California white oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and California scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Only trees with a TDBH of 6 inches or greater are covered by the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance.

Heritage trees
Heritage trees include any oak tree with a trunk diameter of 24 inches TDBH. The tree should be of good or fair quality in terms of health, vigor of growth, and conformity to generally accepted horticultural standards of shape for its species. Heritage Oaks are defined for the purpose of increasing awareness that this is a special tree that should be preserved and for application of a greater tree replacement requirement. They deserve special consideration, and their proposed removal should be scrutinized carefully.

Critical Root Zone
While not specifically defined in the City ordinance, it is important to assess root impacts as part of any evaluation of impacts to trees. By general convention, the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is determined as a radius around a tree of 1.5 feet of for every inch of the tree's diameter at breast height. For example, a 10-inch diameter tree would have a critical root zone with a radius of 15 feet. A maximum of 40% of the CRZ can be impacted before additional protective measures or removal should be contemplated.

1.2.2. Zoning

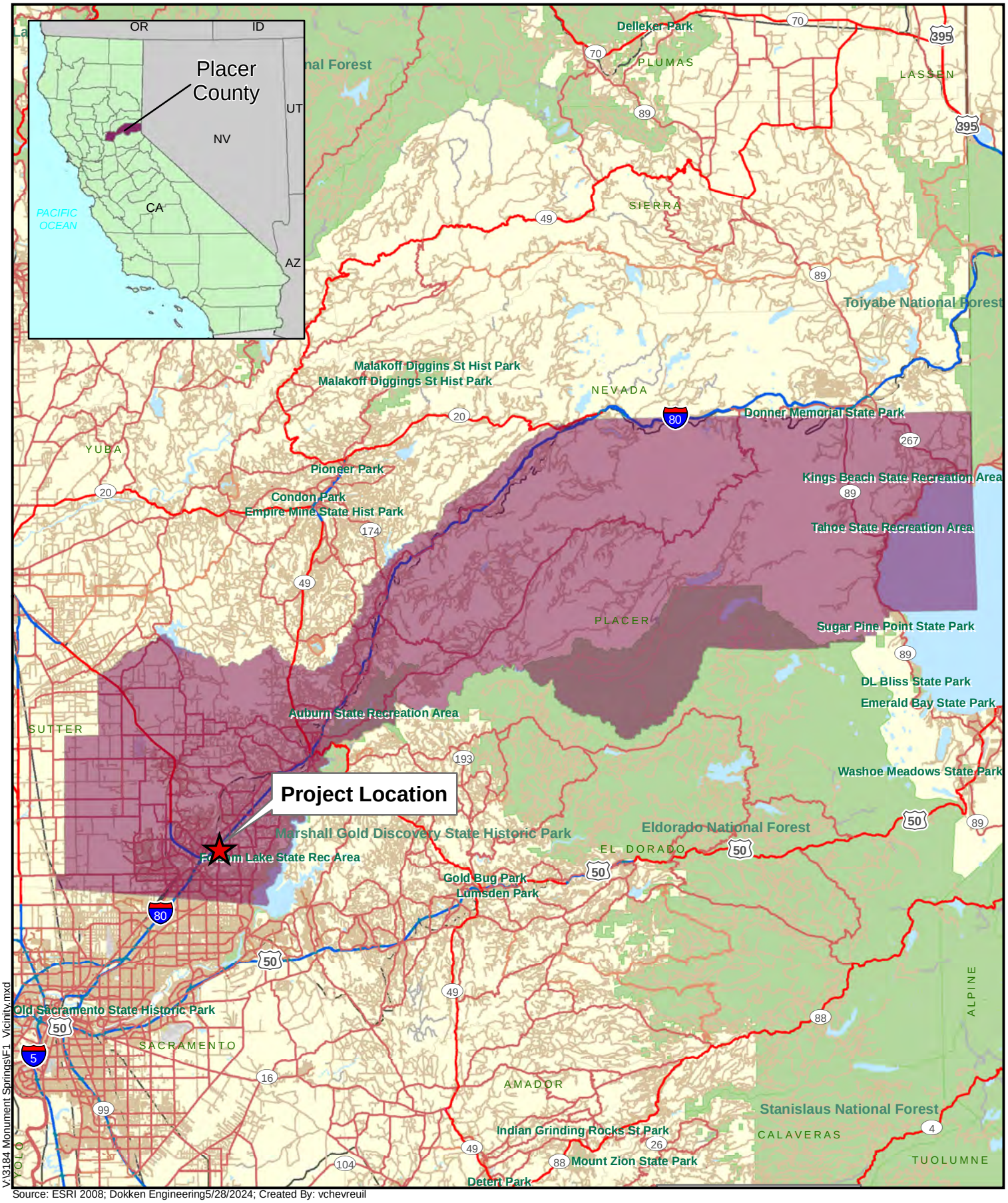
Under the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance, the permitting process and mitigation requirements are different between different zoning classifications and developed vs undeveloped property. As the property is undeveloped, mitigation will be calculated in accordance with §17.77.080 of the City Code. Under this section, property zoned B-P; C-1, 2, 3, 4; C-H; M-1, 2 do not require tree mitigation; however, as shown in Table, none of the parcels within the project area match any of these zones and mitigation will be needed as described in subsection B of §17.77.080.

The project area is zoned as PD-4.5, OA, R1-10, PD-1.5, and PD-OA as described below in Table 1.

Table 1. Zoning Designations of Parcels in the Project Area that May Require Tree Removal

Assessor's Parcel Number	Zoning Code	Zoning Definition	Tree Removal Required?
045-410-001-000	PD-4.5	Planned Development Residential	Yes
045-120-071-000	OA	Open Area	Yes
045-120-068-000	R1-10	Residential Single Family 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lots	No
454-070-051-000	R1-10	Residential Single Family 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lots	No
454-070-052-000	PD-1.5	Planned Development Residential	No
045-120-069-000	R1-10	Residential Single Family 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lots	No
045-120-066-000	R1-10	Residential Single Family 10,000 Square Feet Minimum Lots	Yes
045-120-062-000	PD-OA	Planned Development Open Area	Yes

Source: City of Rocklin Community Resources Map (2024)



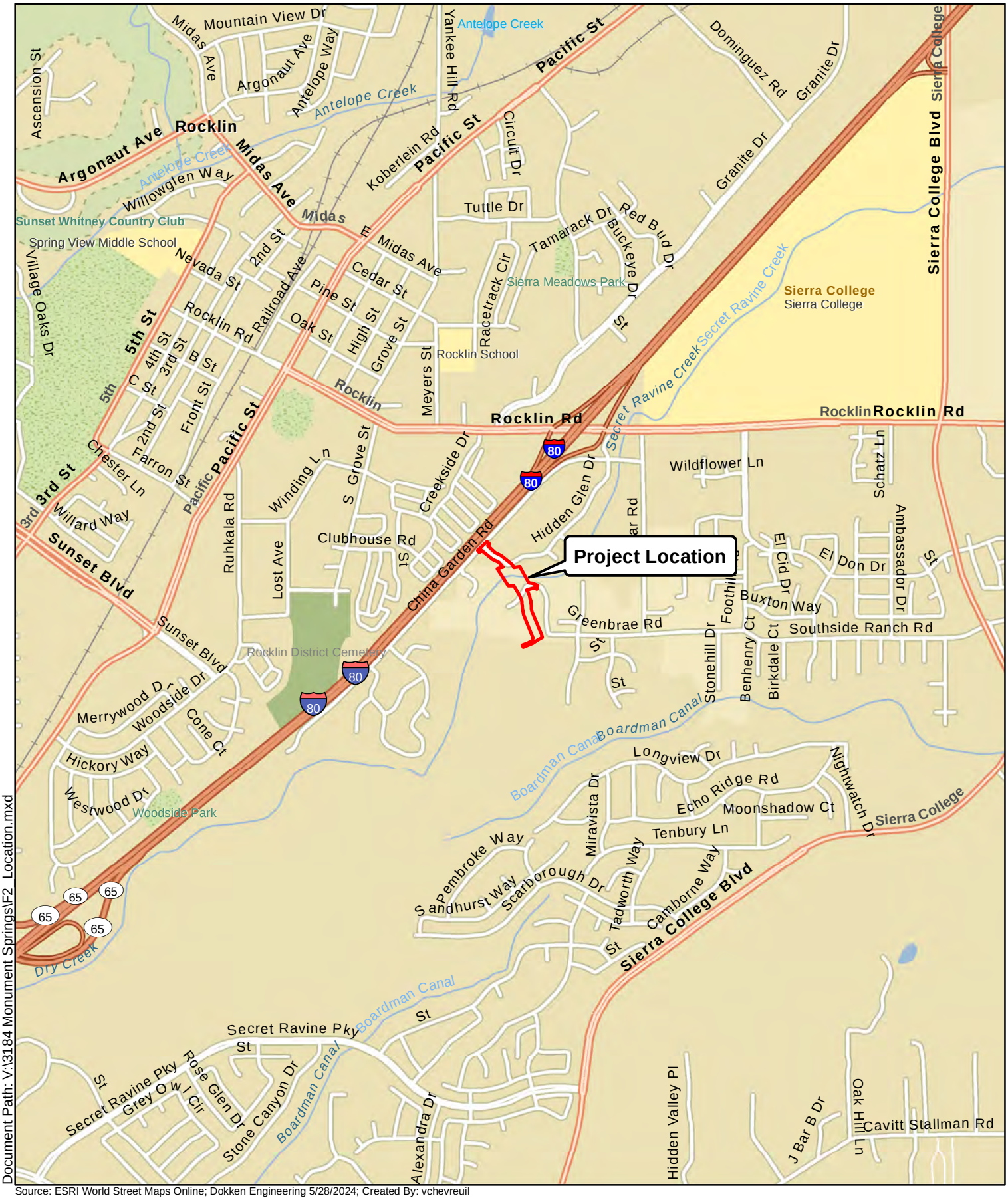
V:\3184 Monument Springs\SF1_Vicinity.mxd

Source: ESRI 2008; Dokken Engineering5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

0 5 10 15 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California



Source: ESRI World Street Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/28/2024; Created By: vchevreuil

Document Path: V:\3184 Monument Springs\F2_Location.mxd

Figure 2
Project Location

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F3_Arborist Survey Results.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson

Figure 3
Arborist Survey Results

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

045-410-028-000
Hidden Glen Dr
045-410-001-000
045-410-ROW-000
045-120-071-000
045-120-066-000
Monument Dr
Greenbrae Rd
3778
3779
3784
3783
3780
3782
3781
3785
3772
3773
3774
3776
3777
3775
3787
3788
3792
3745
3742
3746
3743
3741
3740
4894
4895
4896
3791
3790
1112
1113
11
10
9
3733
3734
3737
4705
3725
3724
107
105
4898
3693
Biological Study Area (10.60 acres)
Parcels
Oak Trees Recorded During Arborist Survey
Project Features
Staging Area
Bridge
Structural Footing
Cut and Fill Limits
Proposed Sidewalk, Curb, and Gutter
Proposed Sewer Access Ramp
Proposed Sidewalk, Curb, and Gutter
Proposed Roadway Centerline
Proposed Roadway
V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F3_Arborist Survey Results.mxd
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson
0 30 60 90 120 150
Feet

Figure 3
Arborist Survey Results
Page 2 of 3
Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson

Figure 3
Arborist Survey Results

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

1.3. Survey Methodology

The project area was surveyed by International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist Scott Salembier (WE-12418A) on August 16, 2024, and March 5, 2025. The results included in this report include all trees that meet the definition of a Protected Tree under the City Tree Ordinance that may be affected by the proposed project. The species of each tree was identified, and the location of each tree was mapped with GPS. The DBH of each stem was measured with a diameter tape and recorded, and the TDBH of each tree was then determined from those values.

In accordance with the City tree ordinance, the TDBH of multi-stem trees was calculated by determining the total TDBH of the largest trunk only. The TDBH is used for determining if a tree qualifies as a heritage tree. Each tree was briefly inspected then rated according to the ASCA Tree Rating System for consistency with the City's tree ordinance. Dead trees were not recorded. Table 3 below includes the ASCA Tree Health Ratings.

Table 2. Tree Health and Structure Rating System

	ASCA Tree Health Ratings	
5	**Excellent**	No evidence of disease or decline. Tree is exhibiting excellent vigor and strong consistent growth. Wounds are well closed with little to no sign of decay. No evidence of stress, nutrient deficiency, or insect infestation.
4	**Good**	Average or below-average deadwood/dieback for the age and species. Leaf size, color, and density typical for the species. Buds are normal size, viable, abundant, and uniform. Current and past growth increments are generally average or better. Wounds are well closed with little to no sign of decay. Very little evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation.
3	**Fair**	Above-average deadwood/dieback for the age and species. Leaf size and density below what is typically expected for the species. Leaves may be discolored, stunted, or deformed. Buds are normal size and viable but may be sparse. Current and past growth increments may be below average. Some wounds not closed. Some decay may be present. Some to moderate level of stress, nutrient deficiency, disease, and/or infestation.
2	**Poor**	Abundant deadwood/dieback. Leaf size and density are well below what is typically expected for the species. Leaves may be discolored or deformed from nutrient deficiency or infection. Few viable buds are present throughout the canopy. Current and past grown increments indicate minimal growth. Wounds show minimal closure. Decay may be present. The tree is strongly exhibiting signs of stress, nutrient deficiency, disease, and/or infestation. Tree is in decline.
1	**Hazardous**	Major structural hazards and/or severe decline leading to an elevated risk of major branch failure or complete tree failure. Tree is recommended for immediate removal.

Chapter 2. Tree Survey Results

A total of 86 trees were surveyed within the BSA. Each tree was surveyed following the methods described in the previous chapter and was tagged with an aluminum tree tag. Fifteen trees were inaccessible and could not be tagged due to access constraints. As the City tree ordinance only pertains to native oak trees, only those trees protected under the City Ordinance are included in Table 3 and the following discussion. Table 3 lists each City protected oak tree (49 total) that was found during the survey and identifies species, TDBH, ASCA Health Ranking, and Heritage Tree Status.

Table 3. Oak Tree Survey Results

Tag #	Species	TDBH	Health Rank	Heritage Status
No tag (9)	Interior live oak	14	Good	
No tag (10)	Interior live oak	13	Good	
No tag (11)	Interior live oak	6	Good	
No tag (105)	Interior live oak	16	Good	
No tag (107)	Interior live oak	16	Good	
No tag (1112)	Interior live oak	12	Fair	
No tag (1113)	Interior live oak	7	Fair	
3693	Interior live oak	18	Good	
3724	Interior live oak	11	Good	
3725	Interior live oak	5	Good	
3727	Valley oak	13	Good	
3733	Interior live oak	13	Good	
3734	Blue oak	9	Good	
3737	Interior live oak	16	Good	
3740	Interior live oak	6	Good	
3741	Interior live oak	11	Good	
3742	Interior live oak	7	Good	
3743	Interior live oak	10	Good	
3745	Interior live oak	7	Good	
3746	Interior live oak	7	Poor	
3771	Interior live oak	13	Good	
3772	Interior live oak	16	Good	
3773	Interior live oak	12	Good	
3774	Interior live oak	13	Good	
3775	Interior live oak	14	Good	
3776	Interior live oak	17	Good	
3777	Interior live oak	14	Good	
3778	Interior live oak	10	Good	
3779	Interior live oak	10	Good	
3780	Interior live oak	12	Good	
3781	Interior live oak	15	Good	
3782	Interior live oak	9	Good	
3783	Interior live oak	12	Good	
3784	Interior live oak	18	Good	
3785	Interior live oak	7	Good	

Tag #	Species	TDBH	Health Rank	Heritage Status
3787	Interior live oak	18	Good	
3788	Interior live oak	18	Good	
3790	Interior live oak	11	Good	
3791	Blue oak	6	Good	
3792	Interior live oak	15	Good	
3907	Interior live oak	13	Good	
4199	Blue oak	10	Good	
4418	Blue oak	20	Good	
4495	Blue oak	20	Good	
4705	Interior live oak	6	Good	
4894	Interior live oak	17	Good	
4895	Interior live oak	11	Good	
4896	Interior live oak	11	Good	
4898	Interior live oak	12	Good	

All trees found within the project area were in either good or fair health at the time of the survey except for one interior live oak (#3746).The locations of all oak trees found within the project area are shown on Figure 3.

2.1. Protected Tree Status

Native Oak Trees

The survey area included 5 blue oaks, 43 interior live oaks, and 1 valley oak that meet the minimum 6-inch DSH size criteria to be Protected Native Oak Trees under the City Ordinance.

Heritage Trees

No oak trees were identified within the survey area that meet the minimum size criteria to qualify as Protected Heritage Trees under the City Ordinance.

Chapter 3. Project Impacts & Discussion

3.1. Tree Impact Summary

Identification of the extent of project activities and footprint that will affect project area trees were gained through direction of the City with additional clarification provided by the Project Engineers at Dokken Engineering.

Based on preliminary engineering linework, of the 86 trees found within the project area, 43 must be removed, with 34 within the riparian zone. All 43 affected trees are in conflict with either permanent project features or access requirements during construction (including crane access). The location of trees that will be impacted by the project are shown on Figure 5. Tree Removals. The remaining trees are located far enough away from proposed improvements that they can be protected in place for the duration of construction and will not need to be trimmed or removed. Per the City's Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines, 17 trees required for removal meet the City's definition of an "oak tree", shown below in Table 4. All of these trees overlap with Project Features which will impact over 40% of the Critical Root Zone (Figure 4. Tree Impacts).

Table 4. Oak Tree Removals

Tag #	Species	TDBH	ASCA Health Ranking	Replacement Ratio
3727	Valley oak	13	Good	2:1
3740	Interior live oak	6	Good	2:1
3741	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
3742	Interior live oak	7	Good	2:1
3743	Interior live oak	10	Good	2:1
3745	Interior live oak	7	Good	2:1
3746	Interior live oak	7	Poor	2:1
3790	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
3791	Blue oak	6	Good	2:1
3792	Interior live oak	15	Good	2:1
4894	Interior live oak	17	Good	2:1
4895	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
4896	Interior live oak	11	Good	2:1
4898	Interior live oak	12	Good	2:1
105	Interior live oak	16	Good	2:1
107	Interior live oak	16	Good	2:1
11	Interior live oak	6	Poor	2:1

3.2. Protection of Oak Trees During Construction

Grading should take into consideration the preservation of existing trees and be mindful of excessive impacts to the Critical Root Zone of protected trees. Excessive grading in and around the preserved tree should be avoided and no more that 40% of the CRZ should be impacted. In addition to the maintenance procedures, the City must install temporary fencing around trees adjacent to the project footprint to prevent damage to these trees. The tree preservation ordinance

requires fencing and signage to be installed around trees which could be damaged during construction. When possible, fencing should be located three feet outside the dripline of the tree, shall be no less than 4 feet high, and shall be installed prior to any grading on the site.

In addition, the following measures will be incorporated into the project to minimize impacts to protected oak trees within the project area:

TREE-1: The project boundary in proximity to native oak trees and riparian habitat will be demarcated with temporary high visibility fencing.

TREE-2: All trimming of native oak trees must be done in accordance with the ANSI 300 Pruning Standards and under the supervision of an ISA certified Arborist.

3.3. Mitigation Requirements

3.3.1. Mitigation Ratio

As described in Chapter 1, oak tree removal must be mitigated as described in §17.77.080, subsection B of the Rocklin municipal code as described below.

1. Where not more than twenty percent of the TDBH of all the surveyed oak trees, and not more than twenty percent of the total number of surveyed oak trees on the property are to be removed, each tree shall be replaced on a two-to-one tree replacement ratio (two trees planted on-site for each tree removed).

2. Where more than twenty percent of the TDBH of all the surveyed oak trees or more than twenty percent of the total number of surveyed oak trees on the property are to be removed, each inch of TDBH removed in excess of twenty percent of the TDBH of all the surveyed oak trees shall be replaced with an equal number of inches of TDBH of replacement trees, but in no event shall the number of replacement trees be less than twice the number of trees removed (two to one).

3. The species, size and planting location of the replacement trees shall be in accordance with the guidelines.

4. Where on-site replacement is not feasible, mitigation shall be by off-site replacement, land dedication or payment of a fee in an amount set by resolution of the city council into the Rocklin oak tree preservation fund. Where partial mitigation is by on-site or off-site replacement, or land dedication, the fee shall be appropriately prorated.

While tree removals are more than 20% of the surveyed trees, the survey area was narrowly defined around project features and does not fully capture the broader context of the Secret Ravine riparian corridor, the 8.4-acre undeveloped parcel to the east, and the 5.5-acre undeveloped parcel to the west. When set within the context of these features, oak tree removal is qualitatively much less than 20% of the oak trees on these properties. As such, paragraph 1 is the most appropriate method for mitigation calculation and tree removals will be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio.

3.3.2. Replacement Tree Calculations

Per the City's Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines, 17 trees required for removal meet the City's definition of an "oak tree". Removal of 17 oak trees will require mitigation in the form of a 2:1 tree replacement or payment of mitigation fees calculated based on the formulas listed in the Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines.

34 replacement trees are required to offset the removal of 17 native oaks.

3.3.3. Replacement Tree Requirements

All replacement trees shall be from the approved list of native oaks, provided in Table 5. The trees named on these lists are for on-site or off-site replacement plantings or for oak tree preserves. The minimum size of any replacement tree is 15 gallons. Any replacement tree which dies within five (5) years of being planted, must be replaced on a one-to-one basis.

Table 5. Native Oaks and Natural Hybrids

Native Oaks	
Common Name	Botanical Name
California live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*
Canyon live oak	*Quercus chrysolepis*
Blue oak	*Quercus douglasii*
California black oak	*Quercus kelloggii*
Valley oak/California white oak	*Quercus lobata*
Interior live oak	*Quercus wislizenii*
California scrub oak	*Quercus dumosa*
Natural Hybrids	
Common Name	Botanical Name
Q. kelloggii X Q. wislizenii	*Quercus X morehus* (Oracle)
Q. kelloggii X Q. wislizenii	*Quercus X chasei*
Q keloggii X Q. agrifolia var. oxyadenia	*Quercus X gander*
Q. douglasii X Q. lobata	*Quercus X jolonensis*
Q. agrifolia X Q. wislizenii	Unnamed Hybrid #1

3.4. Mitigation Alternatives

If the City elects to mitigate by planting trees onsite, 34 native oak trees are required. Oak plantings must meet City requirements specified in Section 3.3.3.

If the City elects to mitigate by paying an in-lieu fee, they must replace the 34 15-gallon tree plantings with the equivalent fee payment specified in the City's development fee schedule. Per the Fee schedule effective July 1, 2024, the cost per 15-gallon tree is $96 meaning the total in-lieu fee cost would be $3,264.

V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F3_Arborist Survey Results.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson

Figure 4
Oak Tree Impacts

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

V:\3184 Monument Springs\Biology\F3_Arborist Survey Results.mxd

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson

0 30 60 90 120 150 Feet

Figure 4
Oak Tree Impacts

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 4/9/2025; Created By: kjacobson

Figure 4
Oak Tree Impacts

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

APPENDIX D: Bridge Design Hydraulic Study Report, July 2025

BRIDGE DESIGN HYDRAULIC STUDY REPORT

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project

City of Rocklin

Prepared for:
The City of Rocklin Community Development Department
3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, California 95677

Prepared by:
Dokken Engineering
110 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200
Folsom, California 95630

August 2025

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Figures

Attachments

MONUMENT SPRINGS DRIVE ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
THE CITY OF ROCKLIN, PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Bridge Design Hydraulic Study Report

Submitted To:
City of Rocklin Community Development Department

This report has been prepared by or under the supervision of the following Registered Engineer. The Registered Civil Engineer attests to the technical information contained herein and has judged the qualifications of any technical specialists providing engineering data upon which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

Ashley Orsaba-Finders

Ashley Orsaba-Finders, PE
Registered Civil Engineer

8/28/25

Date

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report

This report complies with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, (May 24, 1977) which requires an assessment of any project that may encroach upon the base (100-year) floodplain. The purpose of the report is to evaluate whether the proposed project is in accordance with Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 650.111, entitled Location Hydraulic Studies, calculate scour potential, and provide recommendations on scour countermeasures.

The regulations identify key items to be discussed in this report, which are as follows: the significance of the risk or environmental impact for all encroachments, the risks associated with implementation of the project, the impacts on natural and beneficial flood-plain values, and the discouragement of probable incompatible flood-plain development.

As part of this study the following was performed, 1) a review of available hydrologic data, 2) a hydrologic study, 3) a hydraulic analysis (using HEC-RAS software) to determine water surface elevations and flow velocities of both the existing and proposed bridge conditions, 4) a scour analysis, and 5) scour countermeasure design (if appropriate).

1.2 Project Description

The City proposes an approximate 1,000 foot-long roadway gap closure on Monument Springs from the existing terminus at Greenbrae Road to Hidden Glen Drive. The project includes construction of a full-span bridge over Secret Ravine Creek as part of the roadway extension, which would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide two feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year floodplain. Project elements include:

- Earthwork/grading;
- Installation of new curb, gutter, sidewalk, and asphalt roadway;
- Storm drainage improvements;
- Utility installations and utility coordination;
- Retaining walls;
- Bridge installation;
- Signing and striping; and
- Street lighting

The proposed bridge will include utility extensions to allow expansion of sewer to new and future development within the Project vicinity. The proposed Project will require temporary and permanent acquisition of private right-of-way to accommodate the new Monument Springs Drive roadway alignment.

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City is the CEQA lead agency. The Project is anticipated to begin construction in 2026 and last for approximately 6 months.

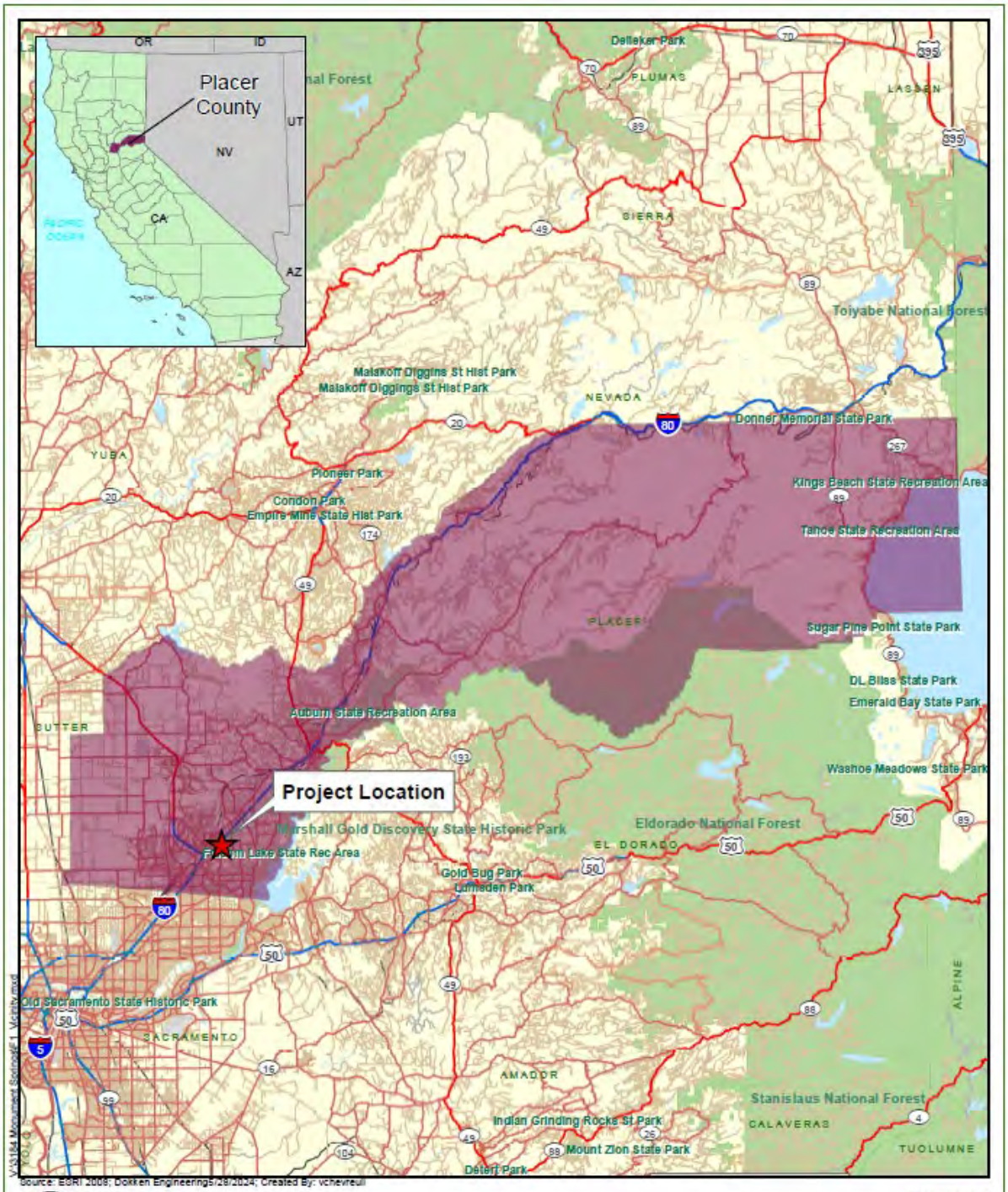

Figure 1
Project Vicinity

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

Figure 2
Project Location

Monument Springs Drive Roadway Improvements Project
City of Rocklin, Placer County, California

2.0 Existing Conditions

2.1 Setting

The Project area is situated about 2,000 feet southwest of the Interstate 80/Rocklin Road interchange, and directly southeast of the Monument Springs Drive and China Garden Road intersection in Rocklin, California. (Figure 1. Project Vicinity; Figure 2. Project Location). The surrounding land is predominantly low-density residential with pockets of undeveloped oak woodland and riparian habitat; commercial uses cluster nearer to the interstate interchange.

The project site lies in the Secret Ravine sub-watershed, a perennial tributary in the Dry Creek system. The creek's 19.7-square-mile watershed originates in the Sierra foothills and flows west to it is s confluence with Miners Ravine before reaching Dry Creek and the Sacramento River. At the project reach, Secret Ravine runs east–west in an incised alluvial channel and is mapped within FEMA Zone AE (100-year floodplain/floodway). This stream is also regulated by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB).

Since the early 2000s, flood-control efforts, including bridge replacements at Sierra College Boulevard, localized channel widening, and habitat enhancements—have improved conveyance and bank stability. Routine municipal maintenance keeps large woody or anthropogenic debris to a minimum; debris potential along this suburban reach is therefore considered low.

2.2 Traffic

Monument Springs Drive is a two-lane collector that links residential neighborhoods east of I-80 with Sierra College Boulevard and the regional street network. Closing the 1,000-foot gap between Greenbrae Road and Hidden Glen Drive will complete a continuous local circulation loop. The facility will also serve as a mail and school-bus route. Daily vehicular volumes are projected to be low-to-moderate and limited to neighborhood traffic, while bicycle and pedestrian use is expected to increase from the addition of continuous sidewalks and the bridge. Routine City maintenance vehicles and South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) will be the only heavy equipment using the new bridge outside of construction activities.

3.0 Risk Assessment

3.1 Risk Associated with Implementation

FHWA defines risk as being measured by the potential for property damage upstream and downstream of the facility caused by flooding, potential for damage or loss of the proposed facility due to flooding, potential for interruption of traffic due to flooding and, potential for loss of life during flooding within the service life of the facility.

The project will construct one new bridge over Secret Ravine, introducing two new abutments within the floodplain/floodway. The proposed improvements were evaluated using a post-project conditions HEC-RAS model, which was developed based on existing survey data collected for the project.

The results of this analysis indicate a 0.01- to 0.03-foot increase in the 100-year Water Surface Elevation (WSE) upstream of the proposed bridge. The hydraulic analysis also shows a corresponding decrease in velocity of approximately 0.01 to 0.06 feet per second (fps) within the same reach. Both the WSE and velocity return to existing conditions immediately downstream of the bridge. As a result, the proposed project is not expected to cause property damage or pose a risk to life upstream or downstream due to flooding. However, because the project results in a rise in WSE within a FEMA-regulated floodway, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) will be required.

The hydraulic analysis further shows that the bridges and adjacent roadway are not overtopped during a 100-year design storm event. Therefore, the potential for damage or loss to the facility or for interruption of traffic due to flooding are considered negligible.

In summary, the project is not anticipated to create an increased risk of potential damage to the surrounding areas or create flooding that would result in loss of life or property, or interruption to traffic. As a result, there is no significant risk associated with implementation of this project.

3.2 Impacts on Floodplain Values

Natural and beneficial floodplain values are defined by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to include, but are not limited to: fish, wildlife, plants, open space, natural beauty, scientific study, outdoor recreation, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry, natural moderation of floods, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge.

The project will construct two bridge abutments in the floodplain. Construction activities within the floodplain associated with the project would consist of disturbances to the ground surface from earthwork, including grading and fill within Secret Ravine and excavation for foundations. Removal of some of the existing vegetation would be required due to project construction, which could increase the potential for slope erosion. These activities could potentially increase the amount of sediment entering Secret Ravine. As a result, the project could cause temporary and/or permanent impacts to the following natural and beneficial floodplain values: fish, wildlife, plants, natural moderation of floods, and groundwater recharge.

Fish: Although the project avoids permanent encroachment into Secret Ravine, construction activities adjacent to the channel, including tree removal and crane staging, could result in indirect impacts to fish species such as the California Central Valley (CCV) steelhead, by increasing noise, vibration, and localized disturbance. However, since the bridge is a clear-span structure and does not require in-channel work or dewatering, no direct temporary or permanent impacts to fish habitat are anticipated. Mitigation measures, as outlined by the Biological Resources Technical Report (BRTR), will be implemented to avoid or reduce potential indirect impacts.

Wildlife: The project will require removal of 43 trees, including 34 in the riparian zone, which provides nesting habitat for the white-tailed kite and basking habitat for the northwestern pond turtle (NWPT). While these removals represent a reduction in habitat, construction is temporary and habitat restoration is planned post-construction, including seeding and planting of native species. As such, impacts to wildlife and their use of the floodplain corridor are expected to be minimal and temporary.

Plants: Construction within riparian and annual grassland habitats will result in permanent impacts to 0.32 acres (0.23 acres riparian and 0.09 acres grassland) and temporary impacts to 0.60 acres (0.39 acres riparian and 0.21 acres grassland). Native seed mixes and vegetation reestablishment will be used to restore temporarily disturbed areas. A biological monitor will oversee activities near sensitive vegetation. Therefore, impacts to floodplain vegetation are not considered significant.

Natural Moderation of Floods: The project proposes a new clear-span bridge over Secret Ravine with no piers within the active channel. Hydraulic analysis indicates no significant change in WSE or channel velocity as a result of the proposed structure. The bridge abutments are located outside the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and will not obstruct flow or reduce floodplain storage. Therefore, the floodplain's natural flood moderation functions are not expected to be substantially impaired.

Groundwater Recharge: The project is not located within a state-designated aquifer. Some minor permanent increase in impervious surface area will result from roadway widening and bridge approaches; however, this increase is negligible relative to the regional watershed scale. Therefore, impacts on groundwater recharge are considered minimal.

3.3 Support of Incompatible Development

Incompatible floodplain development is defined as any action not consistent with the local floodplain management plan. In this case, the City of Rocklin regulates floodplain development through:

- General Plan
- Improvement Standards
- Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 15.44)

The proposed project is a transportation improvement that avoids in-channel fill and does not significantly increase flood levels during base flood discharge. It has been designed in compliance with local regulations and does not promote additional development in the floodplain. Therefore, the project does not support incompatible floodplain development.

3.4 Minimization of Floodplain Impact

The project has been designed to avoid encroachment within the OHWM and minimize grading within the riparian floodplain. Short-term construction impacts will be managed through Best Management Practices (BMPs) and requirements from applicable regulatory permits.

Staging areas have been confined to existing disturbed zones where possible, and native vegetation restoration is planned for all temporarily affected areas.

3.5 Restoration and Preservation of Floodplain Values

As discussed in Section 3.2, temporary disturbances will be restored using native vegetation seed mixes and tree replanting to reestablish habitat functions. No significant loss of long-term floodplain values is expected. Therefore, the project supports the restoration and preservation of natural floodplain functions.

3.6 Alternatives to Significant Encroachment

A significant encroachment is defined in the Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual (Volume 6, Chapter 7, Section 3, Subsection 2) as a highway encroachment that would involve one or more of the following during construction or flooding:

- Significant potential for interruption or termination of a vehicular emergency or evacuation route.
- Significant risk (i.e. loss of property or life).
- Significant adverse impact on natural or beneficial floodplain values.

Construction of the proposed project will not increase flooding resulting in loss of property or life. Therefore, the potential for loss of life or property is not significant.

The project will not have a significant adverse impact on natural or beneficial floodplain values. Refer to Section 3.2 for further discussion.

The proposed project does not represent a significant encroachment to the floodplain.

3.7 Alternatives to Longitudinal Encroachment

A longitudinal encroachment is defined as development parallel to the direction of flow. The proposed project improvements are perpendicular to the flow of Secret Ravine and therefore do not constitute a longitudinal encroachment. Crane pads and staging areas placed within the riparian area will be removed and restored post-construction. Flow conveyance during high water events will not be obstructed by the project features.

4.0 Hydrologic Analysis

4.1 Base Flood and Floodplain

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's) and a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Placer County, California were obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These published maps reflect conditions as of November 2018.

Based on the FEMA FIRM No. 06061C0961H (Figure 3) and information from the FIS, the improvements associated with the bridge encroach on the floodplain and floodway of Secret Ravine. The Floodplain (Zone AE) is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. The Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone AE) is an area subject to 100-year flooding for which a base flood elevation has been determined. This stream is also regulated by the CVFPB.

The 100-year flow through the project reach of Secret Ravine is 3,710 cubic feet per second (cfs), based on data provided in the FIS.

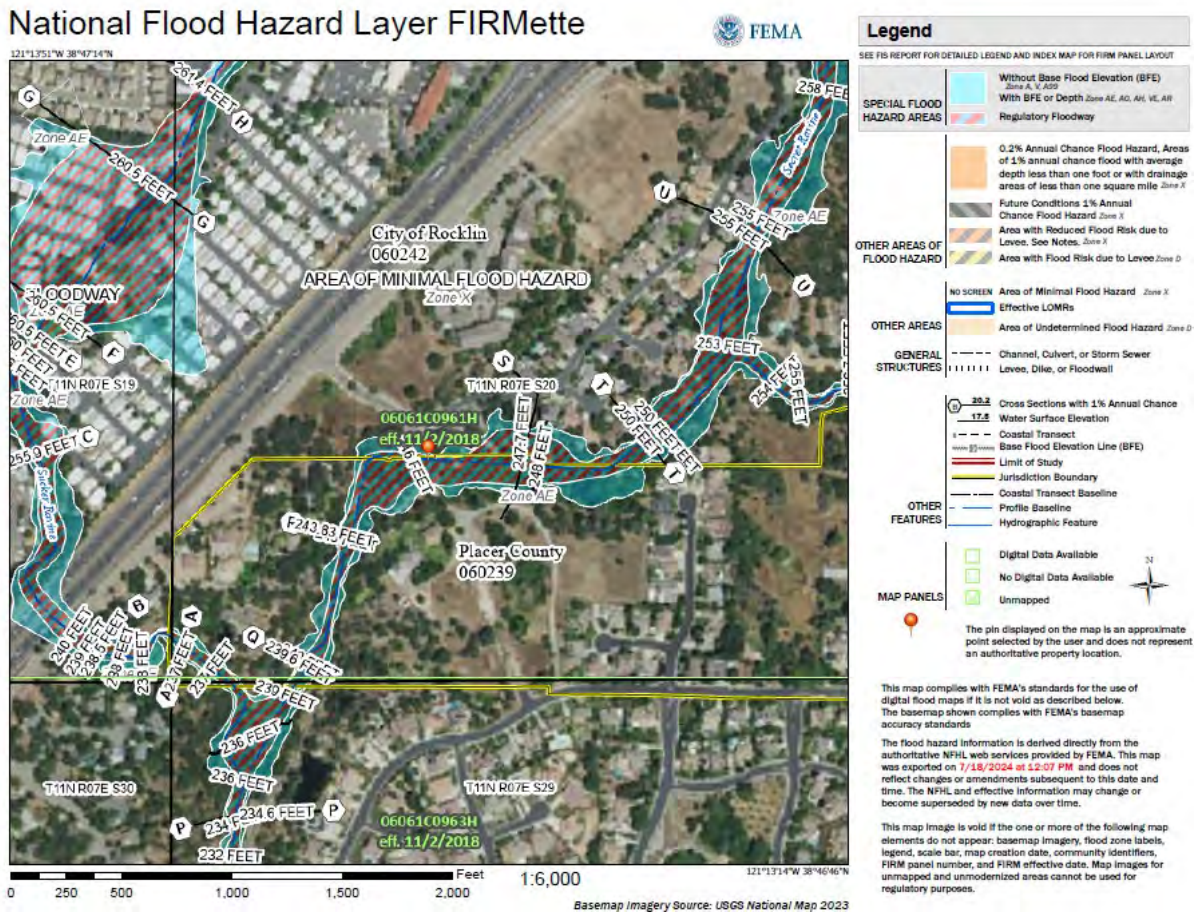

Figure 3: FIRMette for Project Location

4.2 Hydraulic Modeling

A steady-state hydraulic model was provided by FEMA; however, a review of the model revealed significant differences between the terrain data and the project's topographic survey data. To ensure the most accurate representation of onsite conditions, a new steady-state hydraulic model was developed using USACE's HEC-RAS software to evaluate the hydraulic characteristics of both existing and proposed site conditions. The base model was created using survey data and encompasses approximately 700 feet of Secret Ravine upstream and downstream of the bridge.

4.3 Cross Section Data

Cross sections are spaced approximately 50 feet apart, with a Manning's n value of 0.013. It should be noted that this n value is lower than those used in the FEMA-provided model. The survey data for this project captures the presence of boulders and the actual rough terrain onsite, whereas the FEMA model used much smoother terrain and therefore applied higher n values to account for surface roughness. No modifications were made to the surveyed cross sections.

4.4 Water Surface Elevations

The WSEs for Secret Ravine were estimated for both conditions using the HEC-RAS hydraulic models. The tables below provide a comparison of the WSEs adjacent to the bridge during the 100- year storm events.

Table 1 - 100-year Water Surface Elevations

RS	Description	WSE (feet (ft) NGVD 29)		WSE (feet (ft) NAVD 88)		WSE Difference (ft)
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	
1650	Furthest Upstream	246.16	246.16	248.68	248.68	0
1600	-	244.68	244.68	247.2	247.2	0
1550	-	244.85	244.85	247.37	247.37	0
1500	-	243.30	243.30	245.82	245.82	0
1450	-	244.83	244.83	247.35	247.35	0
1400	-	243.86	243.86	246.38	246.38	0
1350	-	243.79	243.79	246.31	246.31	0
1300	-	244.31	244.31	246.83	246.83	0
1250	-	244.34	244.34	246.86	246.86	0
1200	-	244.38	244.38	246.9	246.9	0
1150	-	243.49	243.49	246.01	246.01	0
1100	-	243.23	243.23	245.75	245.75	0
1050	-	243.24	243.27	245.76	245.79	+0.03
992.23	-	243.54	243.55	246.06	246.07	+0.01
980.9	Bridge Bounding Section	243.57	243.59	246.09	246.11	+0.02
950 U	Upstream face of Bridge	-	243.57	-	246.09	-
950 D	Downstream face of Bridge	-	243.54	-	246.06	-
903.31	Bridge Bounding Section	243.56	243.56	246.08	246.08	0
894.68	-	243.56	243.56	246.08	246.08	0
850	-	243.18	243.18	245.7	245.7	0
800	-	242.78	242.78	245.3	245.3	0
750	-	243.10	243.10	245.62	245.62	0
700	-	243.24	243.24	245.76	245.76	0
650	-	243.07	243.07	245.59	245.59	0
600	-	243.05	243.05	245.57	245.57	0
550	-	243.12	243.12	245.64	245.64	0
500	-	242.87	242.87	245.39	245.39	0
450	-	241.80	241.80	244.32	244.32	0
400	-	241.46	241.46	243.98	243.98	0
350	-	241.74	241.74	244.26	244.26	0
300	-	241.95	241.95	244.47	244.47	0
250	-	242.25	242.25	244.77	244.77	0

RS	Description	WSE (feet (ft) NGVD 29)		WSE (feet (ft) NAVD 88)		WSE Difference (ft)
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	
200	Furthest Downstream	240.75	240.75	243.27	243.27	0

The hydraulic calculations indicate an increase in WSE of approximately 0.01 to 0.03 feet upstream of the proposed bridge, which then dissipates to match existing conditions downstream. This rise is attributed to the flow obstruction introduced by the proposed bridge, as no structure currently exists under existing conditions.

According to FEMA guidelines, any increase in WSE within a regulated floodway is prohibited. Since this project results in a rise within the floodway, a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) will be required to proceed with the project.

4.5 Freeboard

This project is subject to the CVFPB freeboard requirement of two feet above the design flood elevation for minor streams. The FEMA 100-year storm event was used as the design flood for evaluating freeboard compliance. A summary of the available freeboard is provided in the table below.

Table 2 - Freeboard for 100-year storm event

Alternatives	Bridge Soffit Elevation (ft NGVD 29)	Bridge Soffit Elevation (ft NAVD 88)	WSE (ft NAVD 29)	WSE (ft NAVD 88)	Available Freeboard (ft)
*Existing					
100-year	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed					
100-year	245.65	248.17	243.57	246.09	2.08

*No bridge in existing condition

Based on the results of the analysis, the proposed bridge can convey the 100-year storm event with more than two feet of freeboard. Therefore, it meets the CVFPB's freeboard requirement and provides adequate clearance above the design flood elevation.

4.6 Flow Velocities

The average channel velocities were estimated for both conditions based upon the results presented in the hydraulic models. The velocities for the 100-year storm event are summarized in the table below.

Table 3 - 100-year Flow Velocities

RS	Description	Velocity (ft/sec)		Change in Velocity (ft/s)
		Existing	Proposed	
1650	Furthest Upstream	11.30	11.30	0
1600	-	14.06	14.06	0
1550	-	14.21	14.21	0
1500	-	17.66	17.66	0
1450	-	7.29	7.29	0
1400	-	10.43	10.43	0
1350	-	9.96	9.96	0
1300	-	7.22	7.22	0
1250	-	7.28	7.28	0
1200	-	7.24	7.24	0
1150	-	11.50	11.50	0
1100	-	12.50	12.50	0
1050	-	8.30	8.24	-0.06
992.23	-	4.64	4.63	-0.01
980.9	Bridge Bounding Section	4.20	4.19	-0.01
950 U	Upstream face of Bridge	-	4.77	-
950 D	Downstream face of Bridge	-	5.37	-
903.31	Bridge Bounding Section	4.42	4.42	0
894.68	-	4.41	4.41	0
850	-	6.94	6.94	0
800	-	9.09	9.09	0
750	-	6.47	6.47	0
700	-	4.93	4.93	0
650	-	6.25	6.25	0
600	-	6.14	6.14	0
550	-	5.23	5.23	0
500	-	6.36	6.36	0
450	-	10.89	10.89	0
400	-	12.30	12.30	0
350	-	10.89	10.89	0
300	-	9.45	9.45	0
250	-	7.21	7.21	0
200	Furthest Downstream	12.72	12.72	0

Based on the results, the proposed improvements will decrease flow velocities upstream of the bridge by approximately 0.01 to 0.06 feet per second. This decrease is consistent with the WSE results discussed in Section 4.4. The slight rise in WSE upstream of the bridge creates a backwater effect, which slows the flow and results in reduced velocities. Downstream of the bridge, velocities return to existing conditions, with no adverse impacts observed.

5.0 Scour Analysis

5.1 Caltrans Bridge Inspection Report

The proposed bridge is a new structure; therefore, there is not a Bridge Inspection Report that is applicable.

5.2 Existing Channel Bed

The channel within the proposed bridge limits is not currently protected by concrete lining, open-grid pavers, or rock slope protection. However, large boulders were observed within and along the channel during a 2024 site visit. According to the Secret Ravine Adaptive Management Plan, the existing channel has undergone long-term degradation, primarily due to historical placer mining, urban development, and past channelization. Since site-specific long-term degradation data is not available at the proposed bridge location, a 1-foot degradation depth was used in the scour analysis based on the documented geomorphic history of Secret Ravine.

5.3 Local and Contraction Scour

Abutment scour occurs where the bridge abutments obstruct flow. The HEC-18 Evaluating Scour at Bridges Manual provided several calculation methods for evaluating local scour at the bridge abutments, including the Froehlich, HIRE, and National Highway Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) 24-20 scour equations. The analysis was performed using the HEC-RAS software.

Contraction scour is not expected within the channel bed, which is consistent with the hydraulic results discussed in Section 4. The slight rise in water surface elevation upstream of the bridge and the corresponding decrease in velocity indicate a backwater effect rather than a hydraulic contraction. In addition, the flow areas at the upstream and downstream bounding sections are relatively similar to the bridge cross section, resulting in no significant hydraulic contraction and, therefore, no contraction scour.

For the local abutment scour, the Froehlich method was used for the analysis. The calculated local abutment scour depths for the proposed bridge are presented in Table 4. The calculation of the abutment scour depths for the proposed condition is also included in Attachment E.

Table 4 – Local Abutment Scour

Bridge Component	Local Scour Depths (ft)
Abutment 1 (left)	4.67
Abutment 2 (right)	4.59

As the proposed bridges does not feature bridge piers, no pier scour is expected.

5.4 Total Scour

The total scour is the sum of the local scour, contraction scour, and long-term bed elevation change. The calculated scour depths and elevations for the proposed bridge are summarized in Table 5. The total scour listed in the table is a combination of all scour components, assuming bed materials are erodible up to the depth of calculated scour.

Table 5 – Total Scour

Bridge Component	Long Term Degradation Scour Depth (ft)	Contraction Scour Depth (ft)	Short Term (Local) Scour Depth (ft)	Total Scour Depth (ft)
Abutment 1 (left)	1.00	0.00	4.67	5.67
Abutment 2 (right)	1.00	0.00	4.59	5.59

According to the Caltrans criteria, bridge footings supported on soil or degradable rock should be embedded below the maximum computed scour depth. Based upon the project geotechnical studies, there is evidence supporting the presence of scour-resistant bedrock at the Project site. As a result, the abutment foundations are proposed to be embedded into bedrock to prevent any erosion deeper than the calculated abutment scour.

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ATTACHMENT A:

EXISTING HEC-RAS SUMMARY TABLE

HEC-RAS Plan: Ex_XS Flipped River: Secret Ravine Reach: Secret Ravine Ce Profile: 100-Year

Reach	River Sta	Profile	Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
			(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	
Secret Ravine Ce	1650	100-Year	3710.00	236.99	246.16	246.16	247.48	0.001157	11.30	444.11	150.03	0.78
Secret Ravine Ce	1600	100-Year	3710.00	237.55	244.68	245.47	247.28	0.002329	14.06	328.70	153.40	1.20
Secret Ravine Ce	1550	100-Year	3710.00	233.64	244.85	245.50	247.07	0.001512	14.21	387.47	157.57	0.88
Secret Ravine Ce	1500	100-Year	3710.00	234.49	243.30	244.32	246.83	0.002845	17.66	327.08	200.00	1.27
Secret Ravine Ce	1450	100-Year	3710.00	234.86	244.83	243.66	245.41	0.000305	7.29	684.87	173.10	0.47
Secret Ravine Ce	1400	100-Year	3710.00	234.42	243.86	243.86	245.30	0.000738	10.43	460.60	166.73	0.72
Secret Ravine Ce	1350	100-Year	3710.00	232.66	243.79	243.42	245.16	0.000548	9.96	479.56	185.94	0.62
Secret Ravine Ce	1300	100-Year	3710.00	231.60	244.31		244.91	0.000248	7.22	723.53	194.47	0.42
Secret Ravine Ce	1250	100-Year	3710.00	232.95	244.34		244.88	0.000273	7.28	730.78	189.43	0.43
Secret Ravine Ce	1200	100-Year	3710.00	234.30	244.38		244.84	0.000280	7.24	746.98	189.86	0.44
Secret Ravine Ce	1150	100-Year	3710.00	233.18	243.49	243.49	244.74	0.000872	11.50	487.10	163.53	0.71
Secret Ravine Ce	1100	100-Year	3710.00	233.15	243.23	243.40	244.67	0.001351	12.50	438.55	165.54	0.81
Secret Ravine Ce	1050	100-Year	3710.00	233.62	243.24	242.25	243.96	0.000452	8.30	627.04	191.14	0.55
Secret Ravine Ce	992.23	100-Year	3710.00	229.19	243.54		243.82	0.000071	4.64	981.03	156.04	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	980.9	100-Year	3710.00	229.46	243.57		243.80	0.000056	4.20	1095.93	174.71	0.22
Secret Ravine Ce	903.31	100-Year	3710.00	229.70	243.56		243.80	0.000070	4.42	1105.68	209.02	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	894.68	100-Year	3710.00	229.80	243.56		243.80	0.000070	4.41	1069.83	186.87	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	850	100-Year	3710.00	229.32	243.18		243.76	0.000177	6.94	723.02	149.16	0.36
Secret Ravine Ce	800	100-Year	3710.00	228.09	242.78		243.71	0.000348	9.09	598.98	159.19	0.47
Secret Ravine Ce	750	100-Year	3710.00	227.88	243.10		243.56	0.000153	6.47	809.82	165.09	0.33
Secret Ravine Ce	700	100-Year	3710.00	229.13	243.24		243.49	0.000084	4.93	1051.17	192.81	0.25
Secret Ravine Ce	650	100-Year	3710.00	229.04	243.07		243.47	0.000139	6.25	845.16	163.04	0.32
Secret Ravine Ce	600	100-Year	3710.00	228.66	243.05		243.46	0.000134	6.14	826.68	148.04	0.31
Secret Ravine Ce	550	100-Year	3710.00	228.28	243.12		243.42	0.000095	5.23	937.58	150.26	0.26
Secret Ravine Ce	500	100-Year	3710.00	227.91	242.87		243.40	0.000140	6.36	724.45	123.81	0.31
Secret Ravine Ce	450	100-Year	3710.00	229.19	241.80		243.29	0.000612	10.89	425.71	88.41	0.60
Secret Ravine Ce	400	100-Year	3710.00	229.88	241.46	241.26	243.22	0.000875	12.30	391.85	91.15	0.70
Secret Ravine Ce	350	100-Year	3710.00	230.17	241.74		243.05	0.000641	10.89	458.86	108.62	0.61
Secret Ravine Ce	300	100-Year	3710.00	230.09	241.95		242.92	0.000438	9.45	537.15	123.94	0.52
Secret Ravine Ce	250	100-Year	3710.00	229.38	242.25		242.76	0.000230	7.21	732.16	146.66	0.38
Secret Ravine Ce	200	100-Year	3710.00	228.66	240.75	240.75	242.61	0.000819	12.72	405.78	108.17	0.72

ATTACHMENT B:

PROPOSED HEC-RAS SUMMARY TABLE

HEC-RAS Plan: Prop_XS F River: Secret Ravine Reach: Secret Ravine Ce Profile: 100-Year

Reach	River Sta	Profile	Q Total	Min Ch El	W.S. Elev	Crit W.S.	E.G. Elev	E.G. Slope	Vel Chnl	Flow Area	Top Width	Froude # Chl
			(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(ft/s)	(sq ft)	(ft)	
Secret Ravine Ce	1650	100-Year	3710.00	236.99	246.16	246.16	247.48	0.001157	11.30	444.11	150.03	0.78
Secret Ravine Ce	1600	100-Year	3710.00	237.55	244.68	245.47	247.28	0.002329	14.06	328.70	153.40	1.20
Secret Ravine Ce	1550	100-Year	3710.00	233.64	244.85	245.50	247.07	0.001512	14.21	387.47	157.57	0.88
Secret Ravine Ce	1500	100-Year	3710.00	234.49	243.30	244.32	246.83	0.002845	17.66	327.08	200.00	1.27
Secret Ravine Ce	1450	100-Year	3710.00	234.86	244.83	243.66	245.41	0.000305	7.29	684.87	173.10	0.47
Secret Ravine Ce	1400	100-Year	3710.00	234.42	243.86	243.86	245.30	0.000738	10.43	460.60	166.73	0.72
Secret Ravine Ce	1350	100-Year	3710.00	232.66	243.79	243.42	245.16	0.000548	9.96	479.56	185.94	0.62
Secret Ravine Ce	1300	100-Year	3710.00	231.60	244.31		244.91	0.000248	7.22	723.53	194.47	0.42
Secret Ravine Ce	1250	100-Year	3710.00	232.95	244.34		244.88	0.000273	7.28	730.78	189.43	0.43
Secret Ravine Ce	1200	100-Year	3710.00	234.30	244.38		244.84	0.000280	7.24	746.98	189.86	0.44
Secret Ravine Ce	1150	100-Year	3710.00	233.18	243.49	243.49	244.74	0.000872	11.50	487.10	163.53	0.71
Secret Ravine Ce	1100	100-Year	3710.00	233.15	243.23	243.40	244.67	0.001351	12.50	438.55	165.54	0.81
Secret Ravine Ce	1050	100-Year	3710.00	233.62	243.27	242.25	243.97	0.000443	8.24	632.01	191.83	0.55
Secret Ravine Ce	992.23	100-Year	3710.00	229.19	243.55		243.83	0.000070	4.63	984.00	156.13	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	980.9	100-Year	3710.00	229.46	243.59	236.73	243.82	0.000055	4.19	1099.22	174.78	0.22
Secret Ravine Ce	950		Bridge									
Secret Ravine Ce	903.31	100-Year	3710.00	229.70	243.56		243.80	0.000070	4.42	1105.68	209.02	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	894.68	100-Year	3710.00	229.80	243.56		243.80	0.000070	4.41	1069.83	186.87	0.24
Secret Ravine Ce	850	100-Year	3710.00	229.32	243.18		243.76	0.000177	6.94	723.02	149.16	0.36
Secret Ravine Ce	800	100-Year	3710.00	228.09	242.78		243.71	0.000348	9.09	598.98	159.19	0.47
Secret Ravine Ce	750	100-Year	3710.00	227.88	243.10		243.56	0.000153	6.47	809.82	165.09	0.33
Secret Ravine Ce	700	100-Year	3710.00	229.13	243.24		243.49	0.000084	4.93	1051.17	192.81	0.25
Secret Ravine Ce	650	100-Year	3710.00	229.04	243.07		243.47	0.000139	6.25	845.16	163.04	0.32
Secret Ravine Ce	600	100-Year	3710.00	228.66	243.05		243.46	0.000134	6.14	826.68	148.04	0.31
Secret Ravine Ce	550	100-Year	3710.00	228.28	243.12		243.42	0.000095	5.23	937.58	150.26	0.26
Secret Ravine Ce	500	100-Year	3710.00	227.91	242.87		243.40	0.000140	6.36	724.45	123.81	0.31
Secret Ravine Ce	450	100-Year	3710.00	229.19	241.80		243.29	0.000612	10.89	425.71	88.41	0.60
Secret Ravine Ce	400	100-Year	3710.00	229.88	241.46	241.26	243.22	0.000875	12.30	391.85	91.15	0.70
Secret Ravine Ce	350	100-Year	3710.00	230.17	241.74		243.05	0.000641	10.89	458.86	108.62	0.61
Secret Ravine Ce	300	100-Year	3710.00	230.09	241.95		242.92	0.000438	9.45	537.15	123.94	0.52
Secret Ravine Ce	250	100-Year	3710.00	229.38	242.25		242.76	0.000230	7.21	732.16	146.66	0.38
Secret Ravine Ce	200	100-Year	3710.00	228.66	240.75	240.75	242.61	0.000819	12.72	405.78	108.17	0.72

ATTACHMENT C:

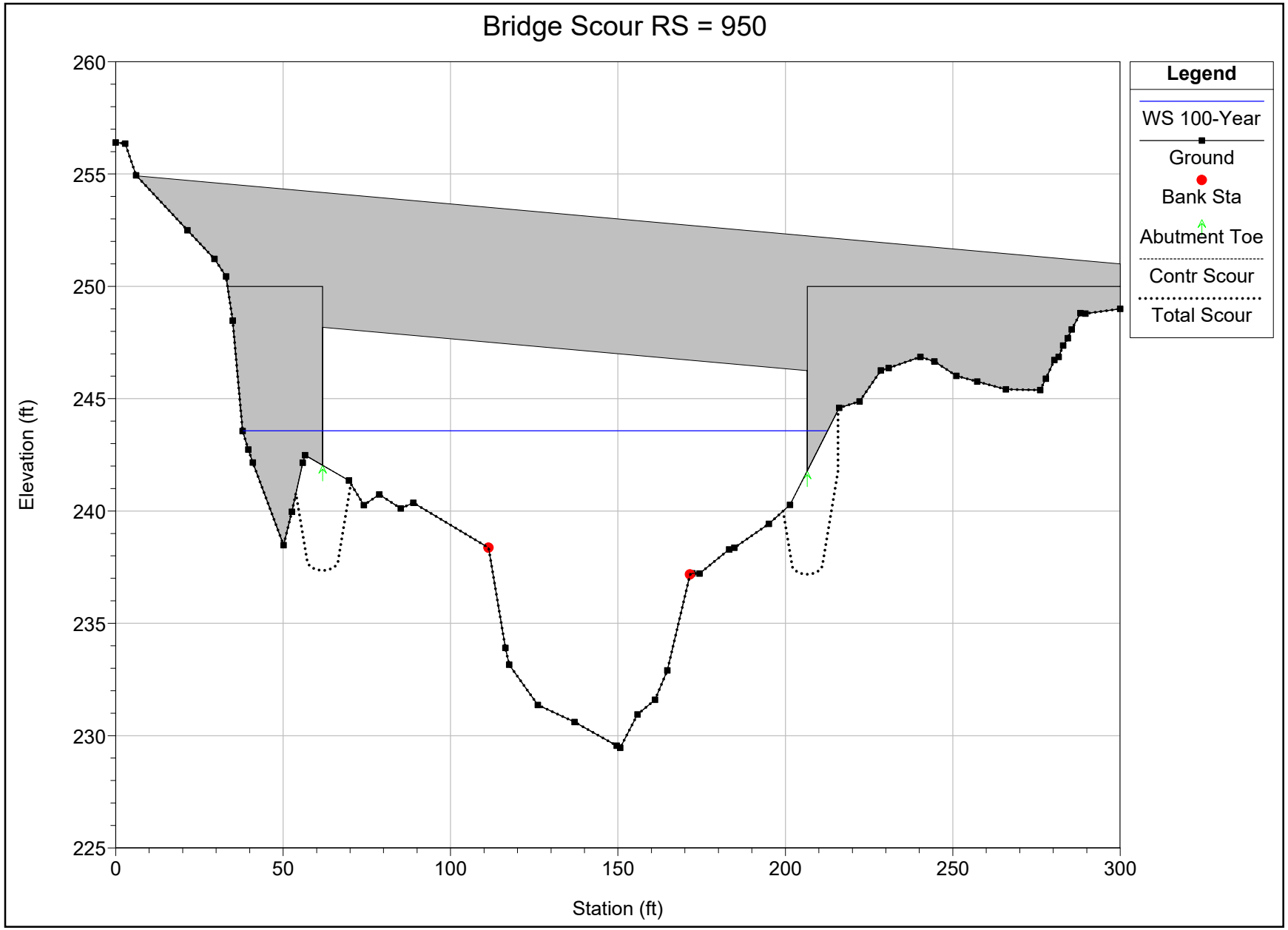
SCOUR CALCULATIONS

Contraction Scour

		Left	Channel	Right
Input Data				
	Average Depth (ft):	2.98	11.37	4.23
	Approach Velocity (ft/s):	1.95	4.63	2.48
	Br Average Depth (ft):	3.40	11.65	4.64
	BR Opening Flow (cfs):	323.37	3008.20	378.43
	BR Top WD (ft):	49.53	60.17	35.00
	Grain Size D50 (mm):	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Approach Flow (cfs):	351.39	2943.59	415.02
	Approach Top WD (ft):	60.57	55.95	39.61
	K1 Coefficient:	0.640	0.640	0.640
Results				
	Scour Depth Ys (ft):	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Critical Velocity (ft/s):	1.26	1.57	1.33
	Equation:	Live	Live	Live

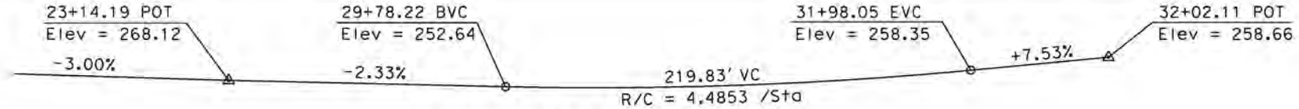
Abutment Scour

		Left	Right
Input Data			
	Station at Toe (ft):	61.80	206.50
	Toe Sta at appr (ft):	59.15	199.63
	Abutment Length (ft):	12.33	8.86
	Depth at Toe (ft):	1.56	1.81
	K1 Shape Coef:	1.00 - Vertical abutment	
	Degree of Skew (degrees):	90.00	90.00
	K2 Skew Coef:	1.00	1.00
	Projected Length L' (ft):	12.33	8.86
	Avg Depth Obstructed Ya (ft):	1.69	1.84
	Flow Obstructed Qe (cfs):	25.10	20.99
	Area Obstructed Ae (sq ft):	20.84	16.34
Results			
	Scour Depth Ys (ft):	4.67	4.59
	Qe/Ae = Ve:	1.20	1.28
	Froude #:	0.16	0.17
	Equation:	Froehlich	Froehlich

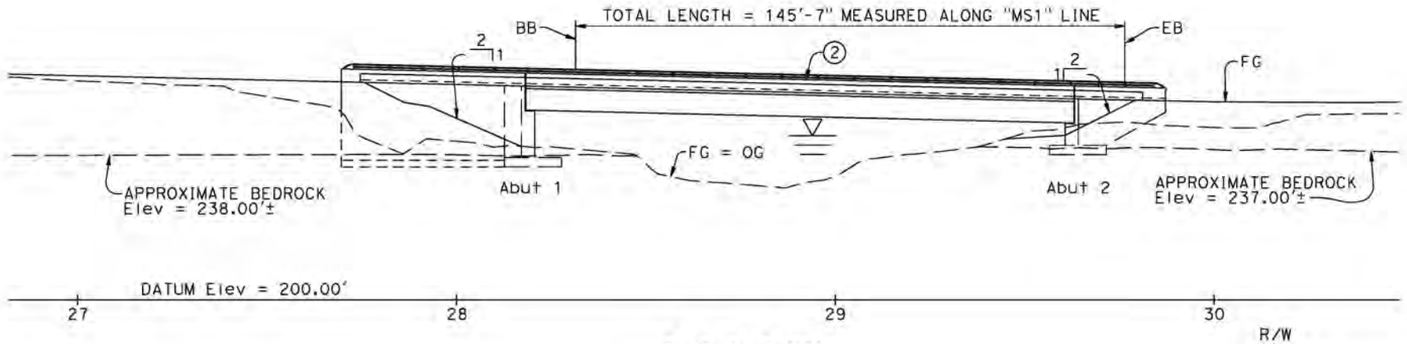

Bridge Scour RS = 950
Legend
WS 100-Year
Ground
Bank Sta
Abutment Toe
Contr Scour
Total Scour
Elevation (ft)
Station (ft)
260
255
250
245
240
235
230
225
0
50
100
150
200
250
300

ATTACHMENT D:

BRIDGE PLANS



PROFILE GRADE
NO SCALE



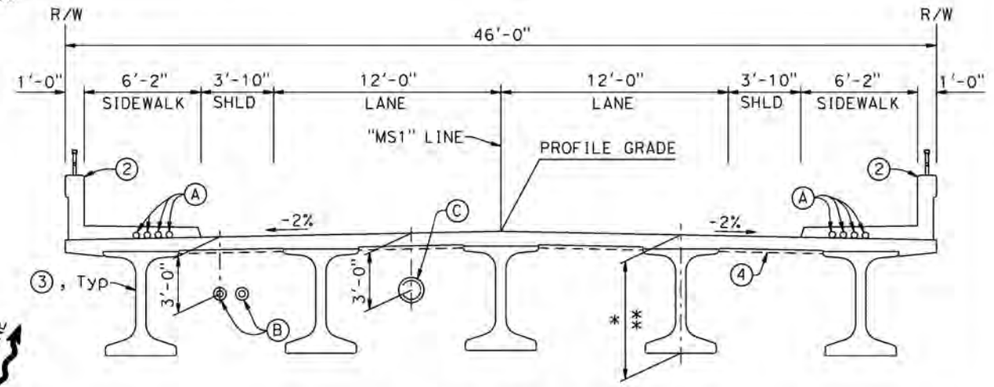
ELEVATION
1" = 20'

① Point "MONUMENT SPRINGS DRIVE BRIDGE" "Bridge No. XXXXXX" & year constructed
② Concrete Barrier Type 732SW with Tubular Handrailing
③ CA WF66 girder
④ Stay-In-Place metal forms
⑤ Temporary high visibility fence, see Road Plans

Direction of flow

High water surface elevation, see "HYDROLOGIC SUMMARY"

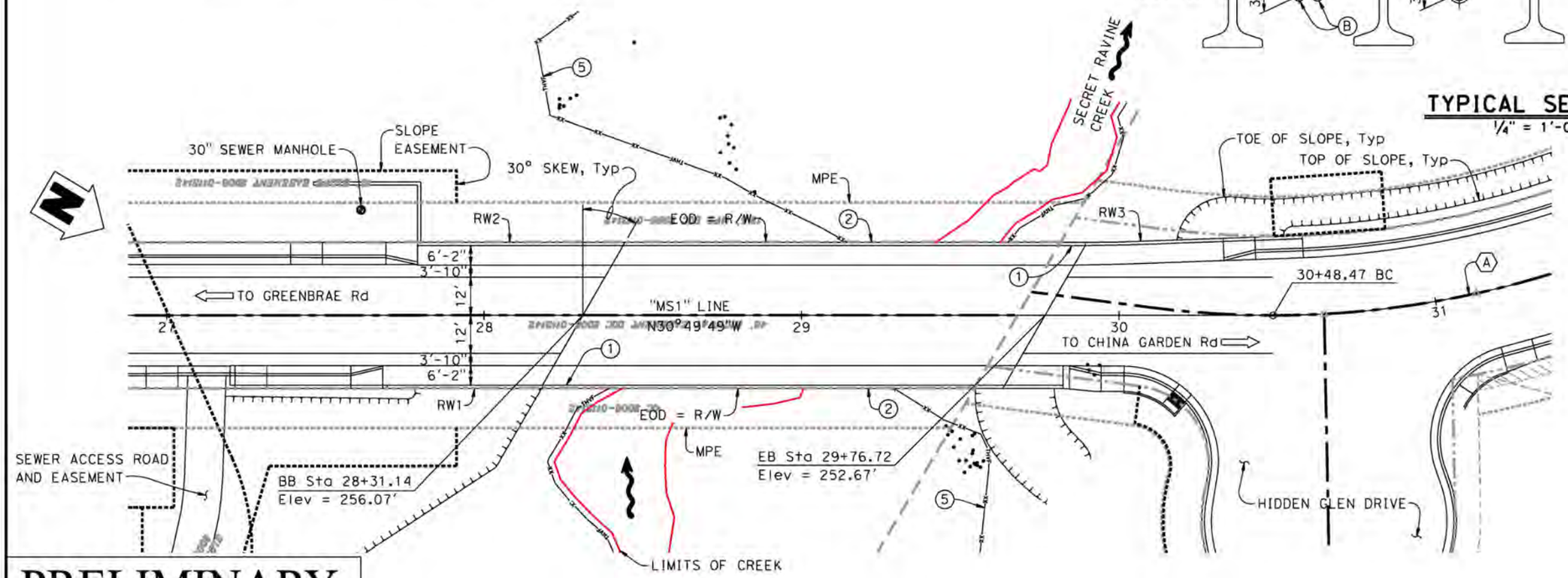
* 6'-3⅛" IS THE STRUCTURE DEPTH @ MIDSPAN
** 6'-4" IS THE STRUCTURE DEPTH @ ℄ BEARING



TYPICAL SECTION
¼" = 1'-0"

UTILITY LEGEND

Ⓐ Future utilities
Ⓑ 2-4" ø sewer force main with 8" WSP casing
Ⓒ 12" ø domestic water with 16" WSP casing



PLAN
1" = 20'

CURVE DATA
Ⓐ
R = 300.00'
Δ = 38°30'53"
T = 104.75'
L = 201.66'

PRELIMINARY
65% REVIEW

NO | REVISION DESCRIPTION | CHECKED BY | DATE

DRAWING SCALE
HOR.SCALE:
VERT.SCALE:

ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA

DOKKEN ENGINEERING
118 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200
Folsom, CA 95630
Ph: 916-858-0642 Fax: 916-858-0643

CITY OF ROCKLIN - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT - ENGINEERING DIVISION
MONUMENT SPRINGS DRIVE
ROADWAY AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
GENERAL PLAN No. 1
CITY OF ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA

DRAWING INFO
DATE:
DRAFTER: EHSAN FAZEL
DESIGNER: LILIT HOVHANNISYAN
REVIEWER: JEREMY NOTTNAGEL

PROJECT NO.

SHEET NO. OF

SCOUR DATA TABLE		
Support Location	Long Term (Degradation and Contraction) Scour Elevation (ft)	Short Term (Local) Scour Depth (ft)
Abut 1		
Abut 2		

HYDROLOGIC SUMMARY		
Drainage Area: - sq mi		
	Design Flood	Base Flood
Frequency	50-yr	100-yr
Discharge		
Water Surface Elevation at Bridge	243.30	243.61
Flood plain data are based upon information available when the plans were prepared and are shown to meet federal requirements. The accuracy of said information is not warranted by the State and interested or affected parties should make their own investigation.		

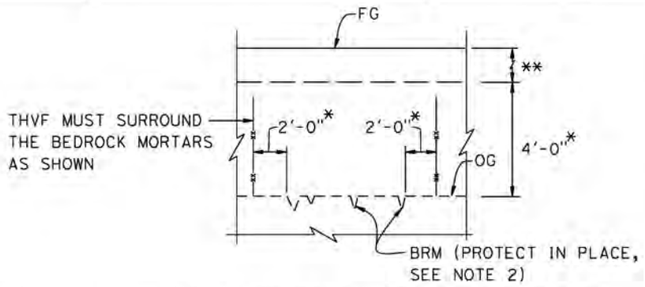
SPREAD FOOTING DATA TABLE			
Location	Service Limit State Permissible Net Contact Stress (ksf)	Strength Factored Gross Nominal Bearing Resistance For Controlling Load Case (ksf)	Extreme Event Factored Gross Nominal Bearing Resistance for Controlling Load Case (ksf)
Abut 1			N/A
Abut 2			N/A

NOTES:

1. The contractor shall verify all existing utilities prior to new construction.
2. For Retaining Wall Layout, see "RETAINING WALL LAYOUT" sheets.
3. Top of footing elevations are to be placed below bedrock as determined by engineer. Bedrock must be non-scourable. Footing elevations may be adjusted by the engineer base on field conditions encountered during construction.

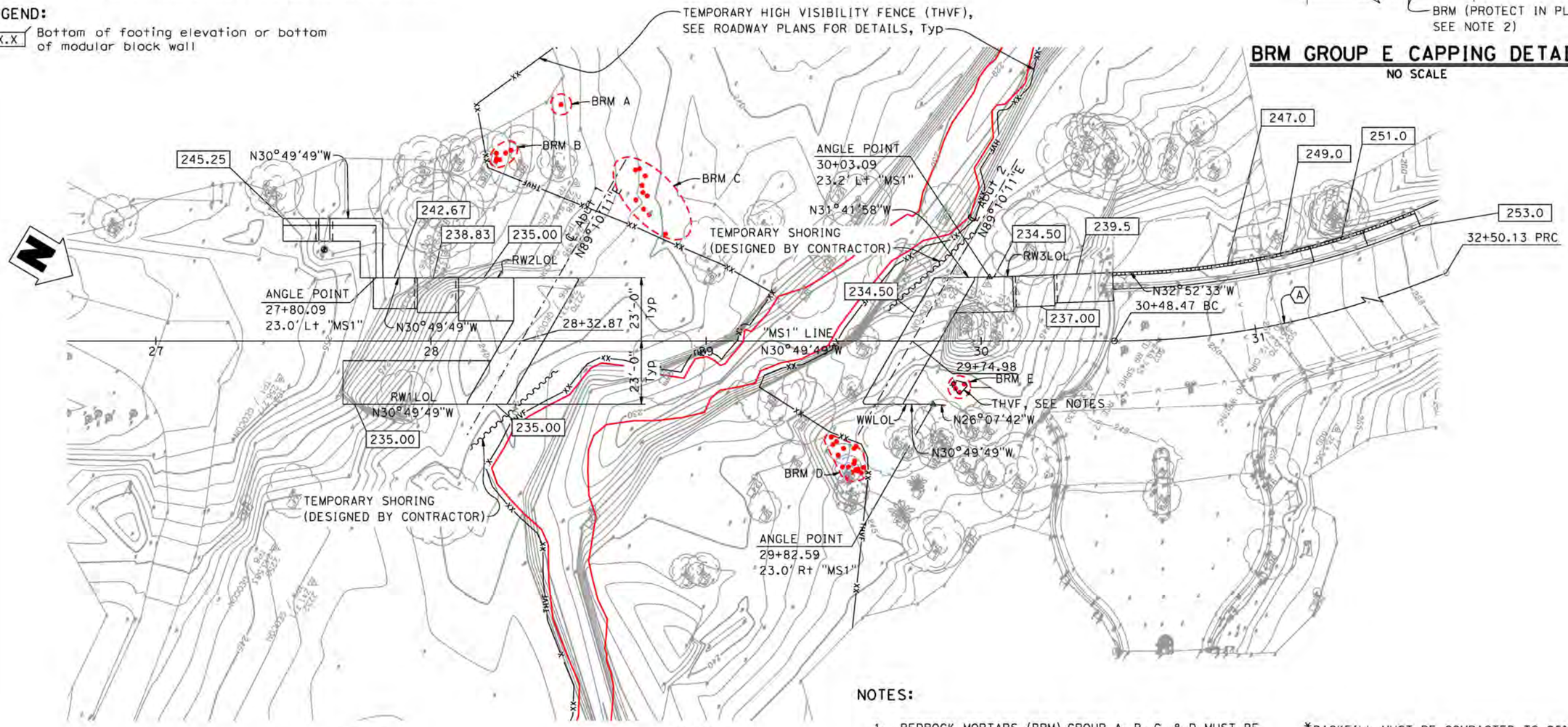
LEGEND:

XX.X Bottom of footing elevation or bottom of modular block wall



BRM GROUP E CAPPING DETAIL

NO SCALE



PLAN

1"= 20'

CURVE DATA

Ⓐ

R = 300.00'
Δ = 38°30'53"
T = 104.75'
L = 201.66'

NOTES:

1. BEDROCK MORTARS (BRM) GROUP A, B, C, & D MUST BE PROTECTED IN PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
2. BEDROCK MORTARS (BRM) GROUP E MUST BE PROTECTED IN PLACE UNTIL AFTER THE ABUTMENT STEM AND WINGWALLS ARE CONSTRUCTED AND THE ROADWAY IS READY FOR BACKFILL AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AND PROJECT ARCHEOLOGIST. SEE 'BRM GROUP E CAPPING DETAIL'

*BACKFILL MUST BE COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION BY HAND WITHIN BRM AREA

**BACKFILL MAY BE COMPACTED WITH EQUIPMENT PER CALTRANS STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

PRELIMINARY

65% REVIEW

NO | REVISION DESCRIPTION | CHECKED BY | DATE

DRAWING SCALE
HOR.SCALE:
VERT.SCALE:

ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA

DOKEN ENGINEERING
118 Blue Ravine Road, Suite 200
Folsom, CA 95630
Phn 916-858-8642 Fax 916-858-8643

CITY OF ROCKLIN - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT - ENGINEERING DIVISION
MONUMENT SPRINGS DRIVE
ROADWAY AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
FOUNDATION PLAN
CITY OF ROCKLIN CALIFORNIA

DRAWING INFO
DATE:
DRAFTER: EHSAN FAZEL
DESIGNER: LILIT HOVHANNISYAN
REVIEWER: JEREMY NOTTNAGEL

PROJECT NO.

SHEET NO. OF

APPENDIX E: Granite Lakes Estates, Addendum to a Certified Environmental Impacts Report, April 2022

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-98

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROCKLIN
APPROVING THE FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE GRANITE LAKE ESTATES
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

(Granite Lake Estates Modification / EIR-2000-01A)

The City Council of the City of Rocklin does hereby resolve, as follows:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Rocklin finds as follows:

A. The City Council of the City of Rocklin approved and certified an Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") for the Granite Lake Estates subdivision via Resolution No. 2002-165 on May 28th, 2002.

B. The original Granite Lake Estates EIR analyzed the environmental effects of development in the project area with a single-family residential subdivision, including the construction of homes on the lots created.

C. The Granite Lake Estates project applicant is now proposing to modify some of the conditions of approval related to phasing to allow construction of homes to proceed ahead of the completion of the Monument Springs Bridge and roadway improvements in order to facilitate financing of those improvements. The proposed modifications will not result in any substantial changes to the project density or design and therefore would be consistent with the anticipated site development as it was analyzed in the Granite Lake Estates EIR.

D. Public Resources Code Section 21166 and Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 11 requires the City to analyze the proposed Granite Lake Estates modification project to determine whether further environmental analysis is required.

E. An Addendum to the Granite Lake Estates EIR was prepared, consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, which analyzes the proposed project and its consistency with the prior EIR.

F. Based on the analysis and findings contained in the Addendum attached hereto, it was determined that, while some minor updates to the original mitigation measures were required to reflect changes in regulatory standards and practices, no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report is required to be prepared for the project.

Section 2. The City Council hereby approves the First Addendum to the Granite Lake Estates Environmental Impact Report (Exhibit A) prepared by Raney Planning and Management, Inc., dated April 2022, on file with the Community Development Department and the City Clerk, and incorporated herein by this reference.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 10th day of May , 2022, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers:	Gayaldo, Halldin, Janda, Patterson
NOES:	Councilmembers:	Broadway
ABSENT:	Councilmembers:	None
ABSTAIN:	Councilmembers:	None

Bill Halldin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Hope Ithurburn, City Clerk

City of Rocklin
Community Development Department

Granite Lakes Estates
Modification of Conditions of Approval

Addendum to a Certified Environmental Impact Report

April 2022

Prepared By

RANEY PLANNING & MANAGEMENT, INC. 20 years
1501 Sports Drive, Suite A, • Sacramento • CA • 95834
Office 916.372.6100 • Fax 916.419.6108

ADDENDUM TO A CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The City of Rocklin, California, a municipal corporation, does hereby prepare, make, declare, and publish the Addendum to a certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the following described project:

Project Name: Granite Lakes Estates Modification of Conditions of Approval

Original Project: Granite Lakes Estates Project

Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site consists of approximately 80 acres in the southeast area of the City of Rocklin. The project site is bound by Greenbrae Road to the north, the Rustic Hills subdivision to the west, and the Highlands subdivision to the south (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Surrounding land uses include residential development to the north, east, and west, and the Boardman Canal to the south. In addition, Interstate 80 (I-80) is located to the northwest of the project site.

Existing Setting

The City of Rocklin General Plan designates the project site as Low Density Residential (LDR) and Recreation/Conservation (R/C). The current zoning designation for the project site is PD-1.5 (Planned development), which allows the development of 1.5 dwelling units per gross acre for areas designated LDR. Two streams traverse the project site, with Secret Ravine Creek along the western portion and Sucker Ravine Creek along the northwest corner. Additionally, a number of seasonal wetlands are located throughout the project site. Phase 1 of the previously approved project has been built, consisting of 48 single-family lots and a 10-foot wide paved trail through the open space area on the east side of Secret Ravine Creek.

Project Background

In 2002, the City Council certified the Granite Lakes Estates Project Final EIR (SCH# 1998122053). The EIR was prepared pursuant to Title 14, Section 15120 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations, and the City of Rocklin Municipal Code.

Specific entitlements of the original Granite Lakes Estates Project included approval of a tentative subdivision map, General Development Plan, and an Oak Tree Preservation Plan Permit. In addition, this approved project included a Development Agreement, which was considered and approved by the City Council. The City of Rocklin, Community Development Department, reviewed the project and, on the basis of the EIR, found that the project could result in significant and unavoidable impacts to the environment.

The project, originally approved for Alleghany Properties in 2002, consists of Phases 1 through 4, totaling 119 single family lots. Granite Lakes, LLC purchased the property, and in 2003, modified the subdivision, reducing the number of lots from 119 to 103 to provide larger lots and building footprints. By 2005 rough grading of Phase 1 had commenced, and by summer 2007, bridge construction had commenced as well as the construction of 6 homes. By 2009 only two additional homes had been constructed, and bridge construction had not moved forward. In December of 2009 the property was purchased by S360, LLC. One additional home was constructed in late 2010 (for a total of 9 constructed up until that time). Phase 1 was sold to Meritage Homes in August 2012, which constructed and sold 39 additional homes (by the end of 2015). In 2013 S360 decided to revise Phases 2-4 such that they could attain the maximum number (71) of lots; however, the larger lots in Phase 1 had required additional land from Phases 2-4; thus only 65 additional lots could be attained in order to meet the City's minimum lot size and setback requirements, consistent with the lot sizes on the original tentative map, which includes a bridge across Secret Ravine Creek with the extension of Monument Springs Drive (see Figure 3).

Figure 1
Regional Vicinity Map

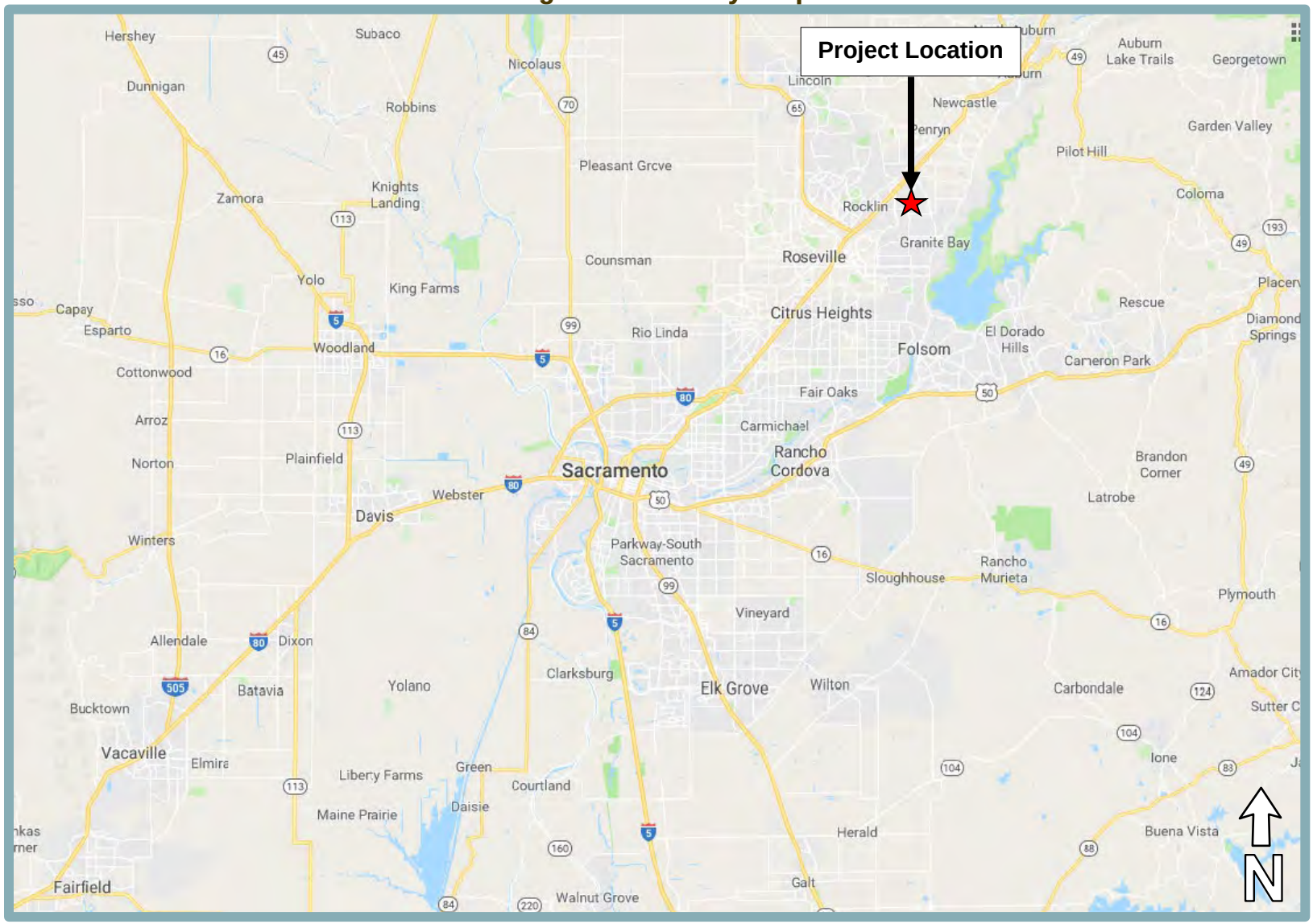
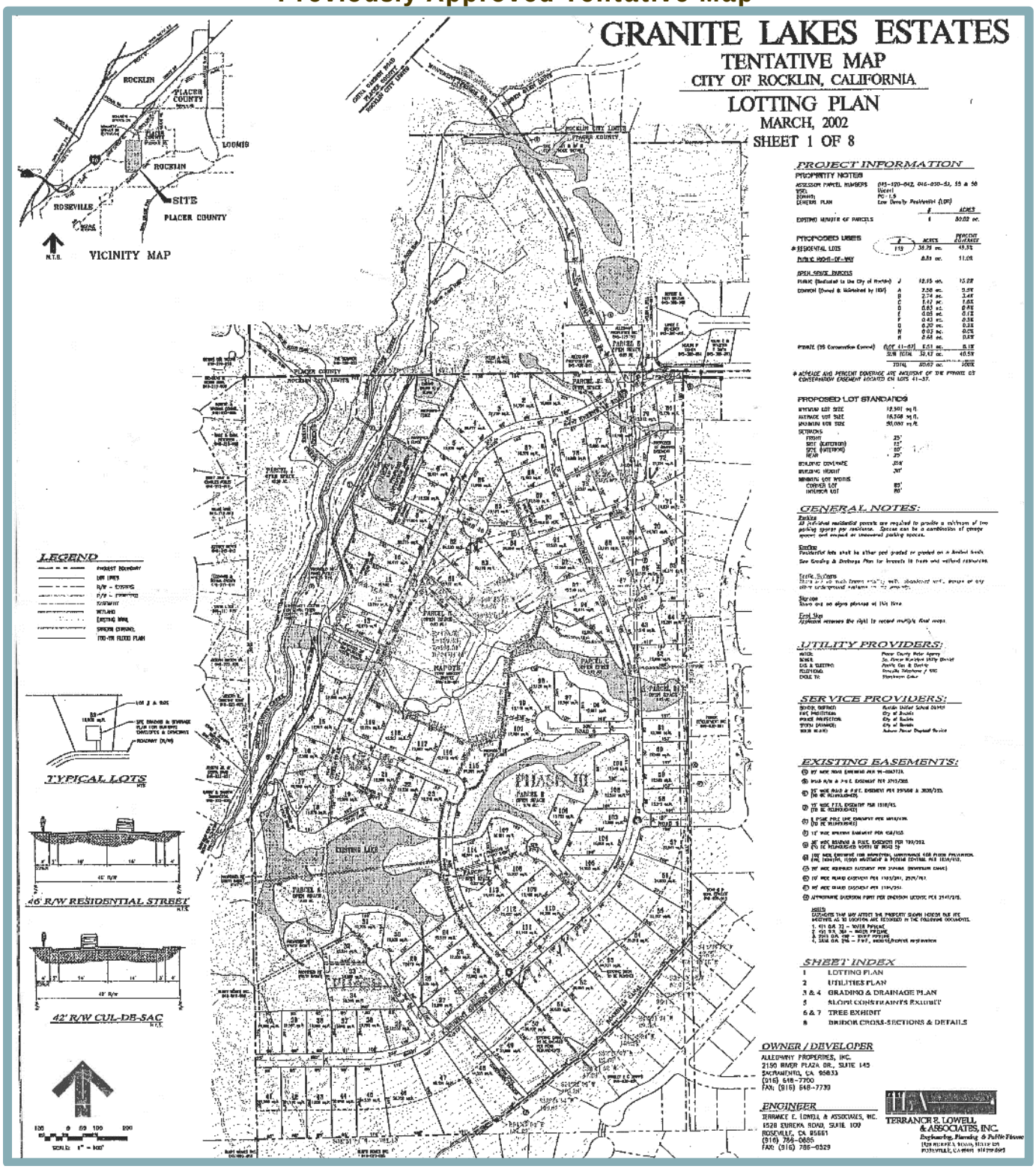


Figure 2
Project Boundaries Map

Figure 3
Previously Approved Tentative Map



While the approved tentative map showed Phase 1 including 46 single-family residential lots, the City allowed the original phasing to be modified, allowing 48 single family homes to be built in Phase 1. In 2010 the City amended the Development Agreement to change the trigger for completion of the Monument Springs Drive Bridge from the 41st building permit to the 49th building permit. In summary, the Certified Final EIR evaluated a total single-family lot count of 119; however, the total lot count has been modified multiple times and was ultimately reduced to a final lot count of 113. With 48 single-family lots (and homes) built in Phase 1, this leaves a remaining development potential of 65 single-family lots for Phases 2 through 4, which are currently anticipated to be developed in a single phase.

The following project improvements have already been approved by the City Council; however, because certain improvements have not yet been completed, a brief summary of the activities is included below.

Site Access and Parking

The project site would be served by an internal roadway system that provides access to existing City streets. Primary access to the site is currently provided by Greenbrae Road. In addition, a new extension of Monument Springs Drive would be included as part of the previously approved project. The extension of Monument Springs Drive would extend south over Secret Ravine Creek and through the length of the project site.

Utilities

Water supplies are currently provided to the project site by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). Water supply infrastructure in the project area includes an existing 12-inch water line at the intersection of Monument Springs Drive and Hidden Glen Drive. As part of the previously approved project, a 12-inch water line was extended along the proposed Monument Springs Drive, and across the Placer County property to the project site. The new 12-inch water line connects to an existing eight-inch water line in Greenbrae Road. Water lines within the project site consist of 12-inch and eight-inch lines that would be extended to the proposed residences within Phases 2 through 4.

Sewer lines for the previously approved project consist of a sewer trunk line that runs parallel to Secret Ravine Creek. The South Placer Municipal Utility District has indicated that, upon completion of the proposed bridge across Secret Ravine Creek, the temporary lift station located near the intersection of Monument Springs Drive and Hidden Glen Drive would be abandoned. A gravity line would then be placed alongside the bridge to tie into the existing sewer trunk line.

Off-Site Improvements

As discussed above, the previously approved project would include the extension of Monument Springs Drive, located north of Secret Ravine Creek, prior to the issuance of the 49th building permit. The extension would require the construction of a bridge over Secret Ravine Creek. The original design of the bridge was a concrete structure that uses two oval shaped piers, constructed parallel to the flow line in Secret Ravine Creek.

In addition, the bridge would be constructed to meet the existing grade of Monument Springs Drive and provide three feet of freeboard above the post-development 100-year flood plain. The construction of the bridge would also include the excavation of rock material along the southern bank of Secret Ravine Creek, just downstream of the bridge to compensate for flow restrictions created by the piers and any collected debris. The extension of Monument Springs Road traverses private property that was previously located within the jurisdiction of Placer County but

has now been annexed to the City of Rocklin. Furthermore, in 2017 the City determined the revised bridge design was in substantial compliance with the tentative map, with modifications to a more residential-scale design, including changes to free span the creek and eliminate any piers in the creek, as well as eliminate the need for the excavation of rock materials downstream of the bridge alignment.

Expiration of the Development Agreement, AB 1561 Automatic Extension of the Tentative Map, and Modifications to the Conditions of Approval

The First Amendment to the Development Agreement (2010) extended the term to July 2020 and allowed the Monument Springs Drive Bridge over Secret Ravine Creek to be postponed until issuance of the 49th building permit. The Second Amendment (June 2020) extended the term of the Development Agreement to July 2021. The current property owner requested a modification to the approved Development Agreement but the item was not timely scheduled for discretionary approval by City Council and expired in July 2021. However, pursuant to Assembly Bill 1561 (Stats. 2020, ch. 195), the Tentative Map was automatically extended for 18 months (January 11, 2023). (See Gov. Code, § 65914.5, subd. (b) [extending "housing entitlement[s]," including "housing development project[s]," for 18 months].) A request for modification of the Conditions of Approval has been made, which includes a variety of minor clean-up items, as well as modification of the current limitation on issuance of additional building permits prior to completion of the bridge to help insure adequate bond collateral and investor support for the Community Facilities District (CFD) financing necessary to help fund a portion of the cost to construct the Bridge.

This Addendum to the EIR allows the City to find and determine that the current project remains within the scope of the Certified Final EIR. Because of changes in the grading quantities since the original tentative map and 2002 EIR, to confirm that air quality emissions from the project will not be substantially increased from that which was estimated for the approved project, the grading of the overall project has been evaluated in comparison to that analyzed in the Final EIR. As shown in Table 1, the previous EIR evaluated the air quality impacts of approximately 18.21 acres of grading during construction of Phase 1; however, during construction of Phase 1, approximately 21.38 acres were graded. The 2002 EIR evaluated the air quality impacts of approximately 13.74 acres of grading during Phases 2 through 4; however, the current improvement plans reflect grading a total of approximately 23.07 acres during construction of Phases 2 through 4.

Table 1
Grading Comparison

Construction Phases	As Previously Approved	Proposed Project
1	18.21 acres	21.38 acres
2-4	13.74 acres	23.07 acres
Total	**31.95 acres**	**44.45 acres**

As presented in the table, the proposed project would result in approximately 44.45 acres of grading, which would be more than what was previously evaluated for the project site. However, the 2002 EIR project only accounted for the site acreage that would be mass-graded. The 2002 EIR did not account for the future grading of custom lots. Therefore, although the total acreage to be graded would be greater than the previously approved project, the overall site boundaries would not change. Nor would tree removal, air quality, or other potential environmental impacts

be significantly increased. Thus, the area of development associated with the proposed project would be similar to that of the previously approved project.

Project Approvals

The proposed project would require the following approvals by the City of Rocklin:

- CEQA Addendum to the certified Granite Lakes Estates Final EIR; and
- Modification of the Conditions of Approval.

Rationale for Preparation of the Addendum

In determining whether an addendum is the appropriate document to analyze the modifications to the project and its approval, CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 (Addendum to an EIR or Mitigated Negative Declaration) states:

> (a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
>
> (b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.
>
> (c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.
>
> (d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
>
> (e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

Under Public Resources Code Section 21166 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, a subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be prepared if any of the following criteria are met:

> (a) When an EIR has been certified or negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
>
> (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
>
> (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

This document provides substantial evidence demonstrating that none of the conditions of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15163 would be met by the modified project. Thus, preparation of an addendum would provide the appropriate level of environmental review.

Use of a Prior Environmental Document

In *Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College District* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 937, 951, the California Supreme Court held that a lead agency, in considering a proposed change to a previously-approved project, has the responsibility for deciding whether the environmental document for the original project retains "some relevance" to the decision-making process for the proposed change. "[W]hether an initial environmental document remains relevant despite changed plans or circumstances—like the question whether an initial environmental document requires major revisions due to changed plans or circumstances—is a predominantly factual question. It is thus a question for the agency to answer in the first instance, drawing on its particular expertise." (*Id.* at p. 952.) On this factual issue, lead agencies are entitled to considerable deference from reviewing courts: "'a court should tread with extraordinary care' before reversing an agency's determination, whether implicit or explicit, that its initial environmental document retains some relevance to the decisionmaking process." (*Id.* at p. 953.)

Here, considering the quality of the certified Final EIR, the nature of the underlying project approved in 2002, and the very limited nature of the proposed changes to that approved project, the City of Rocklin has determined that the EIR certified for the Granite Lakes Estates Project (hereafter referred to as the 2002 EIR) remains relevant to the proposal at hand, which does not alter the approved Project footprint but rather just modifies the existing Conditions of Approval. Based on the analysis set forth below, moreover, the City has also concluded that the proposed project change will not trigger the need for either a subsequent EIR or a supplement to the previously-certified 2002 Final EIR. For these reasons, the City has prepared this addendum to the 2002 EIR in order to evaluate the proposed project. The proposed modifications to the grading scheme and request to build the bridge in a later construction phase would result in impacts similar to those identified in the 2002 EIR.

Discussion

The following sections provide discussions of potential impacts associated with the proposed project in comparison to those previously identified in the 2002 EIR. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(b), as shown above, an addendum may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions to the previous EIR are necessary or if none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. Given the limited scope of changes to the project, this Addendum provides a detailed evaluation of those select CEQA topics most affected by the changes, whereas the remaining CEQA topics are appropriately discussed at a lesser level of detail.

Air Quality

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) and under the jurisdiction of the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD). The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) require that federal and State ambient air quality standards (AAQS) be established, respectively, for six common air pollutants, known as criteria pollutants. The criteria pollutants include particulate matter (PM), ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and lead. At the federal level, the SVAB area is designated as being in nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard and the 24-hour standard for particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and is designated as being in attainment or unclassified for all other federal criteria pollutant AAQS. At the State level, the SVAB area is designated as being in nonattainment for the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards, as well as the annual mean and 24-hour standard for particulate matter 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}). The SVAB is in attainment or unclassified for all other State AAQS.

The CAA requires each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIPs are modified periodically to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins, as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. Due to the nonattainment designations, PCAPCD, along with the other air districts in the SVAB region, periodically prepares and updates air quality plans that provide emission reduction strategies to achieve attainment of the National AAQS (NAAQS), including control strategies to reduce air pollutant emissions through regulations, incentive programs, public education, and partnerships with other agencies. The current applicable air quality plan for the proposed project area is the *Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan* (Ozone Attainment Plan). The 2017 Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates how existing and new control strategies would provide the necessary future emission reductions to meet the CAA requirements, including the NAAQS, by 2024.

On May 10, 2017, USEPA found that the Sacramento area attained the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, based on certified monitoring data for the period between 2013 and 2015. The PCAPCD and other air districts in the region are currently working to prepare the $PM_{2.5}$ Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request and will submit to the USEPA to finalize the attainment redesignation.

General conformity requirements of the regional air quality plan include whether a project would cause or contribute to new violations of any NAAQS, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation of any NAAQS, or delay timely attainment of any NAAQS. In order to evaluate ozone and other criteria air pollutant emissions and support attainment goals for those pollutants that the area is designated nonattainment, the PCAPCD recommends significance thresholds for emissions of PM_{10} and ozone precursors – reactive organic gases (ROG) and NO_X.

The 2002 EIR assessed air quality impacts under applicable 2000 standards and conditions. On October 13, 2016, the PCAPCD adopted updated significance thresholds for the aforementioned pollutants to be used in the analysis of a project's operational emissions. Although the PCAPCD updated the operational thresholds of significance, the thresholds for use in analyzing construction-related emissions remain the same as what was used in the 2002 EIR.

The original project was analyzed using the URBEMIS7G model. In order to determine whether the proposed project would result in new or more severe impacts with consideration of new standards, the proposed project's emissions related to project construction, including the proposed change in grading, have been estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.2 software, which is now the industry standard model, and recommended for use by the PCAPCD CEQA Handbook (Chapter 3, pg. 29). In order to provide a direct comparison of the total emissions presented in the 2002 EIR and the currently proposed project, construction-related emissions were estimated for all phases of project development, including Unit 1 of the project, which has already been completed. To reflect the proposed project, a total area of disturbance of 44.45 acres, and an assumed level of material import of 69,813 cubic yards, was applied to the modeling during the grading phase of the project.

The estimated NO_x, ROG, and PM_{10} emissions during construction of the proposed project, including Unit 1, as compared to the previously approved project, are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Maximum Unmitigated Project Emissions (lbs/day)

Pollutant	Proposed Project Construction Emissions	Previously Approved Unmitigated Project Construction Emissions[1]	PCAPCD Construction Thresholds
NO_X	82.52	171.6	82
ROG	48.96	16.2	82
PM_{10}	20.41	112.2	82

Note:
[1] Emissions from Table K-5 of the 2002 EIR.

Source: CalEEMod, February 2020 (see Appendix A).

As shown in Table 2, construction-related emissions from implementation of the proposed project, including Unit 1, would result in NO_X and PM_{10} emissions below the levels previously anticipated in the 2002 EIR. Although NO_X and PM_{10} emissions would be below the levels previously anticipated, ROG emissions are anticipated to be higher under the currently proposed project as compared to the levels presented in the 2002 EIR. Factors contributing to the changes in the estimated emissions include the use of CalEEMod, which is generally considered to be a more accurate emissions modeling software as compared to URBEMIS7G, legislative and regulatory changes that have resulted in improvements in the fleetwide average emissions rates of construction fleets within California, and the aforementioned changes to the project phasing and construction details.

Despite the increase in ROG emissions between the 2002 EIR analysis of the approved project and the currently proposed project, emissions of ROG would remain below the PCAPCD's applicable thresholds. Furthermore, emissions of PM_{10}, which were previously anticipated to exceed the PCACPD's applicable thresholds, are anticipated to be below the PCACPD's thresholds. Consequently, the previously anticipated significant and unavoidable impact related

to PM_{10} emissions would no longer be anticipated to occur with implementation of the proposed project.

Although newly calculated proposed project emissions would exceed the 82 lbs./day PCAPCD threshold of significance, emissions of NO_X would occur at a level far below what was assumed in the 2002 EIR. Because the proposed project's emission of NO_X would be less than that of the 2002 EIR, new mitigation measures are not required beyond those identified in the 2002 EIR, which would result in NO_X emissions below the 82 lbs./day PCAPCD threshold of significance.

Notably, both the federal and state governments have chosen to regulate ROG and NO_X because they are ozone precursors. Under the CAA and CCAA, Congress and the Legislature regulate these gases as means of bringing basin-wide ambient ozone levels down over time. The fact that both ROG and NO_X are ozone precursors is important when considering the changes in predicted air pollutants associated with the proposed project. The substantial reductions in anticipated NO_X emissions shown in Table 2 above will translate into reductions in anticipated levels of ozone formation. In contrast, the more modest increases in ROG emissions shown in the table will translate into less appreciable increases in anticipated levels of ozone formation. In fact, the most recent State implementation Plan for the control of ozone emissions in the Sacramento region states that emissions reductions of volatile organic compounds, which are roughly equivalent to ROG emissions, of 35 tons/day are required to reduce 1 part per billion of ozone.[1] Concurrently, a reduction of only 1.7 tons/day of NO_X results in an equivalent reduction of 1 part per billion of ozone. Thus, on a ton for ton basis, NO_X reductions provide greater ozone benefits than ROG reductions. Because the projected NO_X reductions are much greater than the projected ROG increases, the net effect of the anticipated changes in ROG and NO_X emissions should be a beneficial decrease in anticipated levels of ozone formation. In short, development of the subdivision should result in lesser levels of ozone formation than predicted in the 2002 EIR.

Given all of the above, the proposed project would not result in any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact related to air quality. Although the proposed project would result in emissions of ROG that exceed those anticipated under the previously-approved project, emissions of ROG would still be well below PCAPCD thresholds. Emissions of NO_X and PM_{10} would also be well below what was anticipated for the previously approved project. And finally, overall anticipated levels of ozone formation would be less than expected under the 2002 EIR.

Considering the anticipated level of NO_X emissions, mitigation sufficient to reduce NO_X emissions below the PCAPCD's thresholds of significance is currently available. Consequently, with implementation of modified mitigation, the project as currently proposed would reduce the previously identified significant and unavoidable impact to a less-than-significant level.

Health Effects Related to Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Since adoption of the 2002 EIR, the California Supreme Court (*Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502) has underscored the need for analysis of potential health impacts resulting from emission of criteria pollutants during implementation of a project. Although analysis of project-level health risks related to the emission of toxic air contaminants (TACs) and other localized pollutants has long been practiced under CEQA, the analysis of health impacts due to

[1] El Dorado Air Quality Management District, Feather River Air Quality Management District, Placer County Air Pollution Control District, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District. *Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan*. July 24, 2017.

individual projects resulting from emissions of criteria pollutants is a relatively new field. Whereas health impacts related to emissions of TACs are geographically limited and can fairly easily be traced back to a single project, health risks related to criteria pollutants occur as a result of cumulative regional-scale emissions. For instance, health impacts related to ozone and PM emissions within the City of Rocklin are predominantly determined through the transport of emissions from large metropolitan areas such as Roseville and Sacramento. In turn, ozone and PM levels within Sacramento may be subject to effects from emissions originating in the San Francisco Bay Area. Because health risks from ozone and PM originate from regional-scale emissions, attribution of potential health risks due to any individual project is difficult and highly speculative.

Given the highly speculative nature of attributing health effects to individual projects, a useful benchmark for assessing potential health effects are the thresholds of significance established by local air districts for criteria pollutant emissions. The PCAPCD's thresholds of significance were established with consideration given to the health-based air quality standards established by the NAAQS and CAAQS, and are designed to aid the district in achieving attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS. Considering the health-based nature of NAAQS and CAAQS and the goal of the PCACPD's thresholds to achieve attainment of the NAAQS an CAAQS, projects resulting in emissions below the PCACPD's thresholds of significance can be considered not to result in a substantial contribution to net health effects related to criteria pollutants.

As discussed above, construction emissions associated with the proposed project would be below the PCAPCD's thresholds of significance following implementation of modified mitigation measures. Considering the low level of emissions estimated to occur from construction activities related to the project, and the relatively short duration that construction-related emissions would occur, implementation of the proposed project would not be anticipated to result in measurable health effects or a substantial contribution to net health effects in the project region.

2002 EIR Mitigation Measures:

Because NOx emissions would exceed the current PCAPCD significance threshold, the following mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR remain applicable to the proposed project. It should be noted that KMM-1(a) is no longer required given that the measure pertains to dust control requirements during construction, and the updated analysis in this Addendum has determined that fugitive dust (i.e., PM_{10}) would be below the PCAPCD's threshold. Furthermore, the dust control requirements of KMM-1(a) have been updated since certification of the 2002 EIR and are already required as part of the District's Rules.

Mitigation Measure REQ-MM: The project applicant shall comply with all of Placer County Air Pollution Control District's rules and regulations.

Mitigation Measure REQ-MM: The project applicant shall comply with all requirements in the Uniform Building Code.

Mitigation Measure REQ-MM: The project applicant shall comply with all requirements in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24.

Modified Mitigation Measures:

Considering the updated estimation of emissions prepared for the proposed project and presented in this Addendum, mitigation sufficient to reduce emissions to a less-than-significant level has become available. Emissions following implementation of the modified Mitigation Measure KMM-1(b) is presented in Table 3 below. As shown in the table, the modified mitigation measure would reduce NOx emissions below the PCAPCD's applicable threshold of significance. Furthermore, Mitigation Measure KMM-1(b) has been updated to reflect current regulations related to idling times and to remove outdated fleet standards.

Table 3
Maximum Mitigated Project Emissions (lbs/day)

Pollutant	Proposed Project Unmitigated Construction Emissions	Proposed Project Mitigated Construction Emissions	PCAPCD Construction Thresholds
NO_X	82.52	73.43	82
ROG	48.96	48.96	82
PM_{10}	20.41	20.41	82

Source: CalEEMod, February 2020 and April 2020 (see Appendix A).

Mitigation Measure KMM-1(b): The contractor shall reduce NO_X and ROG emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the Placer County APCD. The contractor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements or measures shown to be equally effective:

(i) Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below ~~10~~5 minutes.

(ii) Contractors' construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.

(iii) Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed District Rule 202 limitations.

(iv) The prime contractor shall submit to the District a comprehensive inventory (i.e. make, model, year, emission rating) of all the heavy-duty off-road equipment (50 horsepower or greater) that will be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. District personnel, with assistance from the California Air Resources Board, will conduct initial Visible Emission Evaluations of all heavy-duty equipment on the inventory list.

(v) Construction contracts shall stipulate that all equipment with horsepower ratings of 350 or greater, including scrapers, used during project grading shall meet the

CARB's Tier 3 emissions standards or cleaner.~~at least 20% of the heavy-duty off-road equipment included in the inventory be powered by CARB certified off-road engines, as follows:~~

~~175 hp 750 hp 1996 and newer engines~~
~~100 hp 174 hp 1997 and newer engines~~
~~50 hp 99 hp 1998 and newer engines~~

~~In lieu of or in addition to this requirement, an applicant can use other measures to reduce particulate matter and nitrogen oxide emissions from their project through the use of emulsified diesel fuel and/or particulate matter traps. The District shall be contacted to discuss this measure~~

(vi) Contractors shall use new low emissions technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.

Special Mitigation Measures:
None required.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were not addressed in the 2002 EIR. However, potential impacts related to GHG emissions do not constitute "new information of substantial importance" as defined by CEQA Guidelines section 15162, as GHG emissions were known as potential environmental issues before 2002, when the original Granite Lakes Estates EIR was certified.[2] In *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development (CREED) v. City of San Diego* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 515, the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, concluded that the issue of GHG emissions and climate change could have been raised at the time that the original EIR was prepared (in 1994). For this reason, the lead agency was not required to prepare a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR. In the CREED case, the court noted that scientists and the government have been aware that GHG emissions could trigger climatic changes as early as the 1970's, or before. Specifically, the Court of Appeal noted that in *Massachusetts v. E.P.A.* (2007) 549 U.S. 497, 507, the United States Supreme Court stated the following:

> *"In the late 1970's, the Federal Government began devoting serious attention to the possibility that carbon dioxide emissions associated with human activity could provoke climate change. In 1978, Congress enacted the National Climate Program Act, 92 Stat. 601, which required the President to establish a program to 'assist the Nation and the world to understand and respond to natural and man-induced climate processes and their implications[.]' [citation] President Carter, in turn, asked the National Research Council, the working arm of the National Academy of Sciences, to investigate the subject. The Council's response was unequivocal: 'If carbon dioxide continues to increase, the study group finds no reason to doubt that climate changes will result and no reason to believe that these changes will be negligible. A wait-and-see policy may mean waiting until it is too late.'"*

[2] As explained in a series of cases, most recently in *Concerned Dublin Citizens v. City of Dublin (2013) 214 Cal. App. 4th 1301*. Also see, *Citizens of Responsible Equitable Development v. City of San Diego (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 515*.

The Court of Appeal concluded by stating that "[t]he effect of GHG emissions on climate could have been raised in 1994 when the City considered the FEIR." In *Concerned Dublin Citizens v. City of Dublin* (2013) 214 Cal.App.4th 1301, the Court of Appeal for the Fourth Appellate District adopted this reasoning as its own, reaching exactly the same conclusion on similar facts.

Again, in *Citizens Against Airport Pollution v. City of San Jose* (2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 788, the Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District, considered whether the lack of GHG and climate change analysis in a 1997 EIR and 2003 SEIR precluded adoption of an addendum. The court relied on previous case law to conclude that the potential environmental impact of GHG emissions was known or could have been known at the time of certification of the 1997 EIR and 2003 SEIR. The court thus upheld the eighth addendum that the City of San Jose had prepared after having completed the 1997 and 2003 EIRs.

The conclusions that were made in the *CREED*, *Dublin Citizens*, and *Citizens Against Airport Pollution* cases can also be made regarding the 2002 EIR. Under the law, as set forth in these cases, the City may not undertake the preparation of a Supplemental or Subsequent EIR based solely on issues relating to climate change. Thus, the overall creation of GHG emissions from development within the project site cannot under the law constitute a new significant impact or new information of substantial importance. Nonetheless, in order to take a conservative approach, a discussion of GHG emissions associated with the proposed project has been provided.

In addition to the City's General Plan Update, a number of regulations have been enacted since the 2002 EIR was approved for the purpose of, or with an underlying goal for, reducing GHG emissions, such as the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) and the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Code. The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards is a portion of the CBSC, which expands upon energy efficiency measures from the 2016 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, resulting in a seven percent reduction in energy consumption from the 2016 standards for residential structures. Such regulations have become increasingly stringent since the 2002 EIR was adopted. The proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable regulations associated with GHG emissions, including the CALGreen Code and California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Code.

New or changed land use or zoning designations are not proposed as part of the project, and the overall development area anticipated for buildout would not be modified. As such, only GHG emissions associated with construction of the proposed project have been analyzed in this Addendum. The proposed project's construction GHG emissions have been estimated using CalEEMod. The proposed project's GHG emissions have been compared to the PCAPCD threshold of significance for construction emissions. Construction is anticipated to occur over two years. The maximum annual unmitigated GHG emissions related to construction for each year are presented below in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, the proposed project's maximum annual unmitigated construction-related GHG emissions would be well below the applicable 10,000 $MTCO_2e$/yr threshold.[3] Accordingly, the proposed project would not be expected to have a significant impact related to GHG emissions during construction.

[3] Placer County Air Pollution Control District. *California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds of Significance: Justification Report*. October 2016.

Table 4 Maximum Annual Construction GHG Emissions		
Construction GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$/yr)	**Threshold of Significance ($MTCO_2e$/yr)**	**Exceeds Threshold?**
676.19	10,000	NO
Source: CalEEMod, February 2020 (see Attachment A).		

Based on the above, the proposed project would not result in a new significant impact related to GHG emissions and global climate change.

2002 EIR Mitigation Measures:
N/A

Modified Mitigation Measures:
N/A

Special Mitigation Measures:
None required.

Biological Resources

The analysis of biological resources in the 2002 EIR was based on various sources, including the Jurisdictional Delineation for Bell Property, Gibson and Skordal (June 1999), Granite Lakes Estates Updated Arborist Report, Sierra Nevada Arborists (July 2000), Jurisdictional Delineation for the Granite Lakes Estates Property, Gibson and Skordal (June 2000), and a reconnaissance level site visit. In addition, a special-status plant and wildlife species database review was conducted using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The 2002 EIR analyzed potential impacts of development to native oak trees within the project site and concluded that short-term impacts would be significant and unavoidable, while long-term impacts would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation. In addition, the 2002 EIR found that the proposed project would result in the disturbance and/or loss of natural habitat on the project site, including loss of annual grassland, oak woodland, and riparian habitats that would be significant and unavoidable, even with implementation of mitigation.

The 2002 EIR used information from the CNDDB to determine that the approved project could result in impacts to special-status species, including nesting raptors, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, federally threatened Central Valley steelhead, and aquatic species. However, implementation of mitigation was required to reduce impacts to special-status species to less-than-significant levels.

Since the approval of the 2002 EIR, a California Fish and Game (now Wildlife (CDFW) 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package[4] and a Special-Status Plant Survey Report[5] were prepared for the project by Madrone Ecological Consulting, LLC (See Appendices B and C to this Addendum). The 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package and Special-Status Plant Survey Report were prepared as part of the mitigation required in the 2002 EIR. The study area for both the 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package and the Special-Status Plant Survey Report encompasses the entire development area for Units 2

[4] Madrone Ecological Consulting, LLC. *1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Package.* June 29, 2018.
[5] Madrone Ecological Consulting, LLC. *Special Status Plant Survey Report.* August 17, 2018.

through 4. The 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package confirmed that, with implementation of the mitigation measures included in the 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package, impacts related to construction near the stream could be reduced. The 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package did not identify any new impacts that were not previously anticipated by the 2002 EIR, with the exception of potential impacts to special-status bats, specifically, western red bat and pallid bat. The 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package submitted to CDFW includes Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs) for special-status bats. These AMMs have been included as Special Mitigation Measure 1 in the following section. These AMMs would ensure that the potential impact to special-status bats is reduced to less than significant.

Subsequently, the CDFW issued a ("Operation of Law") letter to the applicant, dated October 2, 2018, providing notification that CDFW missed the date by which they were required to notify the applicant whether a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) would be required for the remaining project improvements. As a result, by law, the project is able to proceed without a LSAA, provided that the project remains essentially the same as previously described to CDFW, and the project is commenced during the original work term identified in the applicants' notification to CDFW of potential work in a streambed. The work term specified in the LSAA Application Package has an end date of 2024, with an allowable seasonal work period of April 15 to November 15. Thus, after securing necessary grading approvals from the City, the applicant would proceed with the work described in the Application Package before the term expires in 2024. The project must also comply with other applicable local, state, and federal laws related to protection of special-status species and stream water quality. Regarding other resource agency permits, the applicant has received authorization to fill on-site wetlands under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit (Nationwide Permit (NWP) 29). On-site improvements must comply with all terms and conditions of the NWP and applicable regional conditions.

As part of the Special-Status Plant Survey Report, surveys were conducted for three target species, including big-scale balsamroot, Butte County fritillary, and Sanford's arrowhead. Special-status plant species were not observed during the survey of the study area. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any new significant impacts to special-status plants.

Currently, the project site is within a developed area and is mostly surrounded by existing residential development. With the exception of the Unit 1 development, the character of the site has not been changed or altered since preparation of the 2002 EIR. Although the overall grading acreage would increase, the proposed area of development would be the same as the previously approved project, as explained earlier (see discussion of "Modifications to the Conditions of Approval"). In addition, the proposed project includes a revised design for the Monument Springs Drive Bridge, which would be less impactful to Secret Ravine Creek, as compared to the originally approved design. For example, Impact I-10 of the 2002 EIR, related to construction of the bridge across Secret Ravine Creek and its potential to affect special-status species, determined that the project's impact would be significant, but after implementation of mitigation measures, reduced to a less-than-significant level. In doing so, the discussion notes that the bridge design includes two oval-shaped piers that would be located within the 100-year watermark, but outside the normal low flow channel. The discussion further notes that there would likely be a small, temporary increase in sedimentation in the creek, the first winter, from soils disturbed around the bridge during construction. Additionally, it is noted that the design of the bridge would also include the excavation of rock material along the southern bank of Secret Ravine Creek just downstream of the bridge, to compensate for flow restrictions created by the piers and any collected debris. As previously noted, the bridge design has been modified to a more residential-scale design,

including changes to free span the creek and eliminate any piers in the creek, as well as eliminate the need for the excavation of rock materials downstream of the bridge alignment.

Therefore, based upon the above, and with implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures and Special Mitigation Measure 1, the proposed project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts to biological resources.

2002 EIR Mitigation Measures:

The following mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR remain applicable to the proposed project and would continue to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure IMM-4(b): The wetland areas in the southern portion of the project site shall be monitored during at least one growing season after the Boardman Canal is piped to determine if the wetland areas lose value and function due to the removal of this potential water source. If necessary, the wetland areas shall be replaced with USCOE requirement.

Mitigation Measure IMM-5(a): The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and CDFG, shall conduct a pre-construction breeding-season survey (approximately February 15 through August 1) of the project site during the same calendar year that construction is planned to begin. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified raptor biologist to determine if any birds-of-prey are nesting on or directly adjacent to the Proposed Project site.

If phased construction procedures are planned for the Proposed Project, the results of the above survey shall be valid only for the season when it is conducted.

A report shall be submitted to the City of Rocklin, following the completion of the raptor nesting survey that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

A description of methodology including dates of field visits, the names of survey personnel with resumes, and a list of references cited and persons contacted. A map showing the location(s) of any raptor nests observed on the project site.

If the above survey does not identify any nesting raptor species on the project site, no further mitigation would be required. However, should any raptor species be found nesting on the project site, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented.

Mitigation Measure IMM-5(b): The project applicant, in consultation with the City of Rocklin and CDFG, shall avoid all birds-of-prey nest sites located in the project site during the breeding season while the nest is occupied with adults and/or eggs or young. The occupied nest shall be monitored by a qualified raptor biologist to determine

when the nest is no longer used. Avoidance shall include the establishment of a nondisturbance buffer zone around the nest site. The size of the buffer zone will be determined in consultation with the City and CDFG. Highly visible temporary construction fencing shall delineate the buffer zone.

Mitigation Measure IMM-5(c): If a legally-protected species nest is located in a tree designated for removal, the removal shall be deferred until after August 30th, or until the adults and young are no longer dependent on the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist.

Mitigation Measure IMM-6: The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to elderberry shrubs hosting the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) by avoiding any loss of such shrubs. Such avoidance may be achieved by entering into a formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), by obtaining the necessary take permit for VELB, and by taking all necessary steps required to comply with the take permit issued by USFWS for avoidance and replacement of elderberry shrubs consistent with USFWS guidelines.

Mitigation Measure IMM-9(a): Implement Mitigation Measure HMM-4(a) (e.g., BMPs such as planting filtering vegetation within the spillway wash on the west side of the existing pond) and HMM-4(b).

Mitigation Measure IMM-9(b): Detain runoff water in proposed detention basin (existing quarry) to allow for settling of sediment and heavy runoff particulates (i.e., naturally occurring metals). During storm events, water shall be discharged into Secret Ravine Creek per flow and volume requirements (see Section H, Hydrology and water quality for detail regarding flow and volume).

Mitigation Measure IMM-9(c): Implement Mitigation Measure HMM-6(b).

Mitigation Measure IMM-9(d): In addition to the water quality testing described in Mitigation Measure HMM-4(b), information regarding the depth to sediment in detention facilities shall be provided every two years or other time frame approved by the Director of Public Works.

If it is determined (through consultation with the Director of Public Works) that sediment needs to be removed from detention facilities to ensure adequate stormwater capacity is available, the contractor shall implement appropriate BMPs to protect terrestrial and aquatic resources and water quality to the satisfaction of the public works director. Sediments removed shall be tested for contaminants and disposed of according to laws and regulations in effect at that time. All costs associated with sediment monitoring, removal, and disposal shall be paid

by the Homeowner's Association or other appropriate financing district.

Mitigation Measure IMM-11: Implement Mitigation Measure IMM-4 through IMM-10.

Mitigation Measure IMM-12: Implement Mitigation Measure HMM-4, HMM-6(a), HMM-6(b), IMM-9, and IMM-10.

Mitigation Measure REQ MM: The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the City of Rocklin Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17.77 of the Rocklin Municipal Code (Ordinance 676)), including payment of fees and/or replacement of trees.

Mitigation Measure REQ MM: The project applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Placer County Tree Ordinance.

Modified Mitigation Measures:

The following mitigation measures from the 2002 Final EIR have been modified to reflect the new design of the Monument Springs Drive bridge and its less impactful environmental footprint, as well as the above-noted correspondence with CDFW. For example, Mitigation Measures IMM-10 (a) (viii, ix, and x) can be deleted as the bridge design has been modified to free span the creek, thus eliminating any piers in the creek and the need for associated work and equipment use within the creek.

Mitigation Measure IMM-4(a): The City shall require the project applicant and/or any developers filing tentative maps to mitigate impacts to ensure the avoidance of any net loss of seasonal wetlands and jurisdictional waters of the United States, or the bed, channel, or bank of any stream. Such avoidance may be achieved by implementing and complying with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and under Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code, as administered by the California Department of Fish and Game Code, as administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), which includes obtaining all required permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and entering into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with CDFG and complying with all terms and conditions of those permits and agreements.

<u>If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant and/or any developers shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.</u>

Mitigation Measure IMM-10(a): The bridge shall be designed and constructed to minimize impacts on fish habitat. At a minimum, the following shall occur:

(i) Construction work within the creek shall be confined to the time periods selected by the CDFG. Such work is generally confined to the period of July 1, through September 30, in order to minimize erosion and impacts on the October-November spawning run and April-May out-migration of Chinook salmon.

(ii) The project applicant shall ~~conduct a comprehensive inventory of the vegetative structure of the riparian corridor prior to designation of the specific location of proposed road and stream crossing. This inventory will be used to select the precise alignment that~~ minimize~~s~~ impacts to mature riparian trees, while still meeting the easement and engineering requirements of siting the crossing.

(iii) Design angle of all crossings along Secret Ravine Creek to minimize riparian disturbances while maintaining proper and safe street design.

(iv) Obtain any required Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG. Replace any damaged riparian vegetation as recommended by the CDFG. <u>If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.</u>

(v) Once the precise location of any creek crossing is determined, the construction zone (corridor) shall be flagged to allow easy identification. Heavy equipment shall be operated only within this designated corridor.

~~(vi) Construction activity within creek crossings occurring in the water area shall employ construction methods as required by the CDFG, including an initial layer (approximately 18 inches) of clean gravel, to allow for the clean removal of the creek obstruction at the conclusion of construction.~~

(vi) The project applicant shall develop a revegetation plan (in consultation with CDFG) which shall compensate for

riparian acreage eliminated by stream crossing construction. This plan will require approval by the CDFG and shall be implemented by a qualified revegetation contractor.

~~(vii) The project applicant shall develop and implement a plan, in consultation with the CDFG, to remove instream obstacles to salmon and steelhead migration in the stretch of Secret Ravine Creek within the project boundaries.~~

(vii) The project applicant shall design and implement a siltation and erosion control program for stream crossing areas prior to construction to the satisfaction of the City Engineer. The Public Works inspection shall monitor ongoing construction activities to assure compliance.

~~(viii) Machine crossing and working within the stream shall be minimized and avoided where feasible.~~

~~(ix) Construction activities shall occur from one side of the stream and from the top of the streambank without entering the channel. If this is not feasible, fording the stream shall be limited to only the equipment necessary for the actual construction and shall be done at only one location. This location shall be where the least damage to the watercourse and stream banks would occur as determined by a biological monitor before construction begins.~~

~~(x) All equipment used for stream crossing shall be cleaned and in good mechanical order.~~

(viii) All protective paint coatings to the bridge materials shall be applied before construction and all hardware shall be galvanized. If painting is required, precautionary measures shall be taken.

(ix) If deck panels are made "composite" with the girders, fill joints with high, early-strength concrete. The underside of the joints must be securely blocked off to avoid concrete dripping into the stream below. Similarly, when joints are filled with bituminous (non-composite deck panels) for removable structures, ensure the lower part of the joints is well sealed with non-toxic filler.

(x) Runoff from the bridge deck shall not be allowed to drain directly into the creek. The bridge shall be designed to avoid road gradients down to the bridge crossing that allow road drainage onto the bridge. The bridge shall be

designed to include a side gutter to collect runoff from the deck to drain into the stream bank vegetation so that sediments can be filtered before reaching the stream.

(xi) ~~Intact v~~Vegetation within the road clearing shall be retained to the extent practicable to prevent erosion and minimize disturbance to fish habitat.

Mitigation Measure IMM-10(b): The project applicant shall comply with the Streambed Alteration Agreement (1603 Agreement) and Section 404 permit requirements. If CDFW informs the project applicant and/or any developers that a Streambed Alteration Agreement is not required, the project applicant shall comply with the proposed mitigation measures, minimization and avoidance measures, and other environmentally protective terms set forth in the June 29, 2018, "1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement Application Package" for Granite Lake Estates submitted to CDFW, as prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting.

Special Mitigation Measures:

Implementation of the following Special Mitigation Measure would ensure that the proposed project would not result in a new significant impact.

Special Mitigation Measure 1: Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to any tree removal that shall occur during the breeding season (April through August). If pre-construction surveys indicate that roosts of special-status bats are not present, or that roosts are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied, further mitigation is not required. If roosting bats are found and tree removal must proceed, exclusion shall be conducted as recommended by the qualified biologist. Methods may include acoustic monitoring, evening emergence surveys, and the utilization of two-step tree removal supervised by the qualified biologist. Two-step tree removal involves removal of all branches that do not provide roosting habitat on the first day, and then the next day cutting down the remaining portion of the tree. Building exclusion methods may include such techniques as installation of passive one-way doors, or the installation of netting when the bats are not present to prevent reoccupation. Once the bats have been excluded, tree removal may occur.

Transportation

The 2002 EIR performed a level of service (LOS) analysis for several roadway segments and intersections within the project vicinity. The analysis determined that, while the approved project would increase vehicle traffic on local roadways, the study roadways and intersections would operate at an acceptable level of service under all of the analyzed scenarios (existing, near-term

[existing plus approved projects]), and cumulative[6]). In addition, the 2002 EIR found that the approved project would not increase demand for bicycle or transit facilities to an extent that would deteriorate existing facilities or require the construction of new facilities.

With respect to the proposed modifications to the approved project, as discussed in this Addendum, none of the changes would increase the number of vehicle trips previously anticipated for the project in the Certified Final EIR. From this perspective, the original traffic analysis remains valid. Changes in background traffic and growth projections for the study area would be considered changes in circumstances, which must also be considered when preparing subsequent environmental review for an approved project. However, with respect to traffic, the situation is unique for the following reasons.

The law has changed with respect to how transportation-related impacts may be addressed under CEQA. Traditionally, lead agencies used LOS to assess the significance of such impacts, with greater levels of congestion considered to be more significant than lesser levels. Mitigation measures typically took the form of capacity-increasing improvements, which often had their own environmental impacts (e.g., to biological resources). Depending on circumstances, and an agency's tolerance for congestion (e.g., as reflected in its general plan), LOS D, E, or F often represented significant environmental effects. In 2013, however, the Legislature passed legislation with the intention of ultimately doing away with LOS in most instances as a basis for environmental analysis under CEQA. Enacted as part of Senate Bill 743 (2013), Public Resources Code section 21099, subdivision (b)(1), directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed CEQA Guidelines addressing "criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas. Those criteria shall promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. In developing the criteria, [OPR] shall recommend potential metrics to measure transportation impacts that may include, but are not limited to, vehicle miles traveled, vehicle miles traveled per capita, automobile trip generation rates, or automobile trips generated. The office may also establish criteria for models used to analyze transportation impacts to ensure the models are accurate, reliable, and consistent with the intent of this section."

Subdivision (b)(2) of section 21099 further provides that "[u]pon certification of the guidelines by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency pursuant to this section, automobile delay, as described solely by level of service or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion *shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment* pursuant to [CEQA], except in locations specifically identified in the guidelines, if any." (Italics added.)

Pursuant to Senate Bill 743, the Natural Resources Agency promulgated CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 in late 2018. It became effective in early 2019. Subdivision (a) of that section provides that "[g]enerally, vehicle miles traveled is the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts. For the purposes of this section, 'vehicle miles traveled' refers to the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project. Other relevant considerations may include

[6] The cumulative scenario was evaluated using the City's then current 2020 Travel Demand Model. According to pg. J-24 of the Draft EIR, the model represented regional growth in both the Rocklin area and surrounding areas. This model took future land uses and roadway assumptions and predicted traffic volumes on area roadways. The study area was assumed to be built-out. Buildout of the study area was estimated by assuming all vacant residential parcels have been developed. This represents 378 single-family residences. No additional non-residential land uses were assumed in the study area, except for the expansion of a hotel on China Garden Road.

the effects of the project on transit and non-motorized travel. Except as provided in subdivision (b)(2) below (regarding roadway capacity), a project's effect on automobile delay shall not constitute a significant environmental impact."[7]

Subdivision (c) of section 15064.3 (Applicability) states that "[t]he provisions of this section shall apply prospectively *as described in section 15007*. A lead agency may elect to be governed by the provisions of this section immediately. Beginning on July 1, 2020, the provisions of this section shall apply statewide." (Italics added.)

CEQA Guidelines section 15007, subdivision (b), provides that "[a]mendments to the Guidelines apply *prospectively only*. New requirements in amendments will apply to steps in the CEQA process not yet undertaken by the date when agencies must comply with the amendments." Subdivision (c) adds that "[i]f a document meets the content requirements in effect when the document is sent out for public review, the document shall not need to be revised to conform to any new content requirements in Guideline amendments taking effect before the document is finally approved." (Italics added.)

These provisions, read together with section 15064.3, subdivision (c), make it clear that the VMT requirement did not apply to Draft EIRs issued before July 1, 2020. And where a Draft EIR has been issued prior to July 1st, the Final EIR need not address the issue either. This position was articulated by Jeannie Lee, legal counsel in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, in publicly broadcast webcasts in 2020.

In *Citizens for Positive Growth & Preservation v. City of Sacramento* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 609, 625-626 (*Citizens for Positive Growth*), the Court of Appeal refused to address the merits of a pending CEQA appeal involving the sufficiency of an EIR's LOS-based analysis of transportation-related impacts. The court found that this particular challenge was moot, in that, if the court were to find problems with the analysis and remand the matter back to the respondent city, the city would be under no obligation to undertake additional LOS-based analysis. After noting that section 15064.3 was "[t]he regulation was promulgated, in part, pursuant to section 21099 and certified by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency before being approved by the Office of Administrative Law on December 28, 2018," the court reasoned as follows:

> "In mandamus proceedings like this one, "the law to be applied is that which is current at the time of judgment in the appellate court." [Citations.] Under section 21099, subdivision (b)(2), existing law is that "automobile delay, as described solely by level of service or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment" under CEQA, except for roadway capacity projects. Accordingly, the 2035 General Plan's impacts on LOS (i.e., automobile delay) cannot constitute a significant environmental impact, as Citizens argues, rendering Citizens's traffic impacts argument moot."

[7] Subdivision (b)(2) of section 15064.3 ("transportation projects") provides that "[t]ransportation projects that reduce, or have no impact on, vehicle miles traveled should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. For roadway capacity projects, agencies have discretion to determine the appropriate measure of transportation impact consistent with CEQA and other applicable requirements. To the extent that such impacts have already been adequately addressed at a programmatic level, such as in a regional transportation plan EIR, a lead agency may tier from that analysis as provided in Section 15152."

In short, as of December 28, 2018, "automobile delay, as described solely by level of service or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment" under CEQA, except for roadway capacity projects. Thus, the former obligation under CEQA to address LOS in transportation analyses ceased to exist as of that date, except (at agencies' discretion) with respect to transportation projects. Addenda to EIRs for land use projects such as the Granite Lakes Estates Development Agreement Extension Project are therefore not required to address LOS issues; and "automobile delay," as described in terms of LOS, "shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment."

The court in *Citizens for Positive Growth* also emphasized that "CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 is prospective" and did not require lead agencies to undertake VMT analysis until July 1, 2020. (43 Cal.App.5th at p. 626.) As noted above, even as of that date, the VMT requirement only applied to projects for which draft EIRs (or negative declarations) had not yet been issued. An addendum is considered together with a certified Final EIR. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15164, subd. (d).) An addendum thus represents a very late stage in the CEQA process that follows long after the issuance of a draft EIR. The new VMT requirement, then, does not apply to an addendum. Here, the EIR at issue was certified in 2002. It was completed approximately 18 years before the VMT requirement took effect.

In light of the foregoing, the City is not required to consider, and indeed may not consider under CEQA, the extent to which the changes in traffic circumstances have affected the LOS analysis performed in the Certified Final EIR. Because LOS shall no longer be considered a significant impact on the environment, and since VMT analysis is not required for an addendum to an EIR that was issued in draft form prior to July 1, 2020, additional traffic analysis is not required for this Addendum. Even if this Addendum was required to analyze VMT for the modified project, there would be no net increase in VMT from the originally approved project, as the modifications do not result in an increase in density. In fact, as previously discussed, the Certified Final EIR evaluated a total single-family lot count of 119; however, the total lot count has been modified multiple times and was ultimately reduced to a final lot count of 113. Thus, VMT associated with full buildout of the project could be slightly less than the version of the project evaluated in the Certified Final EIR.

Remaining Environmental Resource Areas

The current site plan is substantially similar to the site plan previously considered in the adopted 2002 EIR; therefore, the footprint of the total development area would be similar to that of the previously approved project. As a result, impacts related to agricultural resources, cultural resources, geology and soils would be the same or slightly reduced as analyzed in the original Granite Lakes Estates Project. In addition, because the proposed project would include the same or slightly reduced development intensity, impacts related to the following issue areas would be the same or slightly reduced: aesthetics, light and glare; population and housing; public services and utilities; recreation; and growth-inducing impacts.

Given that the project would include a reduced number of dwelling units with a design that substantially complies with the original design, the project would result in the creation of a similar amount of net new impervious surfaces as was considered in the 2002 EIR. Because the overall site plan and proposed use would not change, the proposed project is not expected to result in new or different impacts related to stormwater runoff or water quality. The Certified Final EIR for the project required a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) be prepared to control runoff and erosion during construction. Development of the proposed project would continue to be required to comply with regulations involving the control of pollution in stormwater discharges

under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and the City's NPDES permit.

Per the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared for the project site by Wallace-Kuhl & Associates in 2001, soil or groundwater contamination could have occurred on the project site in connection with past uses. As part of the proposed project, the project applicant would be required to adhere to mitigation established by the 2002 EIR, including requirements to conduct remediation activities, should contaminated soil or groundwater be discovered during construction activities. Given site conditions have not changed, the proposed development, including remediation activities, would not result in new or more severe significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials than would have occurred under the previously approved project.

As previously mentioned, the proposed project would not introduce new land use or zoning designations. The proposed project would be consistent with the previously approved project, as well as existing development in the surrounding area. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community or conflict with any applicable policies governing land use. Thus, impacts related to land use would be similar to those of the previously approved project.

Noise associated with operation of the proposed project would be anticipated to be similar to that of the previously approved project. Residential developments typically include sources of noise such as increased traffic and landscaping equipment. Thus, the proposed project would not result in any new or significantly more severe impacts related to noise compared to what has been previously analyzed in the 2002 EIR. In addition, the proposed project would result in construction at a duration and intensity that is similar to what was previously analyzed in the 2002 EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in new or substantially more severe significant noise impacts. The following mitigation measures from the 2002 EIR would still apply to the proposed project: LMM-1 (a), LMM-1 (b), and REQ-MM. LMM-1 (a) requires all heavy construction equipment and all stationary noise sources (such as diesel generators) to have manufacturer installed mufflers. LMM-1 (b) requires equipment warm up areas, water tanks, and equipment storage to be located in areas as far away from existing residences as is feasible. REQ-MM requires the project applicant to comply with the City of Rocklin Construction Noise Compatibility Guidelines.

The 2002 EIR determined that population growth rate associated with the approved project was consistent with the City of Rocklin's General Plan. In addition, the designations and zoning for the site assumed the site would be developed with such a density. The 2002 EIR, thus, determined that the impact of the approved project on population and housing would be less than significant. Because the proposed project would not modify the overall site plan, the proposed project would not result in any new or substantially more severe environmental impacts, including population and housing, relative to what has been previously analyzed.

The 2002 EIR found that the approved project could increase vehicle traffic on local roadways; however, under all of the analyzed scenarios, the study roadways would operate at an acceptable level of service. In addition, the 2002 EIR found that the approved project would not increase demand for bicycle or transit facilities in a way that would deteriorate existing facilities or require the construction of new facilities. The proposed project would not alter the existing circulation system in a way that would result in any new or more severe impacts. Furthermore, the proposed project would include a substantially similar site plan and a reduced number of lots. As such, the

number of trips generated from the proposed project would be similar. Therefore, because the proposed project would not significantly differ from the previously approved site plans, the proposed project would not result in impacts beyond those identified in the 2002 EIR.

Impacts related to wildfire were not addressed in the 2002 EIR. According to the CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program, the project site is not located within or near a State Responsibility Area or lands classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).[8] In addition, development of the proposed project would include the installation of fire suppression systems (e.g., fire hydrants, fire sprinklers, smoke detectors) and would be designed in accordance with the latest requirements of the California Fire Code. Therefore, the proposed project, compared to the previously approved project, would not result in any new significant impacts related to wildfire.

Modification of Building Permit Limit Related to Bridge Construction

The 2002 EIR assumed that the Monument Springs Drive Bridge over Secret Ravine Creek would be constructed during Phase II of the project. As previously discussed, the primary proposed modification to the Conditions of Approval is to allow the issuance of additional building permits prior to completion of the bridge to help ensure the construction of homes on developed lots provides the increased underlying secured land values necessary to provide adequate bond collateral and investor support for the Community Facilities District (CFD) financing necessary to help fund a portion of the cost to construct the Bridge.

Enabling this flexibility in timing of bridge construction is not anticipated to trigger any of the criteria in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 (e.g., generate a new significant impact not previously identified in the 2002 EIR, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact). The following discussion is provided to substantiate this determination. The current Conditions of Approval require the bridge to be constructed prior to issuance of any additional building permits. Modifying this limitation would not affect the overall footprint of the proposed project, and thus would not affect the sufficiency of the original environmental analysis for footprint-related categories of environmental impacts such as aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, and tribal cultural resources. Nor would any impacts in these categories be worsened by the change to the proposed project.

The modification of the building permit limitation could result, however, in more intensive on-site construction activities. For example, bridge construction could overlap with residential home construction. In addition, under the modified approach, the applicant intends to construct the remaining 65 units over a single phase, rather than three more phases, as originally anticipated. Building the remaining units during one continuous phase of construction could result in more intensive on-site construction activities. In theory, then, the project change creates the possibility of new significant effects or substantial increases in the severity of previously-identified significant effects.

While the increased intensity of construction activities could lead to somewhat higher levels of some limited categories of impacts, the increased level of intensity is not anticipated to result in substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Mitigation measures would still be in place to address the effects at issue. (See *Environmental Council of Sacramento v. County of*

[8] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Sacramento County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA*. July 30, 2008.

Sacramento (2020) 45 Cal.App.5th 1020, 1034-1035 [fifteen percent reduction in effectiveness of air quality mitigation due to project changes was not a substantial increase in the severity of a significant impact].) Nor are any wholly new significant impacts expected to occur.

For example, while the modification of the building permit limitation prior to bridge construction may affect construction noise levels generated at the site, it is noted that, similar to when the 2002 EIR was certified, the City of Rocklin does not have adopted construction noise standards. In order to address the typical concern related to construction noise, which is disturbance during nighttime hours, Mitigation Measure REQ-MM of the 2002 EIR was incorporated to ensure that construction, in compliance with the City of Rocklin's Construction Noise Compatibility Guidelines, would be restricted near residential areas to between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekdays and between 8:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekends to the satisfaction of the City Engineer or Building Official. In addition, Mitigation Measure LMM-1(a) of the 2002 EIR requires all heavy construction equipment and stationary noise sources, such as diesel generators, to have manufacturer installed mufflers, which would help attenuate construction equipment noise. These required measures would continue to adequately mitigate construction noise levels associated with the modified project.

With respect to air quality, the air quality analysis performed for this Addendum conservatively modeled the project construction emissions, assuming buildout of the remainder of the project over a single phase (e.g., comprehensive site grading, residential home construction, construction of the Monument Springs Drive Bridge). In so doing, the modelling provides an estimate of emissions that would result from a construction schedule that is more intensive than the original EIR analysis. Refer to the "Air Quality" section above for a discussion of the modelling results. In short, none of the 15162 criteria are triggered.

With respect to construction traffic, modifying the timing of bridge construction could result in construction truck traffic using Aguilar Road for a longer period of time. However, the 2002 EIR addressed the use of Aguilar Road by construction vehicles (Impact J-9), and while noting its "unimproved" condition, concluded that Aguilar Road already handles truck traffic and short-term use of Aguilar Road for truck traffic associated with project construction would result in a less-than-significant impact.

With respect to biological resources mitigation measures, it is noted that Mitigation Measure IMM-5(a) requires completion of a pre-construction breeding season survey prior to initiation of each phase of construction. If the project is constructed in a single phase, rather than three additional phases, as is currently intended, a single pre-construction breeding season survey should be considered adequate if construction is continuous, without excessive delays.

Based on the above, none of the criteria identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 would be triggered by modifying the timing of bridge construction.

Environmental Findings

As presented in the discussions above, the proposed project would not result in any new information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts associated with air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, or biological resources that would require major revisions to the previous EIR. The feasibility of mitigation measures or alternatives previously identified would not be modified with implementation of the proposed project, and new or more severe impacts would not occur. The proposed project would be required to implement all applicable mitigation measures set forth in the previous EIR, as well as a new Special Mitigation Measure. As a result, new information of

substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the previous CEQA document was prepared, has not come to light from what has been previously analyzed.

Conclusion

The proposed project would not result in any new information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, new or revised alternatives, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts that would require major revisions to the original 2002 EIR. As such, the proposed project would not result in any conditions identified in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163, and neither a subsequent EIR nor a supplement to the 2000 EIR is required. Rather, the appropriate supplemental review document is this addendum, prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164.

APPENDIX F: Granite Lakes Estates Project, Environmental Impact Report, April 2002

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.
3970 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, CA 95677

County Clerk
County of Placer
2954 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: **FILING OF NOTICE OF DETERMINATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 21108 OR 21152 OF THE PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE**

Project Title: GRANITE LAKES ESTATES
(EIR-2000-01, PDG-2000-08, SD-2000-02, TRE-2000-33, DA-2000-01 & DR-2002-02)

State Clearinghouse Number: 1998122053

Contact Person: Sherri Abbas, Planning Services Manager

Project Location: The property is located in the City of Rocklin approximately 1500 feet west of the intersection of Aguilar and Greenbrae Roads. The proposed extension of Monument Springs Drive and associated bridge are within an unincorporated portion of Placer County.

Assessor's Parcel Number(s): APN # 045-120-042, 046-030-052, 55, & 58

Project Description: The project request is for approval of a Tentative Subdivision Map, to divide 80 acres into 119 single family residential lots and 10 open space parcels. Associated entitlements include a General Development Plan (specifying zoning standards), a Development Agreement, and a Tree Preservation Plan Permit. The project includes the proposed extension of Monument Springs Drive including a bridge across Secret Ravine Creek.

This is to advise that the City Council of the City of Rocklin [X Lead, ___ Responsible Agency], has approved the above-described project on May 28, 2002, and has made the following determinations regarding the above-described project:

1. The project [_XX_ will, ___ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. _XX_ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA
   ____ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [_XX _ were, ___ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A Mitigation Monitoring and reporting program [_XX_ was, ____ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A Statement of Overriding Considerations [_XX_ was, ___ was not] adopted for this project with the original Environmental Impact Report.
6. Findings [_XX_ were, ____ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the environmental document and record of project approval is available to the General Public at: Community Development Department, 3970 Rocklin Road, Rocklin, CA 95677 during normal business hours.

AFFIDAVIT OF FILING AND POSTING
I declare that I received and posted this notice on the filing date as required by California Public Resources Code Section 21152(c). Said Notice will remain posted for 30 days from the filing date.

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
City of Rocklin
State of California

BY: Sherri Abbas
SIGNATURE

NAME: Sherri Abbas
TITLE: Planning Services Manager

FILED
MAY 29 2002
Jim McCauley
COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER, PLACER COUNTY
BY _____ DEPUTY

Court Records Supervisor Office at the County Clerk
SGA/gb
E:\plg\ceqa\ntdtrnn\2002\Granite lakes Estates EIR-2000-01

#1622

POSTED MAY 29 2002
through _____
JIM McCAULEY, COUNTY CLERK
By _____

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

County Clerk
County of Placer
2954 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

FROM: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.
3970 Rocklin Road
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State Clearinghouse Number: 1998122053

Contact Person: Sherri Abbas, Planning Services Manager

Project Location: The property is located in the City of Rocklin approximately 1500 feet west of the intersection of Aguilar and Greenbrae Roads. The proposed extension of Monument Springs Drive and associated bridge are within an unincorporated portion of Placer County.

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ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
City of Rocklin
State of California

BY: Sherri Abbas
SIGNATURE

NAME: Sherri Abbas
TITLE: Planning Services Manager

RECEIVED
MAY 29 2002
STATE CLEARING HOUSE

Court Records Supervisor Office at the County Clerk
SGA/gb
E:\plg\ceqa\ntdtmn\2002\Granite lakes Estates EIR-2000-01

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT
DFG 753.5a (6-01)

211872

Lead Agency: City of Rocklin Date: 5/29/02

County / State Agency of Filing: City of Rocklin Document No.: 1622

Project Title: Granite Lakes Estates

Project Applicant Name: Allegheny Properties, Inc. Phone Number: 9166487700

Project Applicant Address: 2150 River Plaza Dr. #155 Sacramento 95833

Project Applicant *(check appropriate box)*: Local Public Agency ☐ School District ☐ Other Special District ☐
State Agency ☐ Private Entity ☒

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

☒	Environmental Impact Report	$850.00	$ 850
( )	Negative Declaration	$1,250.00	$
( )	Application Fee Water Diversion *(State Water Resources Control Board Only)*	$850.00	$
( )	Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs	$850.00	$
☒	County Administrative Fee	~~$25.00~~	$ 30
( )	Project that is exempt from fees		
		TOTAL RECEIVED	$ 880

Signature and title of person receiving payment: K Contribrio, Deputy

WHITE-PROJECT APPLICANT YELLOW-DFG/FASB PINK-LEAD AGENCY GOLDENROD-STATE AGENCY OF FILING