

# INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

## Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

May 2021

Lead Agency:



Town of Loomis  
PO Box 1330  
3665 Taylor Road  
Loomis, CA 95650  
Contact: Merrill Buck

Prepared by:  
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Folsom, California 95630  
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**NOTICE OF INTENT  
TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
for the**

**Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities — Town of Loomis**

Public Notice is hereby given that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (Environmental Report) is available for public review for the Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities (Project) – Town of Loomis.

**Project Location:** The proposed Project routine maintenance and restoration activities would take place within and adjacent creeks and improved and unimproved drainage channels and constructed water quality swales, throughout the Town of Loomis.

**Project Description:** The Town of Loomis proposes to enter into a 12-year Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the Town to conduct routine maintenance activities, capital improvement projects, and vegetation restoration activities in jurisdictional improved and unimproved channels and drainage facilities.

**Document Review and Availability:** The public review and comment period will extend for 30 days in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15105 starting **May 14, 2021 and ending June 14, 2021**. The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for public review and download at the following link:

<https://loomis.ca.gov/documents>

**What you should do:**

- Please read this document.
- We'd like to hear what you think. If you have any comments about the proposed project, please send your written comments to the Town by the deadline, **June 14, 2021**.
- Send comments via postal mail to:

Loomis Town Hall  
PO Box 1330  
3665 Taylor Rd.  
Loomis, CA 95650

- Send comments via email to: [TownEngineer@loomis.ca.gov](mailto:TownEngineer@loomis.ca.gov)
- Be sure to send comments by the deadline: **June 14, 2021**.

**What happens next:**

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, the Town may: (1) give environmental approval to the proposed project, (2) do additional environmental studies, or (3) abandon the project. If the project is given environmental approval and funding is obtained, the Town could implement all or part of the project. The Planning Commission will review and approve the document.

## MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT TITLE: Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
PROJECT LOCATION: Creeks, basins and waterways of the Town of Loomis, Placer County, California  
DATE: May 11, 2021  
PROJECT APPLICANT: Town of Loomis  
LEAD AGENCY: Town of Loomis  
CONTACT PERSON: Merrill Buck

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Town of Loomis proposes to enter into a 12-year Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the Town to conduct routine maintenance activities, capital improvement projects, and vegetation restoration activities in jurisdictional improved and unimproved channels and drainage facilities.

### DECLARATION

The Town of Loomis has determined that the above project will have no significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from the requirement of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The determination is based on the attached initial study and the following findings:

- a) *The project will not degrade environmental quality, substantially reduce habitat, cause a wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, reduce the number or restrict the range of special-status species, or eliminate important examples of California history or prehistory.*
- b) *The project does not have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals.*
- c) *The project will not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.*
- d) *The project will not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.*
- e) *No substantial evidence exists that the project will have a negative or adverse effect on the environment.*
- f) *The project incorporates all applicable mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study.*
- g) *This Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.*

Written comments shall be submitted no later than 5:00 p.m. June 14, 2021. The Town Council determination on this Mitigated Negative Declaration is final.

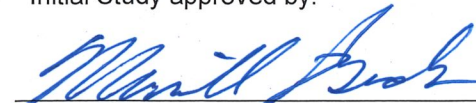
Submit comments to:

Town of Loomis  
Loomis Town Hall  
PO Box 1330  
3665 Taylor Rd.  
Loomis, CA 95650

Posting Period:

May 14, 2021 and ending June 14, 2021.

Initial Study approved by:

  
Merrill Buck

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- Appendix B – Biological Database Search Results
- Appendix C – Special Status Species Potential Table
- Appendix D – List of Abbreviated Terms

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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This project-level Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared for the Town of Loomis (Town) Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities (Project) to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15000 *et seq.*). The Town is the CEQA lead agency for this project.

### 1.1 Initial Study Purpose

CEQA requires that all State and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority before acting on those projects. An Initial Study is a public document used by the decision-making lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on the environment. If it is determined that the proposed project may have a significant impact on the environment, but that these impacts would be reduced to a Less Than Significant Level through implementation of specific recommended mitigation measures, a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be prepared.

This Initial Study has been prepared to identify and assess the anticipated environmental impacts of the Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities and relies on site-specific studies to address in detail the effects or impacts associated with the proposed Project.

This IS/MND is a public information document that describes the proposed Project, existing environmental setting at the Project site, and potential environmental impacts of construction and operation of the proposed Project. It is intended to inform decision-makers of the proposed Project's compliance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

CEQA requires the Lead Agency to examine the effects of a project on the physical conditions that exist within the area that would be affected by the project. CEQA also requires a discussion of any inconsistency between the proposed project and applicable general plans and regional plans.

### 1.2 Review Process

This IS/MND will be circulated for a 30-day public review and comment period as required by CEQA. During the review period, written comments may be submitted to:

Town of Loomis  
Loomis Town Hall  
PO Box 1330  
3665 Taylor Rd.  
Loomis, CA 95650

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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The following sections provide background information on routine maintenance activities discussed in this document:

### 2.1 Project Location

Routine maintenance and restoration activities would take place within and adjacent to creeks and improved and unimproved drainage channels and constructed water quality swales, throughout the Town for a period of 12 years (see Figure 1. Project Vicinity and Figure 2. Project Location). The following creeks (and drainages) are located within the Town's boundaries and could require maintenance: Boardman Canal, Baughman Canal, Secret Ravine, Sucker Ravine, Antelope Creek, Antelope Canal, Penryn Canal (Figure 3. Project Area). In addition, multiple unnamed drainage ditches, canals, drainage swales and overland relief within the Town limits would undergo routine maintenance and/or restoration.

### 2.2 Project Setting

Natural communities found in the areas discussed in Section 2.1 include the following:

#### Barren/Developed

Barren/developed areas include buildings, parking lots, hardscape, concrete lining, rock slope protection, or other areas with little vegetative cover. These areas are defined by the absence of vegetation with less than 2% total vegetative cover by herbaceous growth and less than 10% cover by trees or shrubs.

#### Riparian Habitat

Riparian habitats can be found in areas with high water tables that support seasonal and perennial surface water, such as adjacent to streams, ponds, and swales. This habitat community is classified by dense, deciduous, riparian forest, with a canopy often composed of cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), while the sub-canopy is often composed of box elder (*Acer negundo*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*).

#### Ruderal/Disturbed Annual Grassland

A portion of the Town includes ruderal/disturbed annual grassland vegetation. Annual grassland is an herbaceous community dominated by non-native naturalized grasses with intermixed perennial and annual forbs. Previous disturbance and associated compaction of soils is greatest along localized anthropogenic activities associated within the immediate vicinity of local homes, roadways and other developments. Ruderal/disturbed annual grassland in the Town includes but is not limited to, undeveloped slopes, fallow lots and narrow strips along existing roadways.

#### Agricultural Land

The Town contains agricultural lands interspersed between grasslands, oak woodlands and riparian corridors. The primary types of agriculture include orchards and irrigated crops. Areas along drainage ditches may support remnant native vegetation but are typically dominated by weedy species. Migrant birds are known to utilize agricultural areas for winter foraging and roosting. A few migrant bird species include American pipit (*Anthus rubescens*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) and house finch (*Haemorhouse mexicanus*).

#### Mixed Oak Woodland

Mixed oak woodland typically is characterized by mixed hardwoods, conifers, and shrubs. Tree species associated with the habitat include blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), valley oaks, California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) and interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*), while the understory usually is comprised of patches of shrubs and annual grasses.



## 2.3 Project Description

The Town proposes to enter into a 12-year Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to conduct routine maintenance activities, capital improvement projects, and vegetation restoration activities in jurisdictional improved and unimproved channels and drainage facilities. For the purposes of this Routine Maintenance Agreement (RMA), the Town considers the limits of CDFW jurisdiction to extend from the center of channel to the edge of riparian zones along creeks and the outer edges of wetland vegetation within basins and wetlands.

### Routine Maintenance Tasks

Routine maintenance would primarily involve the use of various types of small equipment including pickup trucks, hand tools (e.g., chainsaws, string trimmers, loppers, shovels, rakes) and may occasionally require standard construction equipment, including, but not limited to: water trucks, concrete saws, backhoes, skip loaders, graders, and compactors. The Town anticipates completing approximately 5 to 10 maintenance projects a year and 3 to 4 revegetation/restoration projects. Any given maintenance project may take between 1 day and 3 months to complete. Exact methods, locations, and extent of maintenance activities would be submitted to CDFW for final approval through the Verification Request Form (VRF) process. Maintenance activities would include the following (see Figure 4 Typical Cross Sections):

#### Trail Maintenance

The Town would provide any necessary maintenance to access roads and existing trails along creek corridors and at trail creek crossings. The Town anticipates vegetation control equipment to largely be comprised of mowers, chainsaws and other hand tools, with the occasional use of a backhoe. The Town would remove debris, woody and herbaceous vegetation, trees which are in clear danger of falling in or across a trail/creek crossing, trim obstructing branches and downed trees, and perform general maintenance on trail facilities such as pedestrian bridges, culverts, slope stabilization, erosion control, etc. Vegetation would be maintained to ensure a minimum clearance of 5 feet from the edge of trail. Exact methods and locations of trail maintenance would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRF process.

#### Channel Alignment Maintenance

At locations where property and Town facilities are at risk, the Town would maintain the current channel alignments to prevent creeks and drainages from altering course during large storm events. Activities may include the strategic addition of rock slope protection armoring, removal of sediment, and revegetation with native plants etc. to the channel in order to maintain the current creek alignment. Exact methods and locations of channel alignment maintenance activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

#### Debris or Obstruction Removal

The Town would remove debris, trash, rubbish, beaver dams, flood-deposited woody and herbaceous vegetation, downed trees, dead trees which are in clear danger of falling in or across a channel, branches, and associated debris that substantially obstruct water flow, reduce channel capacity, cause pump damage, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, or bridge structures, or could do so. The Town proposes debris and obstruction removal in creeks, channels, and detention basins. Exact methods and locations of debris or obstruction removal activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs. Debris or obstruction removal may be followed by re-vegetation efforts.

#### Removal, Replacement or Repair of Facilities

The Town would remove, replace or repair culverts, inlets, manholes, above ground utilities, or other facilities within areas of CDFW jurisdiction. This includes minor repairs to bridge structures, including rock slope protection, bridge abutments or bridge decks. Removal or replacement of facilities may require the trimming or removal of vegetation, displacement of sediments and/or placement of materials within creeks, channels and basins, manhole lining, flushing, vactoring, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspections, horizontal directional drilling, jack & bore, electric pole removal/replacement, and open trenching. Exact methods and locations of removal, replacement or repair activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval

through the VRFs. If a facility would require a large-scale repair and CDFW determined that the activity is not covered under the routine maintenance agreement, individual permits will be secured for the proposed activity.

#### Silt, Sand or Sediment Removal

The Town would displace or remove (under dry conditions) silt, sand, gravel, or sediment in the immediate vicinity (i.e., within 250 feet) of natural or man-made structures and facilities, both lined and unlined, that could substantially obstruct water flow, reduce channel capacity, accelerate erosion, damage concrete box culverts, metal culverts, bridge structures or other facilities. Such structures or facilities could include outfalls, bridges, culverts, beaver dams, basins, and the invert of creeks and channels. Exact methods and locations of sediment removal activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs. Removal of silt, sand, or other sediments may be followed by re-vegetation efforts.

#### Vegetation Control in Channels

The Town would cut, mow, disc, or bulldoze on grasses, shrubs, and woody growth to maintain the designed capacity of floodways. However, the Town anticipates vegetation control equipment to largely be comprised of chainsaws and other hand tools, with the occasional use of a backhoe. The Town would cut, or mow weeds, grasses, shrubs, and woody growth to the extent necessary to conduct safety inspections. The Town would cut, trim, or remove the lower branches of large trees to facilitate site inspections and maintain channel capacity per the Town's flood model. The Town would remove dead trees, dying trees, and new trees less than 4-inches diameter at breast height (dbh) (diameter measured 4.5 feet above ground level) to maintain channel capacity and prevent erosion. The Town would remove non-native vegetation [e.g., arundo (*Arundo donax*) (a.k.a. "giant reed" or "false bamboo"), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Algerian ivy (*Hedera canariensis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera*), red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*), Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*), scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), green fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*)] to maintain channel capacity and improve native habitat. The Town would not remove sensitive plant populations without CDFW approval. In addition, the Town would not remove or trim any elderberry shrubs prior to consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Exact methods and locations of vegetation removal activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

#### Tree and Vegetation Control for Overhead Electric Infrastructure

The Town would cut, trim and potentially remove trees and vegetation as necessary to maintain the safety clearance setbacks from overhead electric lines and related infrastructure. This work is typically conducted by tree trimming crews using bucket lift trucks, chain saws other hand tools and chippers. Exact locations and number of trees to be trimmed or removed will be submitted to CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

#### Repair of Previous Erosion Control Work

The Town would repair previous erosion control work, including, but not limited to, failed rock slope protection, sacked concrete, or gabion sections. Such work would not extend beyond 100 linear feet of the existing revetted area. In some areas these activities and other routine maintenance activities may require fill near outfalls, bridges, culverts, basins, and the invert of creeks and channels. Types of fill materials could include riprap, soil, gravel material, or aggregate base and would come from commercial sources in the local area. The Town may also employ bioengineering methods where feasible to repair or enhance previously installed erosion control work. Materials would be placed with equipment such as an excavator, backhoe, dump truck, bobcat, skip loader, front loader or other small construction equipment. Exact methods, locations and volumes of erosion repair activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

#### Water Diversions

To minimize sedimentary effects to the channels and waterways, temporary water diversions would be utilized as necessary to prevent surface water from entering maintenance work areas. Dewatering is anticipated to occur at some locations. Diversion and dewatering plans specific to the individual routine maintenance would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

Minor Erosion Control Work

The Town would slope, place earthen fill, install rocks and gabions, apply gunite, or take other necessary measures to control erosion on previously unrevetted areas. The Town may use bioengineering methods where feasible to reduce creek bank erosion. Such work would not exceed 100 linear feet in length of the unrevetted area. Containment measures would be used to prevent deleterious material from entering state waters and avoid adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Exact methods and locations of minor erosion control activities would be submitted to the CDFW for final approval through the VRFs.

Bridge Washing, Graffiti Removal and Painting

When work is required to occur within creek channels, the Town would clean, wash, and paint structures within a stream zone. Containment measures would be used to prevent deleterious material from entering state waters and avoid adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

Geotechnical Sampling

The Town would obtain core samples and conduct other minor geotechnical testing in support of proposed improvements and these maintenance activities, provided such work does not adversely affect fish and wildlife resources. The CDFW Agreement would not apply to emergency work the Town must perform to protect life or property as described in Fish and Game Code section 1610.

Water Quality Testing

The Town may obtain water samples to conduct water quality testing. Water quality testing may also be performed as an educational activity in the community to promote awareness of the importance of creek/waterway health.

**Anticipated Fill Quantities Per Project**

In some areas the maintenance activities listed above would require fill near outfalls, bridges, culverts, basins, and the invert of creeks and channels. Types of fill material is anticipated to include riprap, soil, gravel material, aggregate base all from commercial sources in the local area. Fill material would be placed by excavator, backhoe, dump truck, bobcat, skip loader, front loader or other small construction equipment. The following calculations are estimates intended to provide quantities of area and volume that would be placed over a 12-year period. Final quantities for routine maintenance activities would be submitted to the CDFW through the VRFs:

<b>Table 1: Summary of Fills</b>	
<b>Location of Fills</b>	<b>Anticipated Fill over 12 years</b>
Outfall Fills	Area: 2,516 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 185.8 yd <sup>3</sup>
Bridge/Culvert Fills	Area: 2,600 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 188.9 yd <sup>3</sup>
Channel/Basin Fills	Area: 5,040 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 373.4 yd <sup>3</sup>
Approximate Total	Area: 10,156 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 748 yd <sup>3</sup>

Table 2 below provides an estimate of the number of fill projects that will be completed in an average year and provides an estimate of typical dimensions for fill projects. The number of projects anticipated to be completed annually was generated based on previous years of maintenance within the Town. If extreme weather events occur, the anticipated number of projects per year may be exceeded but will not exceed triple the number of

projects listed below. Final quantities for routine maintenance activities would be submitted to CDFW through the VRFs:

<b>Table 2: Estimated Fill Project Dimensions</b>				
<b>Type of Project</b>	<b>Projects to be Completed</b>	<b>Individual Project Dimensions</b>		
		<b>Surface Area</b>	<b>Fill Depth</b>	<b>Fill Volume</b>
<b>Outfall Fills</b>				
Typical Small Project	2 per Year	16 ft <sup>2</sup>	2 ft	1.2 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Project	1 per Year	5,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	4 ft	741 yd <sup>3</sup>
<b>Bridge/Culvert Fills</b>				
Typical Small Project	1 per Year	100 ft <sup>2</sup>	2 ft	7.4 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Project	1 per 3-Years	15,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	3 ft	1,670 yd <sup>3</sup>
<b>Channel/Basin Fills</b>				
Typical Small Project	2 per Year	40 ft <sup>2</sup>	2 ft	3.0 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Project	1 per 3-Years	5,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	2 ft	370 yd <sup>3</sup>

### Anticipated Sediment Removal Quantities Per Project

Routine maintenance activities would also require displacement (under dry conditions) and removal of silt and/or organic matter near outfalls, bridges, culverts, basins, and the invert of creeks and channels. Excavation would generally be by small excavator, backhoe or hand tools. The following quantities are estimates of sediment removal over a 12-year period and include approximate quantities of area and volume for typical small and large occurrences. Final quantities for routine maintenance activities would be submitted to the CDFW through the VRFs:

<b>Table 3: Summary of Sediment Removals</b>	
<b>Location of Sediment Removal</b>	<b>Anticipated Sediment Removal over 12 years</b>
Outfall Sediment Removal	Area: 6,266 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 463.59 yd <sup>3</sup>
Bridge/Culvert Sediment Removal	Area: 6,350 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 466.7 yd <sup>3</sup>
Beaver Dam Sediment Removal	Area: 12,288 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 1,358.6 yd <sup>3</sup>
Channel/Basin Sediment Removal	Area: 6,290 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 464.5 ft <sup>2</sup>
Approximate Total	Area: 348,100 ft <sup>2</sup> Volume: 49,400 yd <sup>3</sup>

Table 4 below provides an estimate of the number of sediment removal projects that will be completed in an average year and provides an estimate of typical dimensions for sediment removal projects. The number of projects anticipated to be completed annually was generated based on previous years of maintenance within the Town. If extreme weather events occur, the anticipated number of projects per year may be exceeded but will not exceed triple the number of projects listed below. Final quantities for routine maintenance activities would be submitted to CDFW through the VRFs:

<b>Table 4: Estimated Sediment Removal Project Dimensions</b>				
<b>Type of Project</b>	<b>Projects to be Completed</b>	<b>Individual Project Dimensions</b>		
		<b>Surface Area</b>	<b>Excavation Depth</b>	<b>Excavation Volume</b>
<b>Outfall Sediment Removal</b>				
Typical Small Project	15 per Year	16 ft <sup>2</sup>	1 ft	0.6 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Project	1 per 5-Years	12,500 ft <sup>2</sup>	4 ft	1,852 yd <sup>3</sup>
<b>Bridge/Culvert Sediment Removal</b>				
Typical Small Project	10 per Year	100 ft <sup>2</sup>	1 ft	3.7 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Project	1 per 5-Years	37,500 ft <sup>2</sup>	4 ft	5,555.6 yd <sup>3</sup>
<b>Beaver Dam Sediment Removal</b>				
Dam Removal Only	1 per Year	16 ft <sup>2</sup>	3 ft	1.8 yd <sup>3</sup>
Dam Removal + Small Excavation	1 per 5-Years	40 ft <sup>2</sup>	1 ft	1.5 yd <sup>3</sup>
Dam Removal + Large Excavation	1 per 5-Years	5,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	3 ft	555.6 yd <sup>3</sup>
<b>Channel/Basin Sediment Removal</b>				
Typical Small Channel Project	1 per Year	40 ft <sup>2</sup>	1 ft	1.5 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Channel Project	1 per 6-Years	37,500 ft <sup>2</sup>	4 ft	5,555.6 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Small Basin Project	1 per Year	40 ft <sup>2</sup>	2 ft	2.9 yd <sup>3</sup>
Typical Large Basin Project	1 per 6-Years	62,500 ft <sup>2</sup>	4 ft	9,259.3 yd <sup>3</sup>

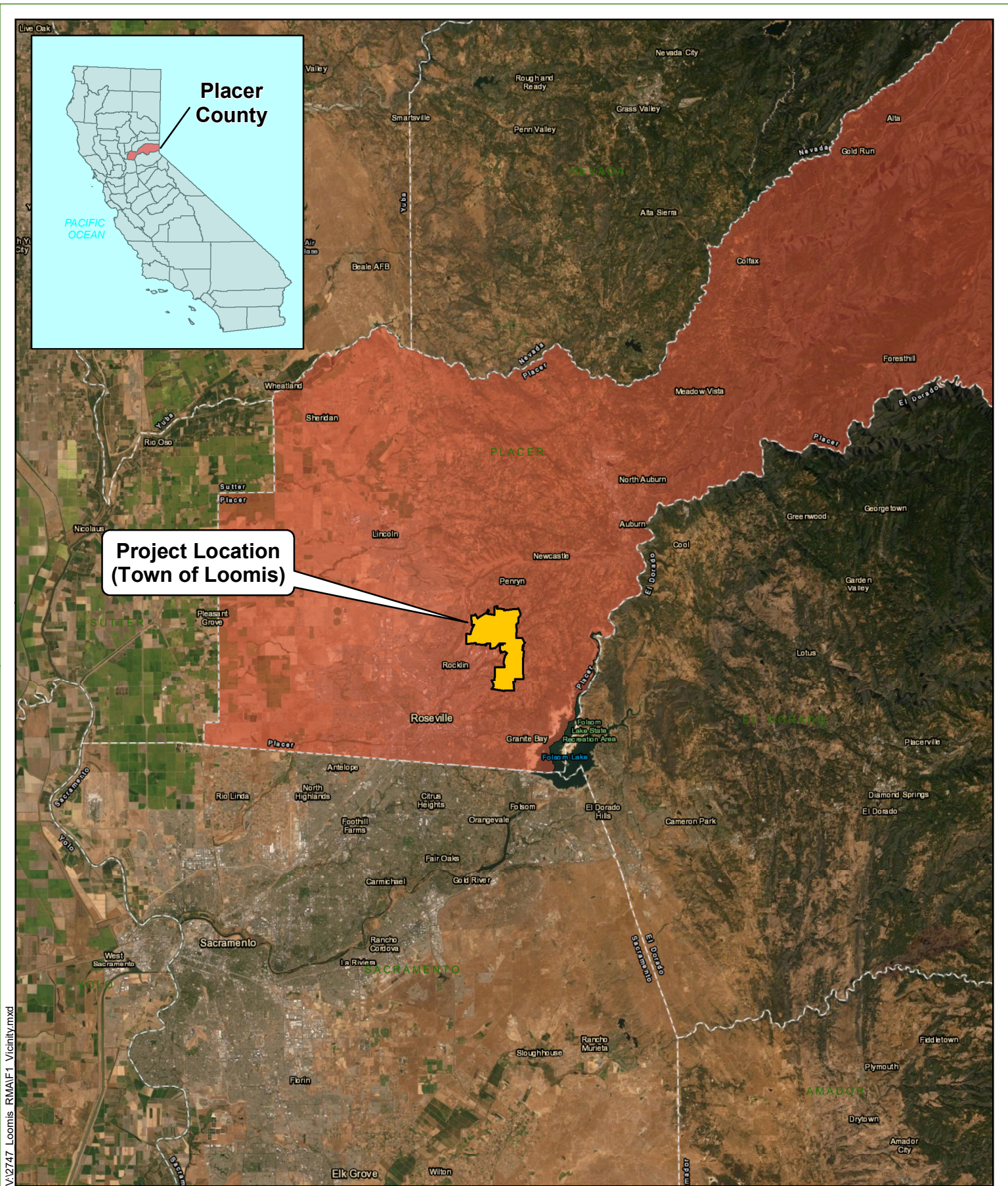
## Potential Mitigation Alternatives for Permanent Impacts

Temporary and permanent impacts as a result of routine maintenance activities, as described above, are anticipated to be minor. The following tasks may be implemented as compensatory mitigation for temporary or permanent impacts associated with routine maintenance tasks.

### Invasive Species Removal

The Town may remove non-native vegetation (e.g., arundo, periwinkle, English ivy, Algerian ivy, Chinese tallow, red sesbania, Spanish broom, scotch broom, tree-of-heaven, black locust, tree tobacco, castor bean, pampas grass, green fountain grass, eucalyptus, saltcedar, Russian olive, water hyacinth, edible fig) and install native vegetation either by applying a native seed mix or installing container plants.

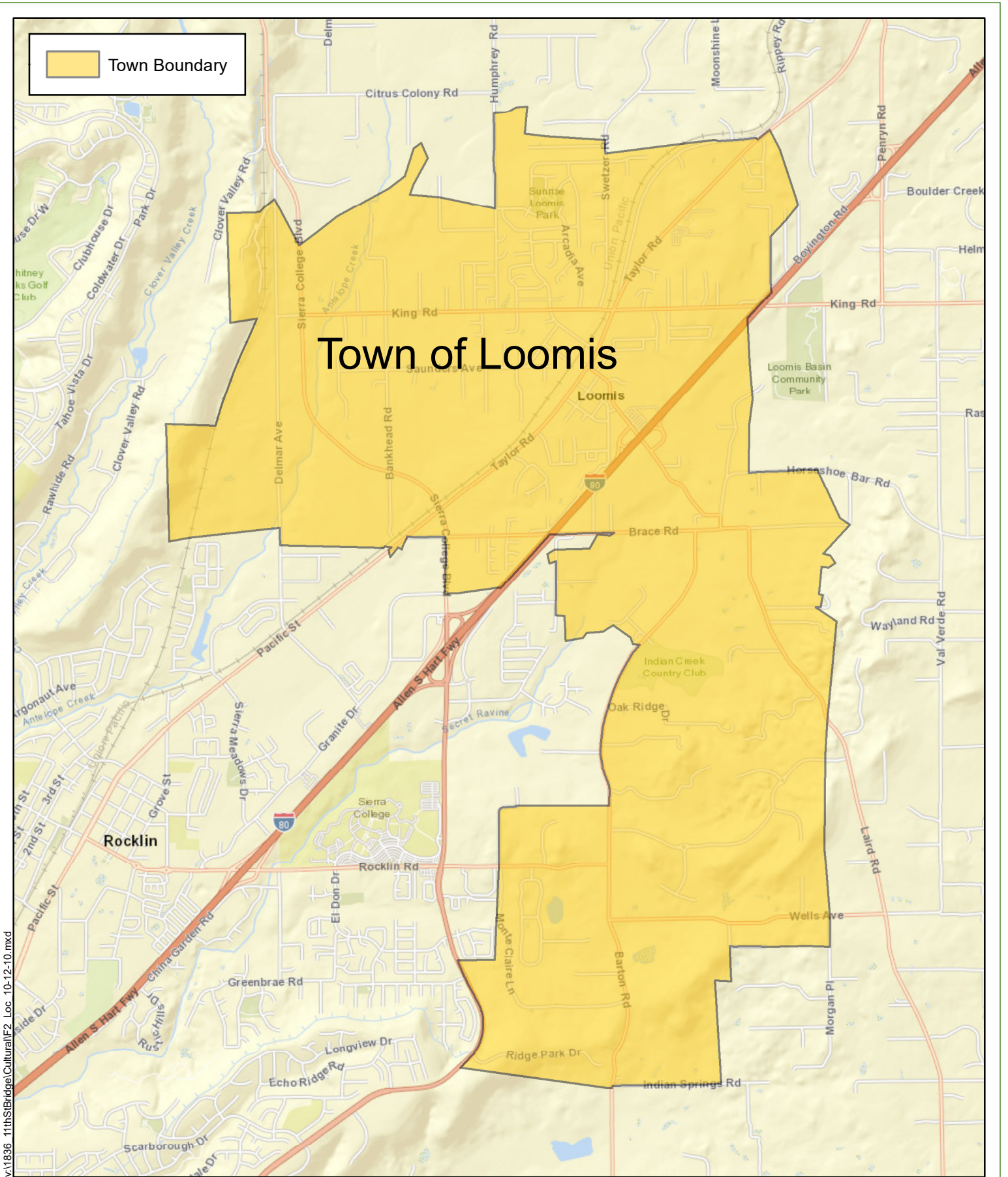
For routine maintenance projects that may have temporary or permanent impacts to jurisdictional features the Town will purchase mitigation credits at a CDFW approved mitigation bank. Purchase of mitigation credits will be determined on a case-by-case basis and in coordination with CDFW.



**Figure 1**  
**Project Vicinity**

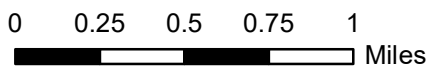
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

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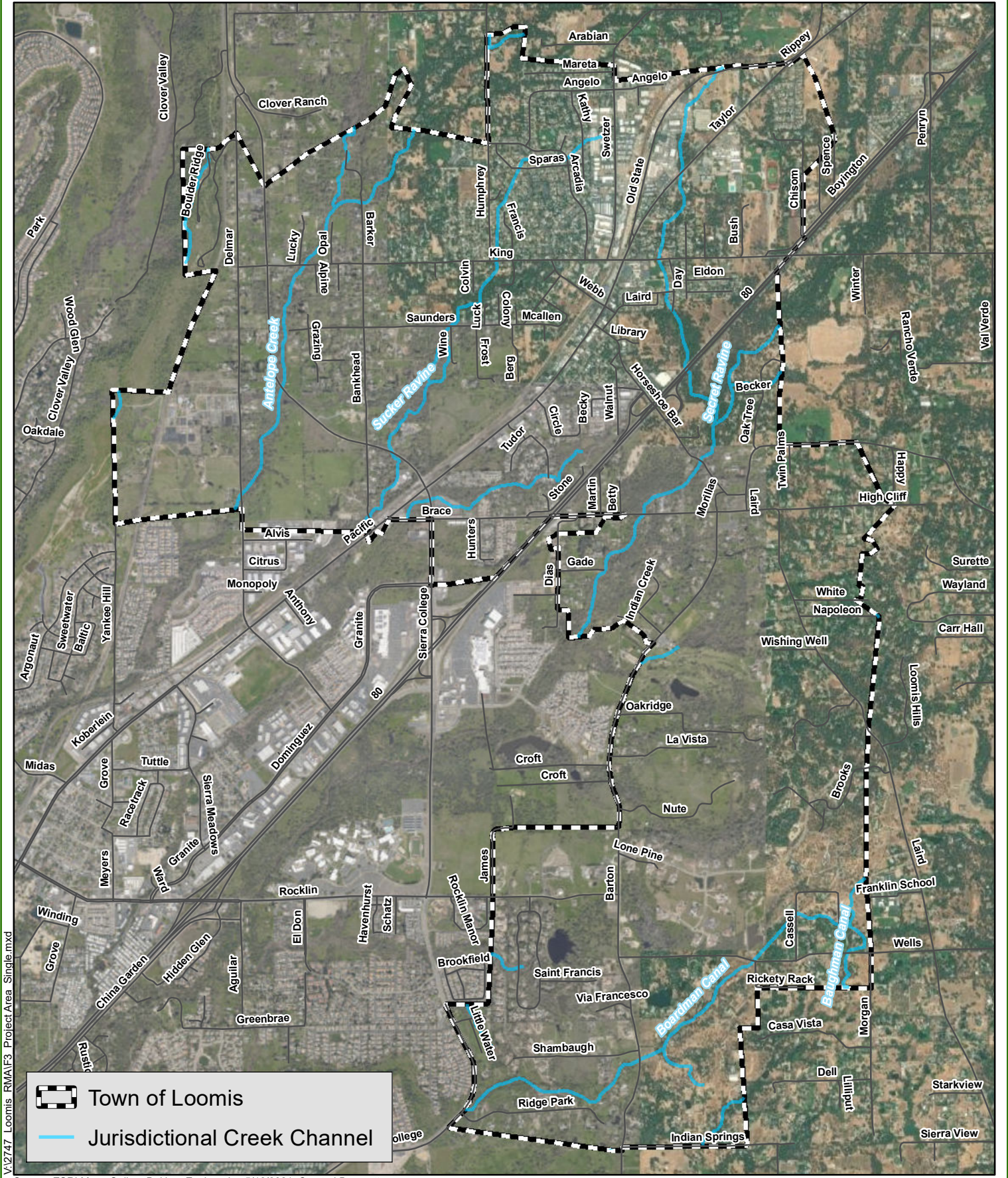
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Source: ESRI World Street Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 3/1/2021; Created By: hsheldon



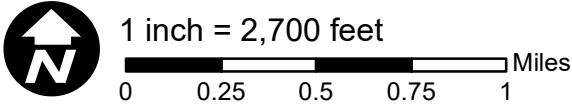
**Figure 2**  
**Project Location**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



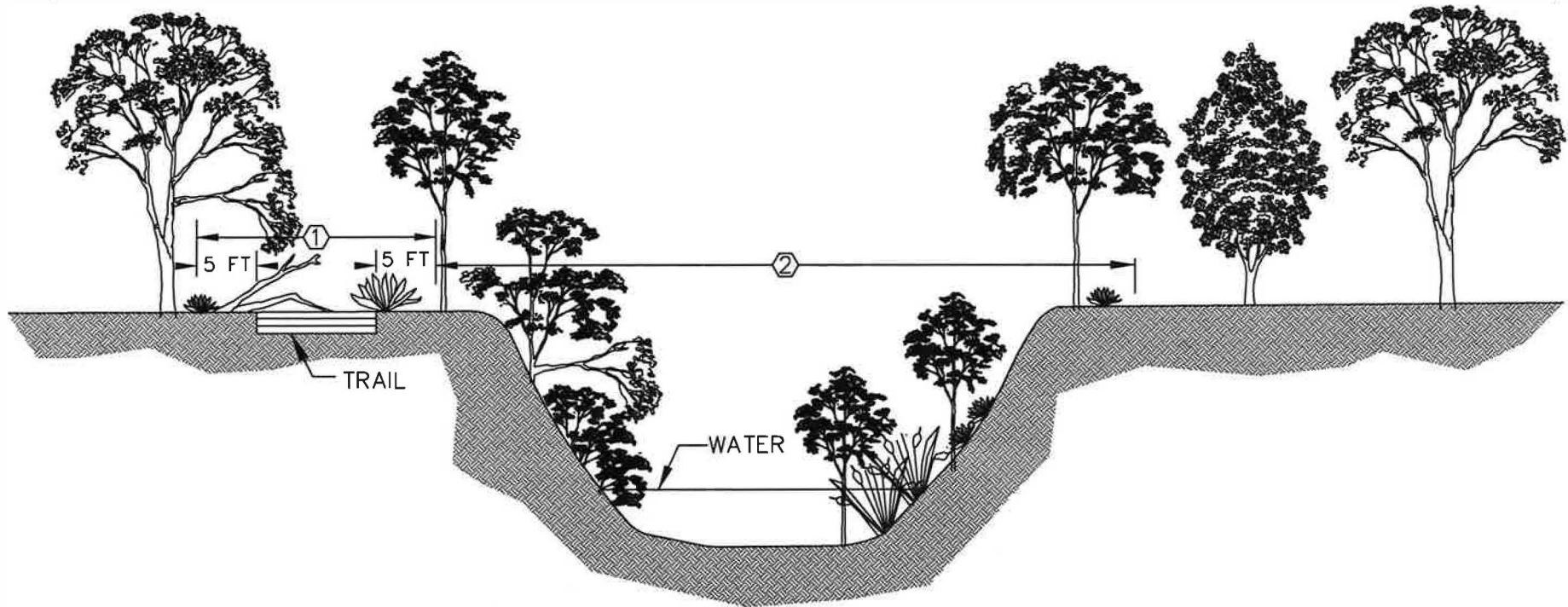
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts

**Figure 3**  
**Project Area**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities Project  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California





CDFW JURISDICTIONAL HABITAT

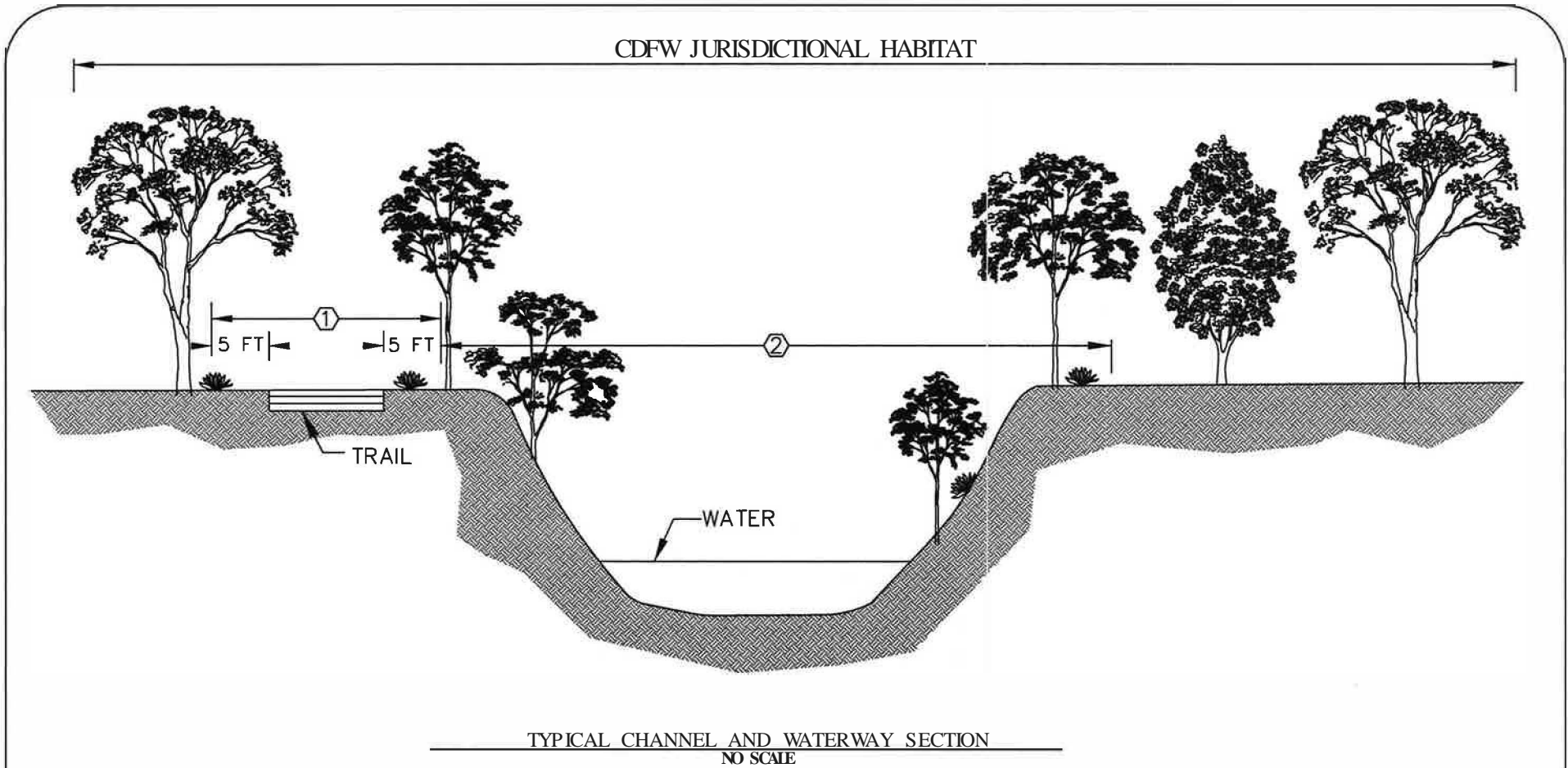


TYPICAL CHANNEL AND WATERWAY SECTION  
NO SCALE

AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (1) TRAIL MAINTENANCE
- (2) VEGETATION CONTROL IN CHANNELS

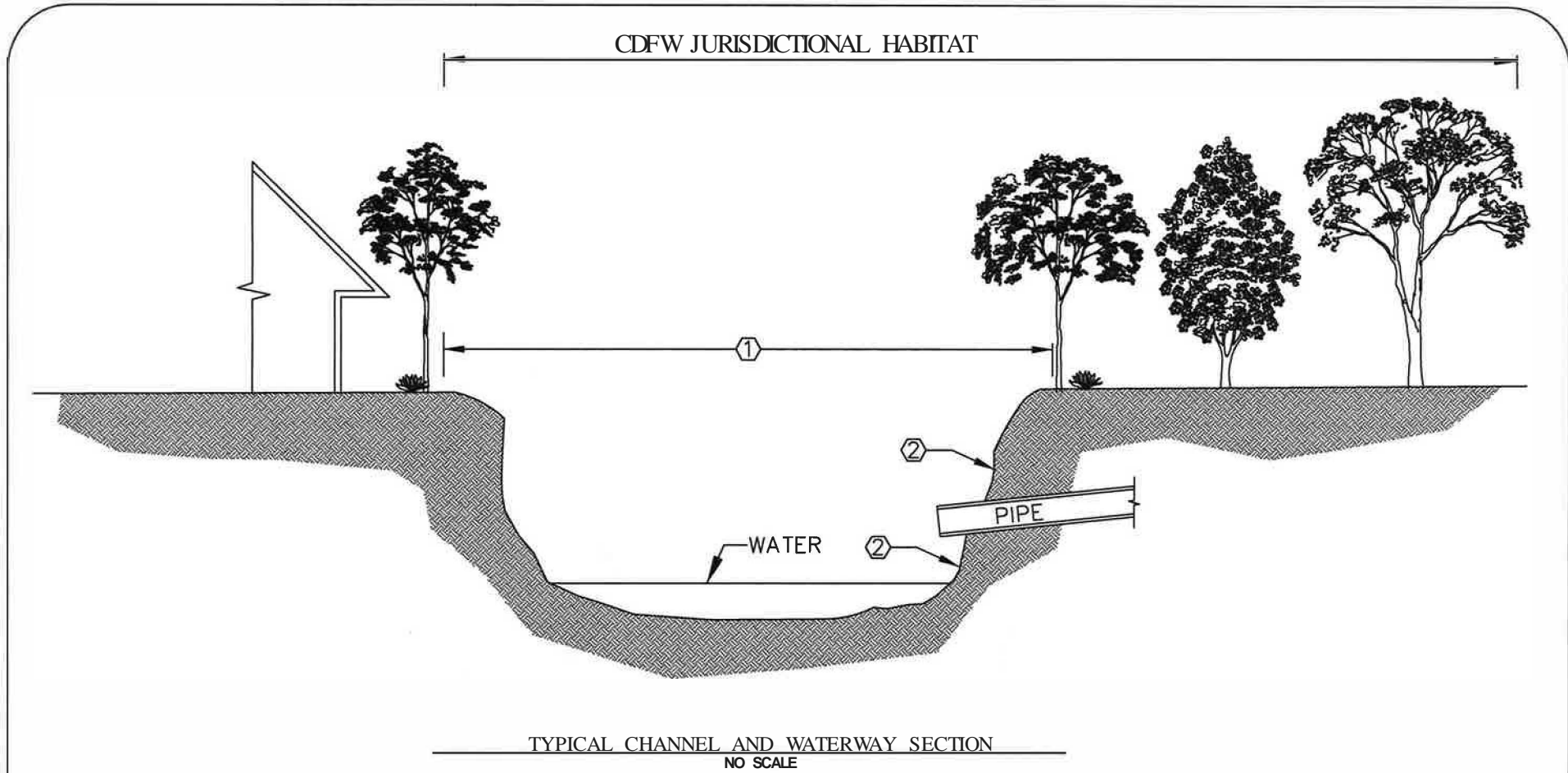
**FIGURE 4 - 1A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Trail Maintenance and Vegetation Control in Channels**  
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (1) TRAIL MAINTENANCE
- (2) VEGETATION CONTROL IN CHANNELS

**FIGURE 4- 1B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Trail Maintenance and Vegetation Control in Channels**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

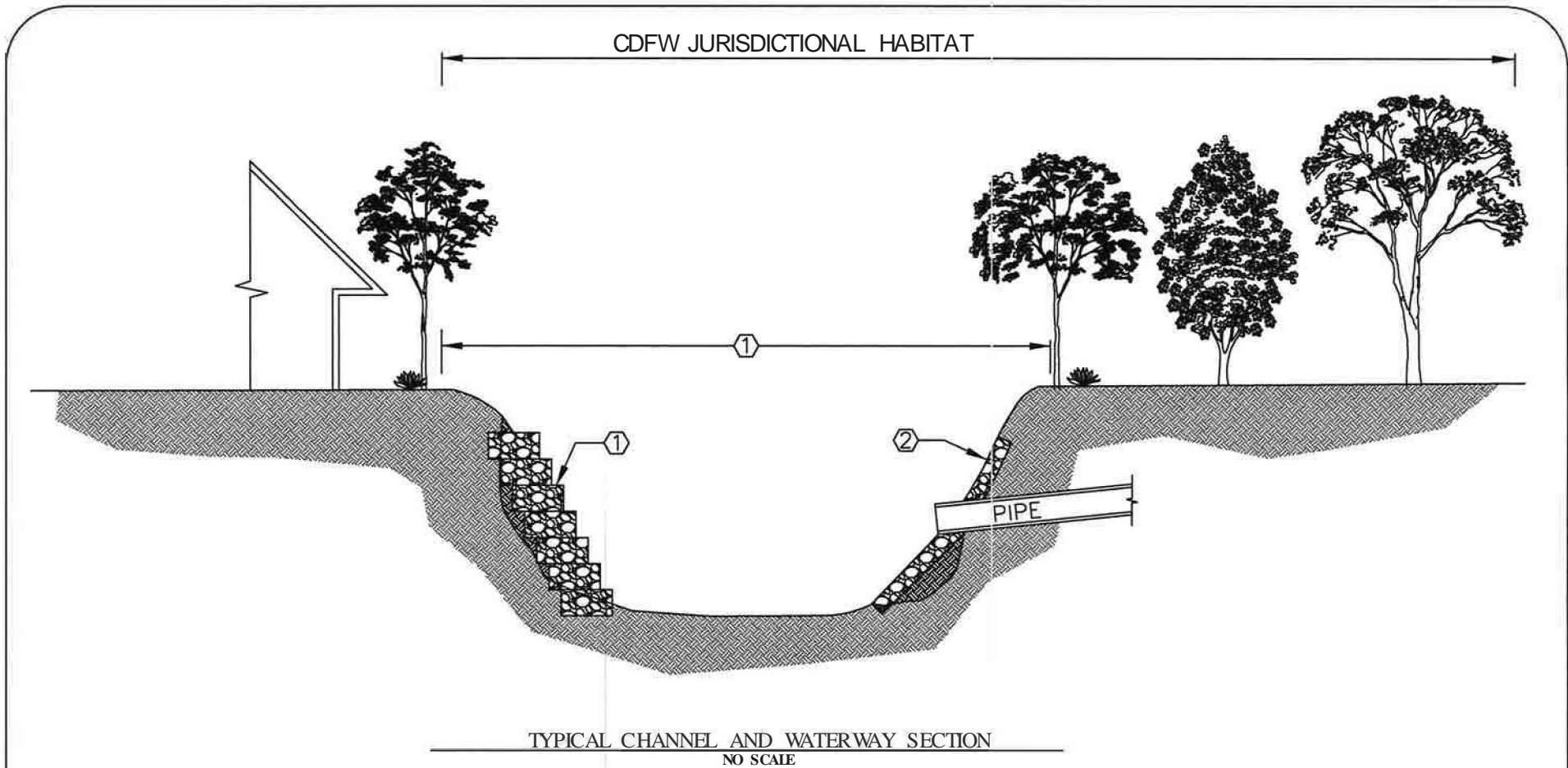


AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

(D) CHANNEL ALIGNMENT MAINTENANCE

◆ MINOR EROSION CONTROL WORK

**FIGURE 4- 2A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Channel Alignment Maintenance and Erosion Control**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

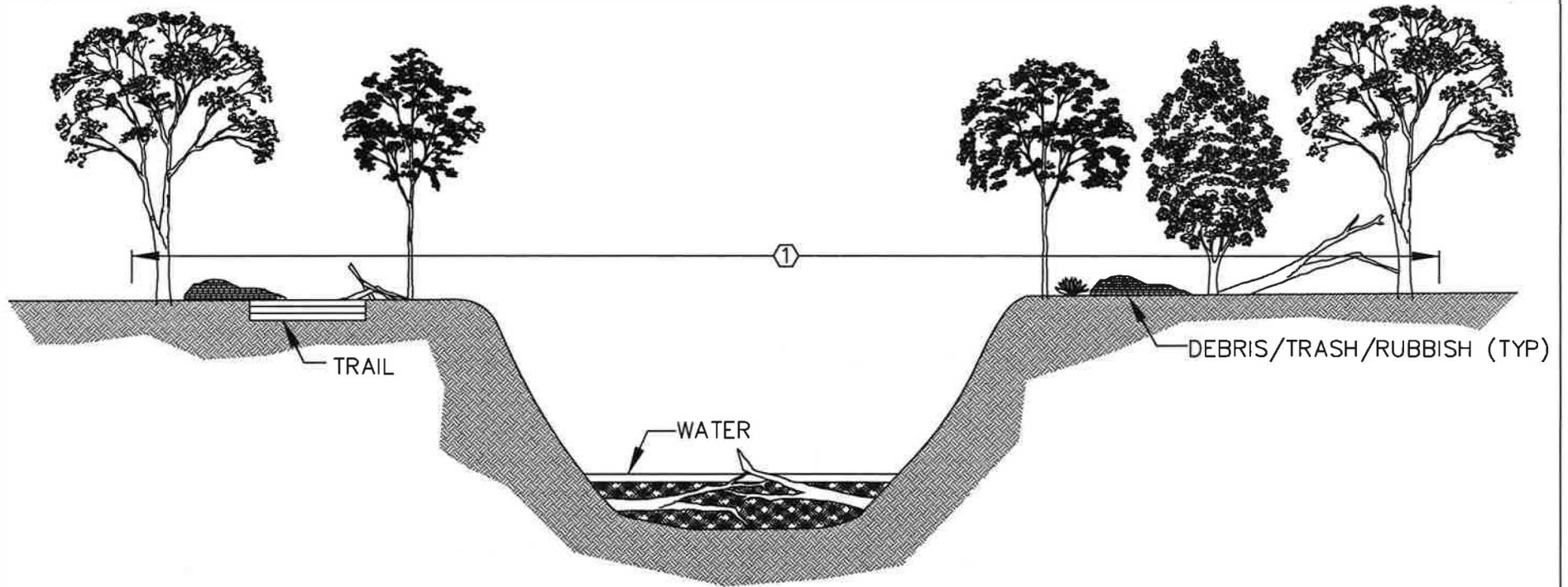


AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) CHANNEL ALIGNMENT MAINTENANCE
- Q) MINOR EROSION CONTROL WORK

**FIGURE 4 - 2B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Channel Alignment Maintenance and Erosion Control**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

CDFW JURISDICTIONAL HABITAT

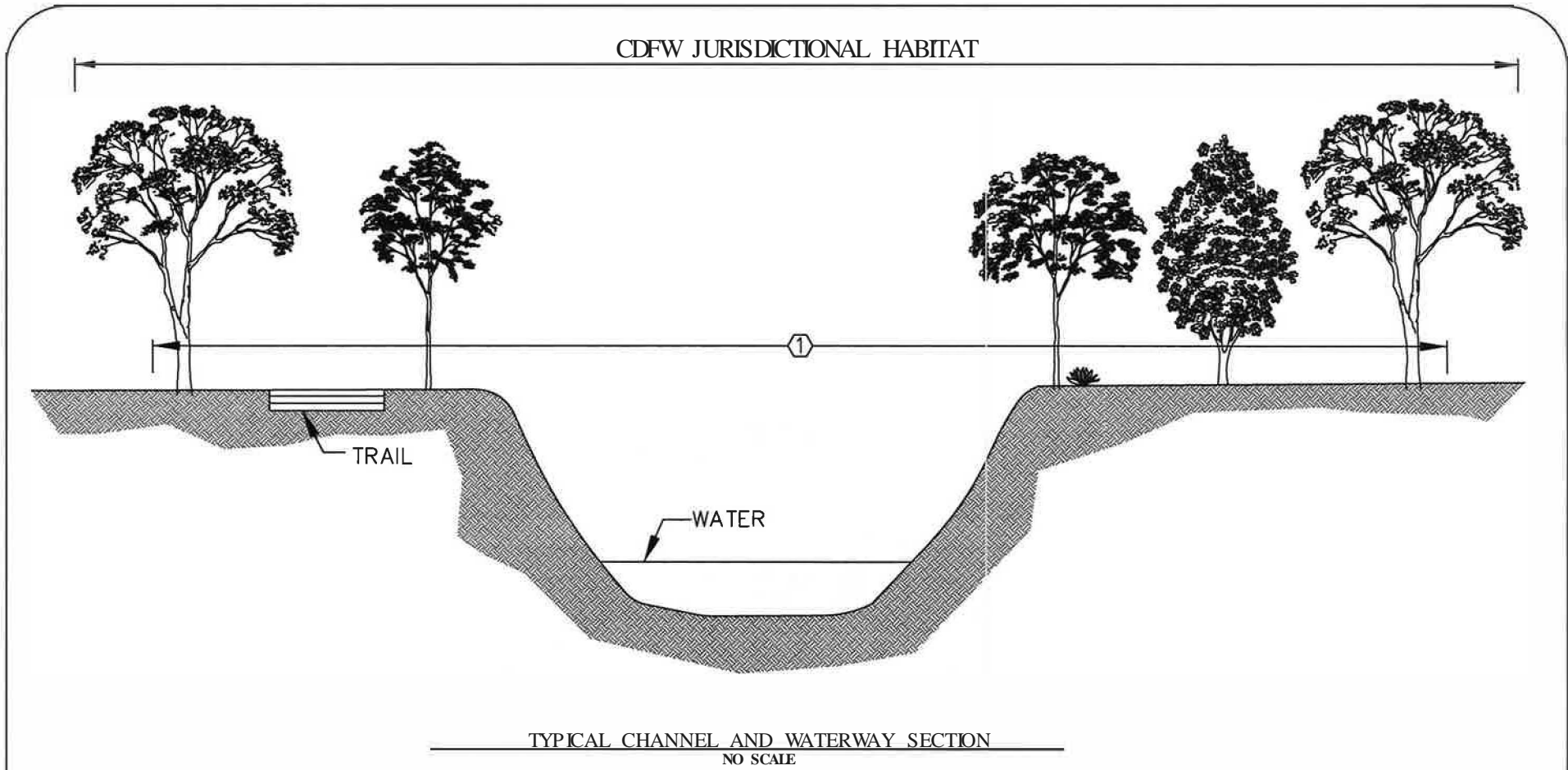


TYPICAL CHANNEL AND WATERWAY SECTION  
NO SCALE

AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

(D) DEBRIS OR OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL

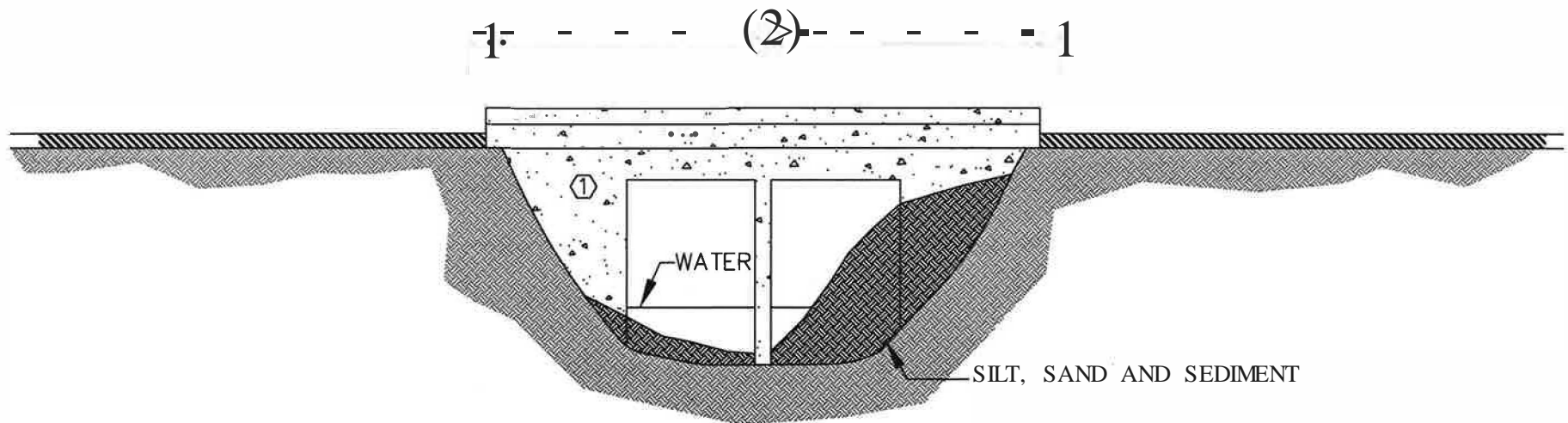
**FIGURE 4-3A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Debris and Obstruction Removal**  
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- Q) DEBRIS OR OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL

**FIGURE 4 - 3B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Debris and Obstruction Removal**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

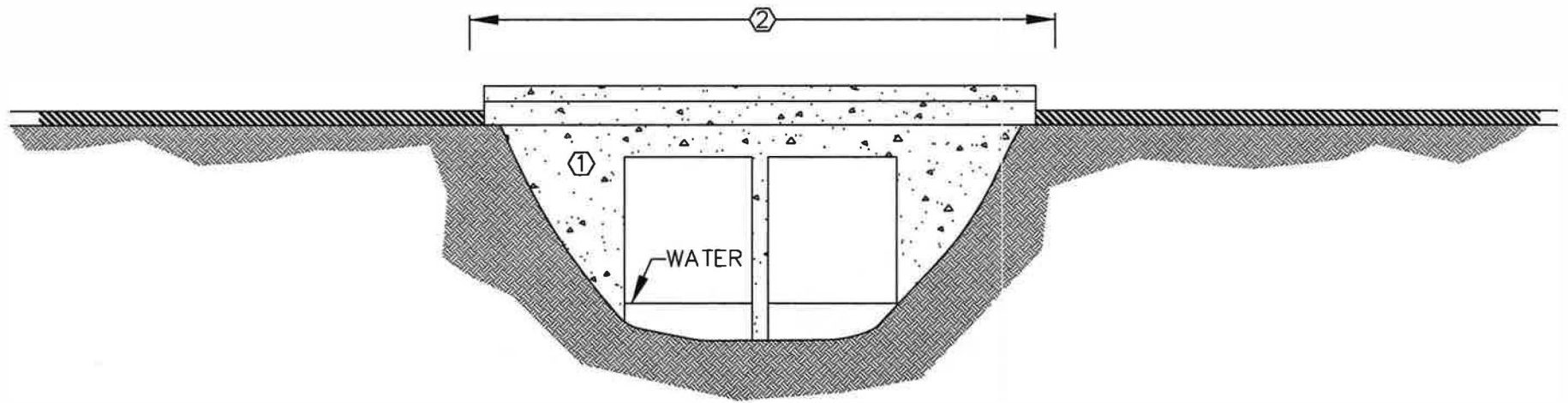


TYPICAL CHANNEL AND WATERWAY SECTION  
NO SCALE

AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) BRIDGE WASHING AND PAINTING
- {Z} SILT, SAND, OR SEDIMENT REMOVAL

**FIGURE 4 - 4A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Bridge Washing & Painting, Silt, Sand or Sediment Removal**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



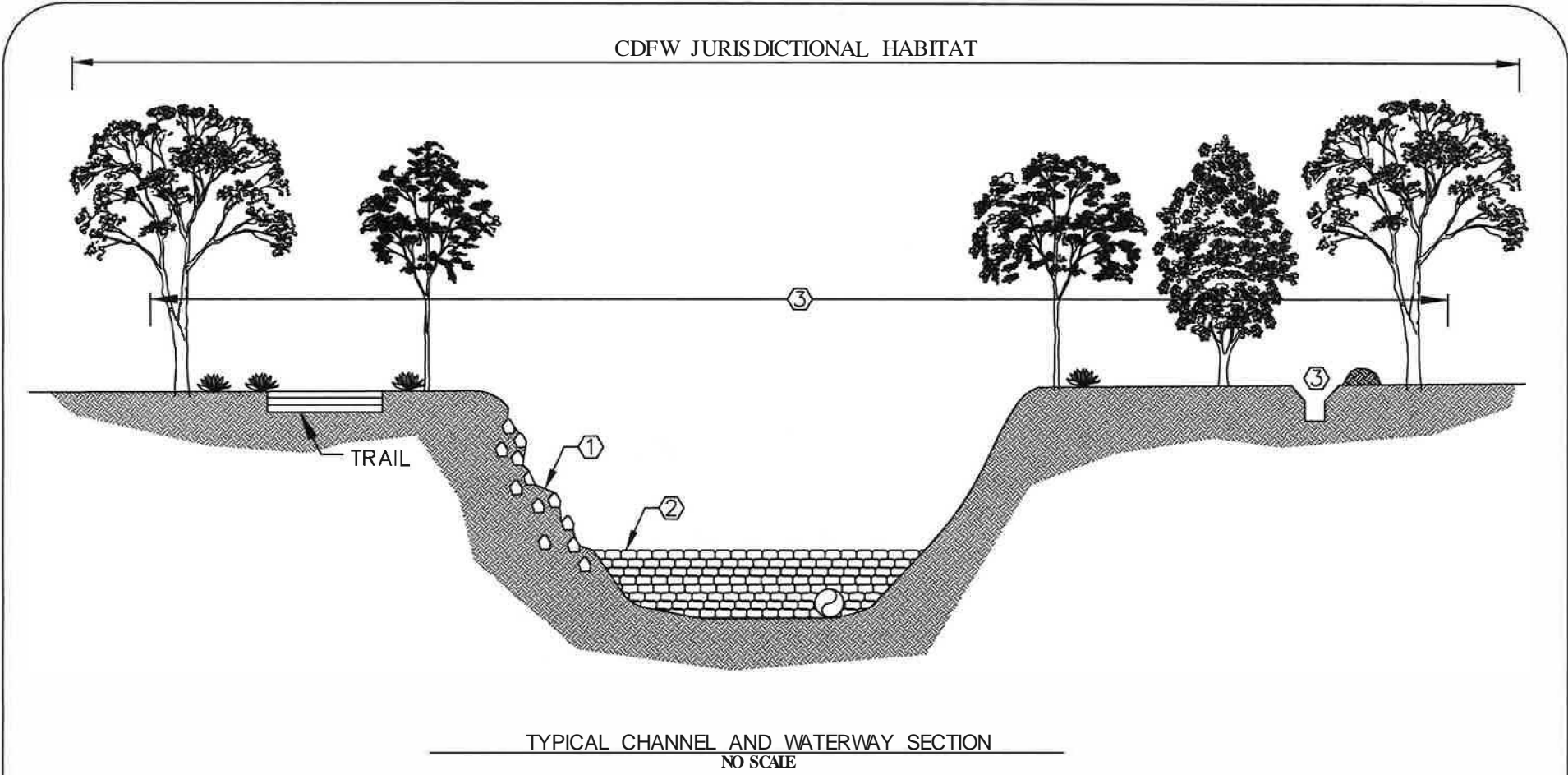
TYPICAL CHANNEL AND WATERWAY SECTION  
NO SCALE

AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) BRIDGE WASHING AND PAINTING
- (Z) SILT, SAND, OR SEDIMENT REMOVAL

**FIGURE 4 - 4B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Bridge Washing & Painting, Silt, Sand or Sediment Removal**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

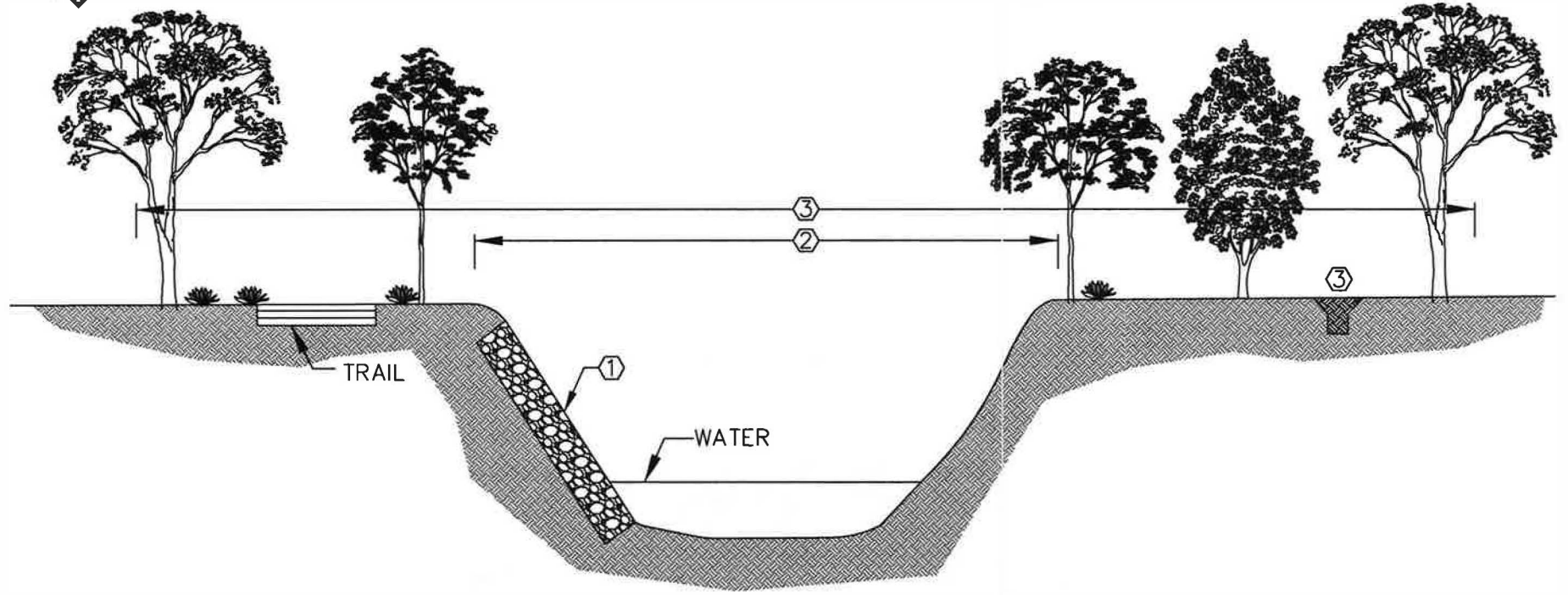




AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) REPAIR OF PREVIOUS EROSION CONTROL WORK
- (2) TEMPORARY WATER DIVERSION
- ③ GEOTECHNICAL SAMPLING

**FIGURE 4 -5A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Repair of Previous Erosion Control Work, Water Diversion & Geotechnical Sampling**  
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



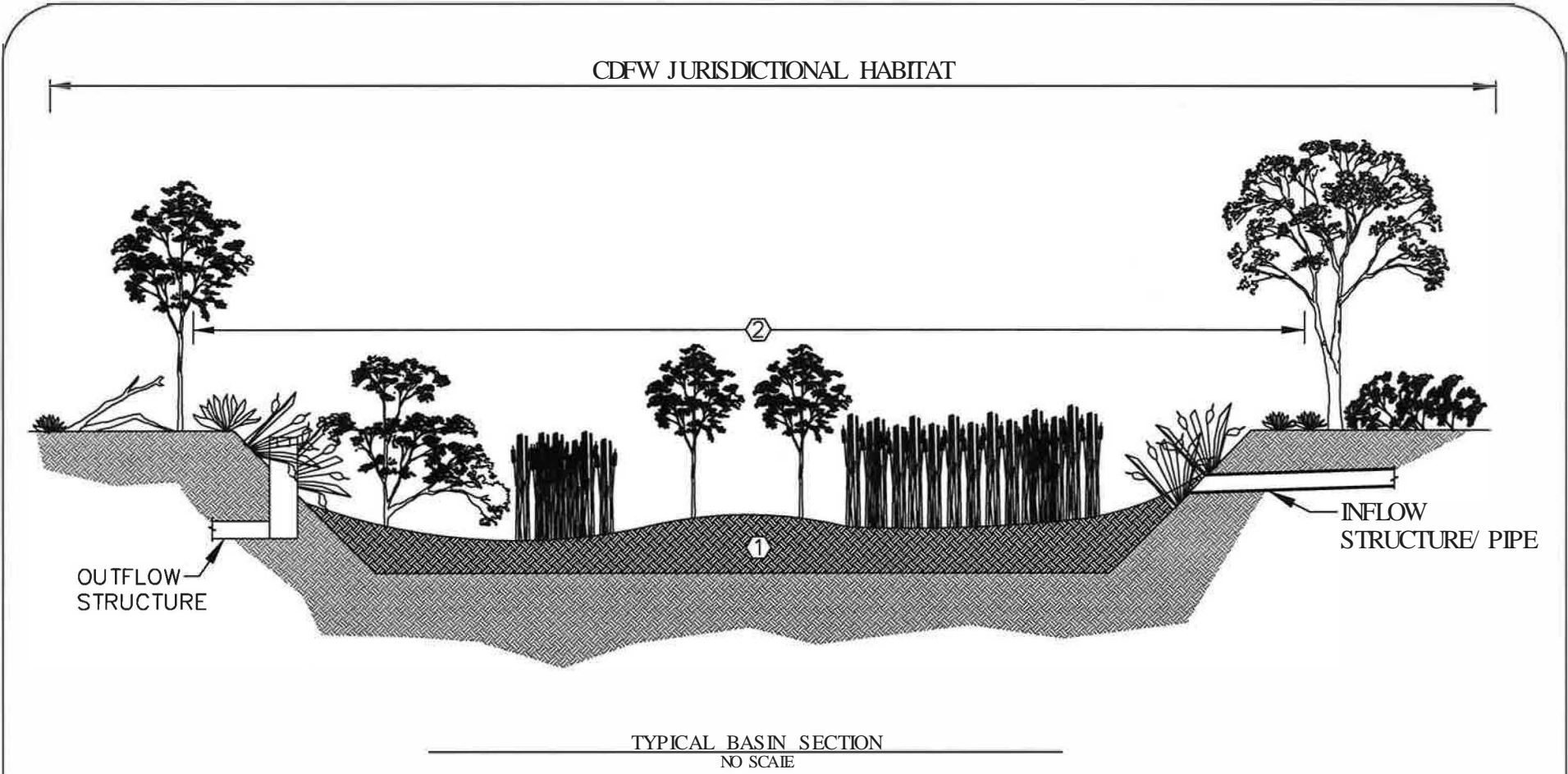
TYPICAL CHANNEL AND WATERWAY SECTION  
NO SCALE

AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) REPAIR OF PREVIOUS EROSION CONTROL WORK
- (Q) TEMPORARY WATER DIVERSION
- (3) GEOTECHNICAL SAMPLING

**FIGURE 4 -5B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Repair of Previous Erosion Control Work, Water Diversion & Geotechnical Sampling**

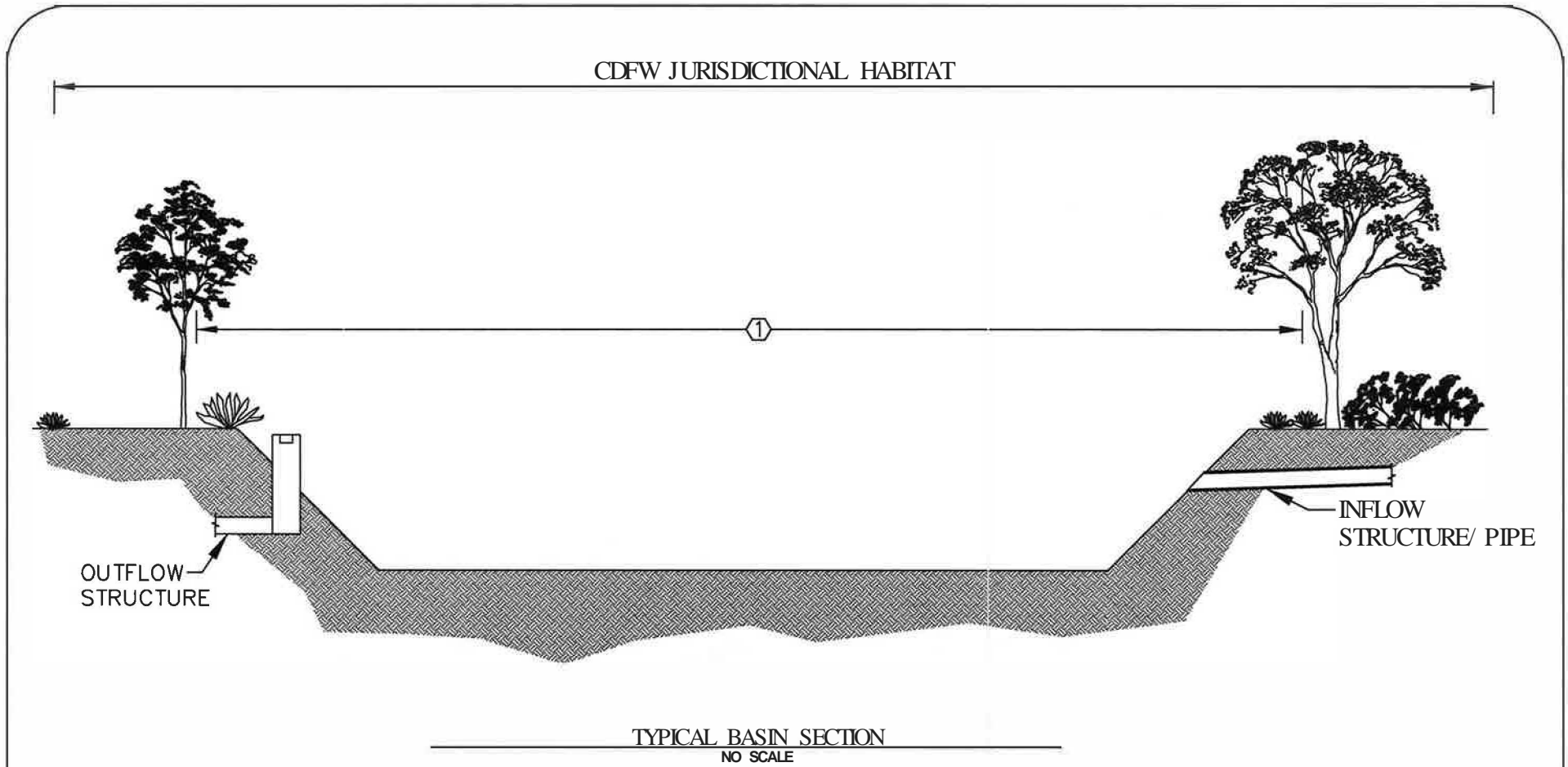
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

- (D) SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION
- (2) VEGETATION CONTROL IN BASINS

**FIGURE 4 - 6A**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Pre-Basin Maintenance and Restoration**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



AREAS IMPACTED BY ACTIVITY:

(D) SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND  
VEGETATION CONTROL IN BASINS

**FIGURE 4 - 6B**  
**Typical Cross Sections**  
**Post-Basin Maintenance and Restoration**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

## 2.4 Project Background

The Town's stormwater drainage and water quality programs are administered by the Town's Public Works Department. The Town is approximately 7.3 square miles, and the Town's Stormwater Management Program oversees the operation and maintenance of the Town's storm drain system. The two major stream drainages within the Town include Antelope Creek and Secret Ravine.

In order for the Stormwater Program to provide the necessary services for the operation and maintenance of this large water conveyance system, the Town proposes to enter into a 12-year (17 years with optional 5-year extension) RMA under Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement with the CDFW. Work within waters of the U.S. would be authorized under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) non-notifying Nationwide Permit (NWP) 3 for maintenance activities. Water quality measures prescribed by the Town's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES Permit would also apply to proposed maintenance activities as would other applicable NPDES permits such as the Construction General Permit. The Town is the Project proponent and is the CEQA lead agency. The Project is locally funded.

### Project Purpose and Need

The primary Project purpose is to maintain the design capacity of creeks, drainage channels and other physical structures and utility setbacks within the Town limits in order to protect civil infrastructure and prevent the loss of life and property due to flooding or incompatible safety clearance. The Town proposes to add a restoration component to their traditional routine maintenance activities to address habitat preservation and water quality protection. To accomplish this, the Town proposes to acquire an RMA with CDFW to authorize the Town to perform routine maintenance activities, qualifying capital improvement projects, and vegetation restoration activities within areas of CDFW jurisdiction.

## 2.5 Required Permits and Approvals

The following permits and/or approvals may apply to the proposed Project depending on the details of the individual VRF:

- For routine maintenance activities within the USACE jurisdiction, a Section 404, NWP 3 is authorized (contingent on meeting Nationwide Permit general conditions). If a project exceeds NWP 3 pre-construction notification Thresholds, the Town would need to prepare a preconstruction notification;
- 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement: Routine Maintenance Agreement — CDFW;
- The Town's Phase II MS4 NPDES permit — Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. If a project is required to notify USACE, a Section 401 Clean Water Certification may be required;
- Adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Project and approval of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (**Appendix A. Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program**) Loomis Town Council; and
- Project Approval – Loomis Town Council.

It should be noted that depending on project design and location, it is possible that the following maintenance tasks could require a Section 404 Permit other than a NWP 3 and potentially a corresponding Section 401 Water Quality Certification:

- Channel Alignment Maintenance
- Removal or Replacement of Facilities
- Water Diversions
- Minor erosion control work

### 3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

---

CEQA Guidelines recommend that lead agencies use an Initial Study checklist to determine the potential impacts of the proposed Project on the physical environment. The checklist provides a list of questions concerning a comprehensive array of environmental issue areas potentially affected by the proposed Project. This section of the Initial Study incorporates a portion of the Appendix “G” environmental checklist form, contained in CEQA Guidelines (revised 2014). The Town has modified the Appendix “G” environmental checklist form to include a reference to CEQA Section 21083 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 in order to identify impact areas that do not require further analysis than that which was provided in the applicable Specific Plan and/or General Plan EIR. Impact questions and responses are included in both tabular and narrative formats for each of the 17 environmental topic areas. There are four possible answers to the environmental impacts checklist questions on the following pages. Each possible answer is explained herein:

- 1) A **“Potentially Significant Impact”** is appropriate if there is enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from that information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur to any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the Proposed Project. When one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries are made, an EIR is required.
- 2) A **“Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated”** answer is appropriate when the Applicant has agreed to incorporate a mitigation measure to reduce an impact from “Potentially Significant” to “Less Than Significant.” For example, impacts to flood waters could be reduced from a “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact” by relocating a building to an area outside the floodway. The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how the measures would reduce the impact to a “Less Than Significant Level.”
- 3) A **“Less Than Significant Impact”** is appropriate if there is evidence that one or more environmental impacts may occur, but the impacts are determined to be less than significant or the application of development policies and standards to the project will reduce the impact(s) to a “Less Than Significant Level.” For example, the application of the Town’s Improvement Standards reduces potential erosion impacts to a “Less Than Significant Impact.”
- 4) A **“No Impact”** answer is appropriate where it can be clearly seen that the impact at hand does not have the potential to adversely affect the environment. For example, a project in the center of an urbanized area will clearly not have an adverse effect on agricultural resources or operations.

All answers must take into account the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative, as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts, except as provided for under CEQA Guidelines Section 15183 and CEQA Section 21083.3.

A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the parentheses following each response. A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards.

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is “less than significant with mitigation incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- |                                     |                                    |                                     |                                 |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Aesthetics                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Agriculture and Forestry        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Air Quality                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Biological Resources               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Cultural Resources              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Geology/ Soils             |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Greenhouse Gas Emissions           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Hydrology/ Water Quality   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Land Use/ Planning                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Mineral Resources               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Noise                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Population/ Housing                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Public Services                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Recreation                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Transportation/ Traffic            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tribal Cultural Resources       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Utilities/ Service Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Mandatory Findings of Significance |                                     |                                 |                                     |                            |

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the Proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Proposed Project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR OR NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Proposed Project, nothing further is required.

	_____
	Date
_____	Town of Loomis
Merrill Buck	Organization

### 3.1 Aesthetics

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- a, b. **No Impact.** The Town has not designated any specific scenic vistas to be protected in the Town of Loomis, and there is not a state-designated scenic highway in the proposed Project vicinity (Caltrans 2021). There would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.
- c. **Less Than Significant Impact.** Implementation of routine channel maintenance activities may result in the removal of trees and aquatic vegetation. However, vegetation removal would be limited to only what is necessary to perform the Town’s routine maintenance activities and would only occur within the creeks, drainage channels, detention basins or other waters. In addition, the Town would maintain stream channels in such a manner that it avoids removal of trees greater than 4 inches dbh to the greatest extent feasible. Removal of mature trees will be infrequent and only when needed to ensure safe conveyance of flood waters. Vegetation control will be targeted at understory and non-native species. In most situations, vegetation control will maintain existing baseline conditions. Native oak trees equal or greater than 6 inches dbh in the Town that require removal or encroachment of the protected zone, defined as the tree’s dripline plus one foot, are protected by Town’s Tree Preservation Ordinance (Loomis Municipal Code Chapter 13.54). Any impacts to protected native oaks would require a tree permit and impacts would be mitigated consistent with the Town of Loomis Tree Ordinance by planting new trees or by payment of an in-lieu fee pursuant to Sec. 13.54.090 (Town of Loomis 2014). However, as a practice, the Town will preferentially trim rather than remove live trees greater than 4 inches dbh. Therefore, the open and natural resource conditions of these creek and drainage areas are expected to remain intact. In the context of the existing tree canopy, the proposed removals would not substantially degrade the existing visual quality of the site and related impacts would therefore be considered **Less Than Significant**. No mitigation is required.



- d. **No Impact.** Routine maintenance activities would occur during daylight hours. No night work is anticipated to take place during construction of routine maintenance activities. Further, the proposed Project would not include any project components that could increase glare in the proposed Project area. The proposed Project would not create a new significant source of light or glare that would adversely affect nighttime views in the area. There would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a - e No Impact.** According to the General Plan Land Use and Community Development chapter, any agricultural land will be protected by zone designations (Town of Loomis 2001). Additionally, as disclosed by the State Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, the Town is predominantly mapped as “Urban and Built-up Land” and “Other Land” (CDC 2016). No Williamson Act Land, forest lands, or timberlands occur within the Town. Further, no farmland occurs at stream channels or drainage facilities being maintained as part of this proposed Project. The routine maintenance activities would not convert or conflict with Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Williamson Act Land, forest lands, or timberlands. Routine maintenance activities would not involve other changes in existing environment that could result in the conversion of these land types to non-agricultural use. Therefore, there would be **No Impact** related to agricultural or forest resources. No mitigation is required.

### 3.3 Air Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a non-attainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Setting

#### Discussion of Checklist Answers:

- a. **No Impact.** Climate in the Loomis area is characterized by hot, dry summers and cold, rainy winters. During summer’s longer daylight hours, plentiful sunshine provides the energy needed to fuel photochemical reactions between Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and Reactive Organic Gasses (ROG), which result in Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) formation. High concentrations of O<sub>3</sub> are reached in the Loomis area due to intense heat, strong and low morning inversions, greatly restricted vertical mixing during the day, and daytime subsidence that strengthens the inversion layer.

The Town lies within the southeastern edge of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) (CARB 2014). The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (Placer County APCD) is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws in the proposed Project area. As required by the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), Placer County APCD has published various air quality planning documents as discussed below to address requirements to bring the Placer County APCD into compliance with the state ambient air quality standards (SAAQS). The Air Quality Attainment Plans are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan, which is subsequently submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the federal agency that administrates the Federal Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1990.

Ambient air quality is described in terms of compliance with state and national standards, and the levels of air pollutant concentrations considered safe to protect the public health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect people most sensitive to respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The EPA has established national ambient air quality standards for seven air pollution constituents. As permitted by the Clean Air Act, California has adopted more stringent air emissions standards through the SAAQS, and expanded the number of air constituents regulated.

In order to work towards attainment for ozone and PM<sub>10</sub>, the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards requires that each state containing nonattainment areas develop a State Implementation Plan for cleaning the air in those areas. Through these plans, the states outline efforts they will make to correct the levels of air pollution and bring their areas back into attainment.

A conflict with, or obstruction of, implementation of an air quality plan could occur if a project generates greater emissions than what has been projected for the site in the emission inventories of the air quality plan. Emission inventories are developed based on projected increases in population, employment, regional vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and associated area sources within the region, which are based on regional projections that are, in turn, based on the General Plan Land Use and Zoning Designations for the region. As emissions related to the Town's creek maintenance program are existing, continued implementation of routine maintenance activities would not increase related baseline emissions, populations, employment, regional VMT or change land use or zoning. Routine maintenance will not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the current planning efforts and activities would follow applicable Placer County APCD rules (Placer County APCD 2015). Therefore, there would be **No Impact** related to implementation of the applicable air quality plan. No mitigation is required.

**b/c. Less Than Significant Impact.** The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for any state standard. An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once. The area air quality attainment status of the SVAB and the Town is shown on Table 5.

Table 5: SVAB/Placer County Attainment Status	
Pollutant	State of California Attainment Status
Ozone (O3)	Nonattainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Attainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	Attainment
Lead (Pb)	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	Attainment
Sulfates (Sox)	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	Unclassified
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified

Source: (CARB 2019)

The SVAB portion of Placer County is currently in nonattainment for state ozone and PM<sub>10</sub> standards. Concentrations of all other pollutants meet state standards.

Ozone is not emitted directly into the environment, but is generated from complex chemical reactions between ROG, or non-methane hydrocarbons, and NO<sub>x</sub> that occur in the presence of sunlight. ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> generators in Placer County include motor vehicles, other transportation sources, and stationary/area sources (industrial, manufacturing and commercial facilities).

PM<sub>10</sub>, or particulate matter, is a complex mixture of primary or directly emitted particles, and secondary particles or aerosol droplets formed in the atmosphere by precursor chemicals. The main sources of fugitive dust are construction dust, unpaved road dust, and paved road dust.

Routine maintenance activities may result in some temporary incremental increases in air pollutants, such as ozone precursors and particulate matter due to operation of gas-powered equipment and

minor land disturbance. However, the proposed maintenance activities represent ongoing operations and would be periodic in nature and are not anticipated to generate large amounts of dust or particulates. All routine maintenance activities would follow the Placer County APCD rules and would implement all appropriate air quality best Best Management Practices (BMPs), including minimizing equipment idling time and use of water or similar chemical palliative to control fugitive dust.

The proposed Project would not exceed the applicable thresholds of significance for air pollutant emissions during construction or operation. The proposed Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Emissions derived from routine maintenance activities are anticipated to be minor and are not anticipated to exceed the Placer County APCD's emission thresholds for criteria pollutants. Further, maintenance activities would be conducted over a 12-year period at various creeks and drainages within the Town and are therefore not anticipated to be concentrated at any particular location or point in time. Considering all maintenance activities are temporary, they are anticipated to be short in duration; with the implementation of the proposed air quality BMPs, maintenance activities would have less than a cumulatively significant net increase in criteria pollutants and would also have less than a significant impact on exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

- d. **Less Than Significant Impact.** Routine maintenance activities will be temporary, minor projects located along creeks and drainage facilities using standard construction equipment. Any odors or toxic air contaminants generated by the proposed Project would be limited to construction equipment and would occur at such low concentrations and/or for such a short duration as to be negligible. Project activities will not include industrial or intensive agriculture uses. In addition, routine maintenance activities would be short-term and are not anticipated to result in nuisance odors that would violate Placer County APCD odor regulations. Therefore, the impact is considered to be **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Discussion of Checklist Answers:

- a. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Biological resource analysis assumes implementation of applicable biological resource avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 2.5. Where necessary, additional CEQA mitigation measures are included to ensure potential impacts are reduced to a less than significance level.

Based on a record search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the USFWS, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) lists, 25 special-status species were found to have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Town (**Appendix B: Biological Database Search Results**). The following set of criteria has been used to determine each species potential for occurrence on the site:

**High:** Species known to occur within or near the Town (based on numerous recent CNDDDB, CNPS, or ebird.org records within Town boundaries) and there is suitable habitat for the species within the Town.

**Moderate:** Species known to occur within or near the Town (based on few recent CNDDDB occurrences within the Town or within 5 miles of Town boundaries) and there is suitable habitat for the species within the Town.

**Low:** Species known to occur in the vicinity of the Town (based on no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town and very few occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Town –or– limited occurrences of the species within 10 miles of the Town appears to be on the periphery of the known distribution of the species) and there is suitable habitat for the species

**Absent:** Species is not known or expected to occur within the Town. This may be based on a lack of recent occurrences within 5 miles of the Town, lack of suitable habitat, the Town being located outside of ecological subsections associated with the species, or the Town being located outside of the known geographic range of the species.

A complete list of species found to have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Town, as well as rationale for each species occurrence potential, can be found in **Appendix C: Special Status Species Potential Table**. Only those special-status wildlife species that have a high, moderate, or low potential of occurring within the Town will be discussed in further detail below.

### Special-Status Wildlife

Based on literature review it has been determined that four special status wildlife species, White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), have a low potential of occurring within the Town; two special status wildlife species including, purple martin (*Progne subis*), and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) have a moderate potential of occurring within the Town; and central valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*) has a high potential of occurring within the Town. In addition to these species, bats and migratory birds must also be analyzed for potential Project related impacts.

#### White-tailed Kite

White-tailed kite is a fully protected species under Fish and Game Code Section 3511. This level of protection dictates that no individuals of this species may be impacted in any way. The species has a restricted distribution in the United States, occurring only in California and western Oregon and along the Texas coast (American Ornithologists' Union 1983). The species is fairly common in California's Central Valley margins within scattered oaks and river bottomlands. White-tailed kites' nest in riparian

and oak woodlands and forage in nearby grasslands, pastures, agricultural fields, and wetlands. They use nearby treetops for perching and nesting sites. Voles and mice are common prey species.

Potentially suitable riparian forest roosting and nesting habitat is present along various waterways discussed in Chapter 2. In addition, potentially suitable open areas for foraging are present, including parklands and low-density residential areas within the Town. There are scattered CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the Town. The species is considered to have a low potential of occurring within the Town based on presence of potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat and regional known occurrences of the species.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur in habitats known to be suitable for white-tailed kite. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-2** will be implemented.

#### Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

VELB is listed as threatened under FESA. Critical Habitat was designated by the USFWS on August 8, 1980 (USFWS 1980). Elderberry shrubs are obligate hosts for VELB larvae. Elderberry shrubs are often associated with cottonwood (*Populus sp.*), willow (*Salix sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*), oak (*Quercus sp.*), and walnut (*Juglans sp.*) – species common to the riparian forests and adjacent uplands in the Central Valley and foothills (USFWS 1980, USFWS 1999, Barr 1991). The VELB's range has been reduced and greatly fragmented due to a reduction 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 (Barr 1991). Adult VELB emerge from March through early June to feed on elderberry foliage and mate within the canopy. Females have a fairly limited dispersal capability and 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 usually within 164 feet of their emergence hole (USFWS 2014, 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 a larva becomes 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 an adult (USFWS 2006). Elderberry stems with emergence holes indicates 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).

Elderberries, the host plant for the beetle, are present in riparian corridors throughout the Town. There are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within the Town, but there are multiple scattered occurrences within the larger Sacramento area.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur in riparian corridors and adjacent floodplains with elderberry shrubs, habitat for VELB. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-3** will be implemented.

#### Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

The vernal pool fairy shrimp is a small freshwater crustacean that is endemic to California and the Agate Desert of southern Oregon. This species was listed as threatened under the ESA in 1994 due to a loss of vernal pool habitat throughout its historic range. In California, this species inhabits portions of Tehama county, south through the Central Valley, and scattered locations in Riverside County and scattered areas along the coast. This species is associated with smaller and shallower cool-water vernal pools approximately 6 inches deep with 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 degrees Fahrenheit (F°) to hatch and dying within pools reaching 75 F°. The young emerge during cold-weather winter storms.



Vernal pools may be present within the Town near creeks, channels, wetlands or other water sources. There are CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town, the nearest occurrence is approximately 4.7 miles west of the Town in Roseville (2015). Based on local regional occurrences and the presence of potentially suitable habitat, the species is considered to have a low potential of occurring within the Town.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur near vernal pool habitat. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-6** will be implemented.

#### Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle is not a State or Federally listed species but is a CDFW species of special concern. The western pond turtle is a fully aquatic turtle, inhabiting ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. The species requires suitable basking sites such as logs, rocks and exposed banks and associated upland habitat consisting of sandy banks or grassy open fields for reproduction. Nesting occurs mid-June through mid-July and egg incubation takes approximately 5-8 months before young emerge from the nest. The species is omnivorous, consuming aquatic wildlife and vegetation. The western pond turtle is known to hibernate underwater beneath a muddy bottom in colder climates and reproduce from March to August (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Potentially suitable aquatic habitat, such as stream channels and creeks, are present within the Town. There are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within the Town, however there are a few recent (<20 years) occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat and known regional occurrences of western pond turtle, the species has a low potential to occur within the Town.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur in and around streams channels and waterways where western pond turtle has the potential to occur. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-7 and BIO-8**.

#### Purple Martin

The purple martin is listed by CDFW as a species of special concern and is protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). This species is distributed throughout much of eastern North America and locally in the Pacific Coast at low to intermediate elevations (Shuford and Gardali 2008). The species is a summer migrant in California, arriving in March and departing late September, with the breeding season occurring from May to mid-August. The species inhabit riparian habitats with tall, old, isolated trees for nesting, in proximity to a body of water with abundance of dragon flies, and other aerial insects (Zeiner et al.1990). They also inhabit manmade structures like hollow box bridges in Sacramento, which house some of the species largest colonies in the western U.S. (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Potentially suitable riparian habitat for the species is present within the Town. There are multiple occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Based on the presence of potentially suitable habitat and regional occurrences of the species, there is a moderate potential for purple martin to be present within the Town boundary during the species breeding season.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur in riparian corridors with potentially suitable tall old tree habitat for purple martin. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2** will be implemented.

#### Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbird is a CDFW species of special concern and was listed as threatened under CESA in 2018. Tricolored blackbird 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. This species 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 (UC Davis 2014).

Potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat, including wetland communities, agriculture uplands and dense stands of blackberry and tall herbs, is present within the Town. There are more than 5 CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town (2014). Tricolored blackbird is considered to have a moderate potential of occurring within the Town.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur near wetland communities, blackberry thickets and agricultural uplands potentially suitable for tricolored blackbird. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to the species, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-2** will be implemented.

#### Central Valley Steelhead

Central Valley Steelhead is listed as threatened under FESA (63 FR 13347, March 19, 1998) and is under the jurisdiction of NMFS. This distinct population segment 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. The species was once abundant in California coastal and central valley drainages. However, population numbers have declined significantly, especially in the tributaries of the Sacramento River (NMFS 2014). The species spawns in small, freshwater streams where the young remain from one to several years before migrating to the ocean to feed and grow. Adults return to their natal streams to spawn and complete their life cycle). Juvenile steelhead typically migrate to marine waters after spending two years in cool, clear, fast-flowing permanent streams and rivers where they reside for two or three years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn at four- or five-years old. 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 (NMFS 2014). 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 (NMFS 2014).

Furthermore, there are six physical or biological features of Critical Habitat for steelhead including: freshwater spawning sites, freshwater rearing sites, freshwater migration corridors, estuarine areas, nearshore marine areas, and offshore marine areas. The Project area provides a freshwater migration corridor for adults or juveniles between freshwater spawning and rearing sites higher in the watershed and estuarine and marine habitats in the San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean.

Steelhead have been documented in Dry Creek, Secret Ravine, and Miners Ravine with the Town. In addition, these stream channels have been designated as Critical Habitat for the species by NMFS. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and designated Critical Habitat, steelhead is considered to have a high potential of occurring within these channels.

Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may occur within Dry Creek, Secret Ravine and Miner's Ravine. To avoid and minimize potential impacts to steelhead, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** and **BIO-5** will be implemented.

#### Migratory Birds and Other Birds of Prey

Migratory birds and other birds of prey protected under 50 Code of Federal Regulations 10 of the MBTA and/or Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, have the potential to nest in the trees and shrubs within the riparian woodland habitat found throughout the Town. Migratory birds and other birds of prey have a high potential to nest within the Town during the nesting season (February 1st – September 1st). Routine maintenance work discussed in Chapter 2 may affect suitable migratory bird or raptor habitat. To avoid and minimize potential maintenance related impacts to migratory birds and raptors, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1**, **BIO-2**, and **BIO-4** will be implemented.

## **Conclusion**

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-12** would reduce impacts to special-status species to less than significant level. Therefore, impacts to special-status species are considered to be ***Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated***.

- b. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Riparian and wetland habitat occur along the creeks, drainages and basins within the project limits. The Town would preferentially trim trees greater than 4 dbh and avoid removal of trees greater than 4 inches dbh to the greatest extent feasible. The Town anticipates the removal of trees greater than 4 inches dbh to be rare and only when necessary to protect public safety. Maintenance work will be focused on maintaining channel flood capacity and would be limited to actions necessary to maintain baseline conditions, with a focus on removal of non-natives.

The project may require temporary and/or permanent impact to wetlands, riparian vegetation, or stream channels. When considering impacts to these biological resources in terms of temporary or permanent impacts it is necessary to determine the baseline conditions from which to base impacts. For the means of this document, “baseline conditions” means the ecological condition of a site at the time the document is approved. This means that any routine maintenance work conducted once every year or two that maintains current ecological conditions (i.e., annual vegetation trimming and thinning) is not considered a temporary or permanent impact because vegetation typically returns within one year and therefore does not alter the habitat function from baseline conditions. Following this definition of baseline conditions, impacts defined as temporary or permanent are discussed below.

A temporary impact is defined as an action that significantly modifies an area from baseline conditions and allows it to return to baseline after maintenance is complete. Depending on the size of the temporary impact, active site restoration in the form of seeding or planting may be required. Examples of temporary impacts include the routine maintenance tasks of Vegetation Control in Channels, Debris or Obstruction Removal, and Silt, Sand and Sediment Removal as described in the project description. These tasks entail vegetation thinning, tree liming, trash and obstruction removals (including beaver dams and flood deposited woody and herbaceous vegetation). Removal of a single tree for flood control or public health and safety reasons from an otherwise healthy riparian area would not constitute a significant permanent impact subject to mitigation. Compensatory mitigation for temporary impacts is not expected to be required and will be determined on a case-by-case basis through coordination with CDFW.

A permanent impact is defined as an action that significantly modifies an area from baseline conditions but does not allow it to return to baseline. Examples of a permanent impact include routine maintenance tasks such as Channel Alignment Maintenance, Removal or Replacement of Facilities, Repair of Previous Erosion Control Work and Minor Erosion Control Work as described in the Project description when maintenance results in permanent removal of existing vegetation and habitat. Such permanent impacts require compensatory mitigation to result in less than significant impacts.

Incorporation of biological resource avoidance and minimization measures **BIO-9** through **BIO-12** would lessen potential impacts to riparian vegetation or other sensitive natural communities such as emergent wetlands located within the Town to a less than significant level. Exact compensatory mitigation for routine maintenance impacts to riparian and emergent wetland vegetation will be determined during the preparation of a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) as described in **BIO-6**. Impacts to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities within the Town would be ***Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated***.

- c. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Federal and state jurisdictional wetlands within the Town include in-channel freshwater emergent wetlands, and swales. Although removal of sediment from waters of the U.S. and state, including freshwater emergent wetlands, is a proposed activity, removal of sediment would be limited to what would improve the habitat quality and function of the features by returning flows to a more natural state. Implementation of biological resource

avoidance and minimization measures discussed in Section 2.5 and mitigation measures **BIO-6** would lessen potential impacts to wetland habitat located within the project area to a less than significant level. For routine maintenance activities within the USACE jurisdiction, impacts will be limited to the requirements of a Section 404, NWP 3 for maintenance (or alternative Nationwide Permit as determined by USACE), including no impacts to a Section 106 cultural resource, and no impacts to any endangered species. Impacts to federally protected wetlands are considered **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**, and no further mitigation is required.

- d. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** The project will not permanently interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors. Any interference with migratory wildlife corridors due to maintenance activities within stream channels would be temporary, and full functionality of all potential migratory corridors will be restored. Seasonal in-channel work restrictions as described in **HYD-1** will be implemented to fully avoid impacts to migrating fish. Migratory birds would be protected by the implementation of **BIO-2** and **BIO-4**. Maintenance activities would be temporary and typically would occur during daylight hours. Terrestrial wildlife in urban environments typically migrate at night and therefore would have opportunity to pass through areas temporarily subject to maintenance during nighttime hours without being significantly constrained by maintenance. Impacts are therefore considered **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**.
- e. **Less Than Significant.** The proposed project is subject to the Town's Tree Conservation Ordinance (Town of Loomis Municipal Code, Chapter 13.54). Removal of mature trees is not anticipated to be common and trees will always be trimmed, rather than fully remove, where feasible. In addition, the Town would maintain stream channels in such a manner that it avoids removal of trees greater than 4 inches dbh to the greatest extent feasible. Removal of mature trees will be infrequent and only when needed to ensure safe conveyance of flood waters. Vegetation control will be targeted at understory and non-native species. In most situations, vegetation control will maintain existing baseline conditions. Native oak trees equal or greater than 6 inches dbh in the Town that require removal or encroachment of the protected zone, defined as the tree's dripline plus one foot, are protected by Town's Tree Preservation Ordinance (Loomis Municipal Code Chapter 13.54). Any impacts to protected native oaks would require a tree permit and impacts would be mitigated consistent with the Town of Loomis Tree Ordinance by planting new trees or by payment of an in-lieu fee pursuant to Sec. 13.54.090 (Town of Loomis 2014). However, as a practice, the Town will preferentially trim rather than remove live trees greater than 4 inches dbh. Therefore, the open and natural resource conditions of these creek and drainage areas are expected to remain intact. In the context of the existing tree canopy, the proposed removals would not substantially degrade the existing visual quality of the site and related impacts would therefore be considered **Less Than Significant**. No mitigation is required.
- f. **No Impact.** There are no Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans within the Town of Loomis. Maintenance activities would be implemented consistent with the Town's General Plan (Town of Loomis 2020). The RMA will be consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan; therefore, the Project would have **No Impact** on any existing Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community's Conservation Plan. No mitigation is required.

#### **Mitigation Measures:**

The following mitigation measures would be incorporated to reduce impacts to a less than significant level:

- BIO-1:** Prior to beginning any maintenance work under the RMA, the Town maintenance supervisors and crews who would be completing the work must be trained by qualified personnel to identify and avoid harm to sensitive resources, special status species and their habitats.

The Town shall conduct an education program for all persons employed or otherwise working on the project site prior to performing any work on-site. The program shall consist of a presentation from the Designated Biologist that includes a discussion of the biology of the habitats and species that may occur during routine maintenance. The Designated Biologist shall also include as part of the education

program information about the distribution and habitat needs of any special-status species that may be present, legal protections for those species, penalties for violations and project-specific protective measures. Interpretation shall be provided for non-English speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be provided for any new workers prior to their performing work on-site. Upon completion of the education program, employees shall sign a form stating they attended the program and understand all protection measures.

- BIO-2:** If possible, vegetation removal and ground disturbance should occur during the non-breeding season for all bird species (September 1<sup>st</sup> – January 31<sup>st</sup>).

If vegetation removal or ground disturbance is to take place during the nesting season (February 1<sup>st</sup>– August 31<sup>st</sup>) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted within 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground disturbance. The nesting survey area will include the anticipated work area plus an approximate 500-foot buffer. All areas within 100 feet will be surveyed for nesting birds. All tall trees and structures potentially providing nesting habitat for raptors will be surveyed with high powered binoculars or a spotting scope. If a pre-construction survey is not feasible, then a full-time biological monitor may substitute for the preconstruction survey. The biological monitor will work slightly in advance of maintenance crews searching for nests and monitoring bird activity for stressful behaviors that could indicate a nearby nest. The biological monitor must remain onsite for the duration of work and have the power to halt maintenance work if evidence of nesting birds is discovered.

A 50-foot no disturbance buffer will be established around active bird nests protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Code 3503 and 3503.5. A reduced songbird buffer may be appropriate if agreed upon on a case-by-case basis by CDFW. Should an active raptor nest be found, an increased buffer distance may be appropriate. Raptor buffer distances will be approximately 200 feet, but final buffer distances will be determined through consultation with CDFW. Should maintenance activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, get up from a brooding position, or fly off the nest, then the no disturbance buffer will be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest to stop this agitated behavior. The no disturbance buffer will remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist.

If there is a break in construction activity of more than 2 weeks, subsequent surveys should be conducted.

- BIO-3:** The Town will avoid impacts to elderberry shrubs, where feasible. If maintenance activities cannot avoid impacts to elderberry shrubs, the Town must initiate Consultation with the USFWS. The Town will mitigate for impacts to the species as a result of consultation with USFWS, which could include relocating elderberry shrub(s) to a USFWS approved mitigation bank and purchasing mitigation credits according to Table 1 in the Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (USFWS 1999).

- BIO-4:** Swallow nest removal should occur during the non-nesting season (September 1<sup>st</sup> – January 31<sup>st</sup>) after the young of the year have fledged and no nesting activity is observed. Swallow nests will not be removed until they have been inspected by a qualified biologist and determined to be inactive. During the nesting season, the Town may discourage swallow nest construction by removing partially completed nests that are less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> complete. After a nest is more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> complete, it cannot be disturbed until a qualified biologist has determined that all nestlings have fledged and are foraging independently.

- BIO-5:** The time period for completing the work within the wetted channel of Dry Creek, Miner's Ravine, and Secret Ravine shall be restricted to periods of low stream flow and dry weather and shall be confined to the period of May 1 to October 15. Construction activities shall be timed with awareness of precipitation forecasts and likely increases in stream flow. Construction activities within the stream zone shall cease until all reasonable erosion control measures, inside and outside of the stream zone, have been implemented prior to all storm events. Revegetation, restoration and erosion control work is not confined to this time period.

In addition, work within the bed, bank or channel of any stream shall be restricted to periods of dry weather (with less than a 30% chance of rain). All erosion control measures shall be initiated prior to all storm events. Revegetation, restoration and erosion control work is not confined to this work period.

The Town shall monitor the National Weather Service (NWS) 72-hr forecast to monitor forecasted rain events.

If emergency maintenance is required, seasonal limitations do not apply. Emergency maintenance is defined as immediate emergency work necessary to protect life or property, or to restore public service facilities necessary to maintain service. The Town will notify CDFW within 14 days of beginning maintenance work.

**BIO-6:** The Town will create or purchase compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to jurisdictional features. Mitigation will be created by the Town within Town owned open space or purchased from a CDFW approved mitigation bank at a minimum 3:1 ratio (or a combination of restoration and mitigation credits). Permanent impacts are defined as actions that result in a permanent modification to wetlands, stream channels, or riparian habitats (e.g. new impervious cover, rock slope protection, placement of fill). Mitigation will be calculated based on the area of impact.

Mitigation sites will be monitored for a period of 5 years. A mitigation site will be deemed successful if it meets success standards for plant survivability and non-native cover. If success criteria are not met, corrective actions including supplemental planting, watering, or weeding may be required. Success criteria will be determined in consultation with CDFW during the preparation of a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) that will be prepared and submitted to CDFW for review within 180 days following the adoption of the RMA. If maintenance activities result in a permanent impact requiring mitigation before the HMMP is approved by CDFW, the Town will purchase compensatory mitigation from a CDFW approved mitigation bank at a 3:1 ratio. revegetation

**BIO-7:** If wildlife is encountered during maintenance activities, work will stop within the area until the animal leaves of its own accord or the animal is relocated by a qualified biologist or animal control professional. If special status wildlife is encountered during maintenance activities, work will stop within the area and CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures.

**BIO-8:** Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material that could trap wildlife will not be used. Acceptable substitutes include jute, coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.

**BIO-9:** Soil disturbance and vegetation trimming/removal within the bed, bank and channel of creeks will be limited to the minimum area necessary to complete maintenance activities. Existing vegetation will be protected where feasible and disturbed/exposed soils will be stabilized to prevent erosion and sedimentation.

**BIO-10:** Prior to arrival at the project site, the Town must clean all equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.

**BIO-11:** When feasible, stumps of removed trees will be left intact to allow the tree to stump sprout and quickly regenerate the habitat.

**BIO-12:** Where ground disturbance occurs, the surface of temporarily impacted riparian and wetland habitat will be regraded and restored to pre-maintenance contours (if applicable). Site restoration with container plants or a native seed mix may be required if vegetation removal included soil grubbing to quickly regenerate mature vegetation.

### 3.5 Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Regulatory Setting

The CEQA Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and the Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024(a)(b) and (d) require consideration of potential project impacts to "unique" archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources. The statutory requirements for unique archaeological sites that do not qualify as historical resources are established in PRC Section 21083.2. These two PRC sections operate independently to ensure that significant potential impacts on historical and archaeological resources are considered as part of a CEQA project's environmental analysis. Historical resources, as defined in the CEQA regulations, include:

- 1) Cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register);
- 2) Cultural resources included in a local register of historical resources;
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in one of several historic themes important to California history and development.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if the project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, meaning the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource would be materially impaired. This would include any action that would demolish or adversely alter the physical characteristics of a historical resource that conveys its historic significance and qualify it for inclusion in the California Register or in a local register or survey that meets the requirements of PRC Section 5020.1(l) and 5024.1(g). PRC Section 5024 also requires state agencies to identify and protect state-owned resources that meet National Register of Historic Place (National Register) listing criteria. Sections 5024(f) and 5024.5 require state agencies to provide notice to and consult with the State Historic Preservation Office before altering, transferring, relocation, or demolishing state-owned historical resources that are listed on or are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or are registered or eligible for registration as California Historical Landmarks. Also, CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines also recommend provisions be made for the accidental discovery of archaeological sites, historical resources, or Native American human remains during construction (PRC Section 21083.2(i) CCR Section 15064.5[d and f]).

#### Discussion of Checklist Answers:

**a, b. Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.** Some routine maintenance activities have the potential to harm archaeological or historic period resources, assuming such resources are present, if the appropriate mitigation measures are not followed. Activities that take place above or on the ground surface do not have the potential to harm these resources; however, activities that require below

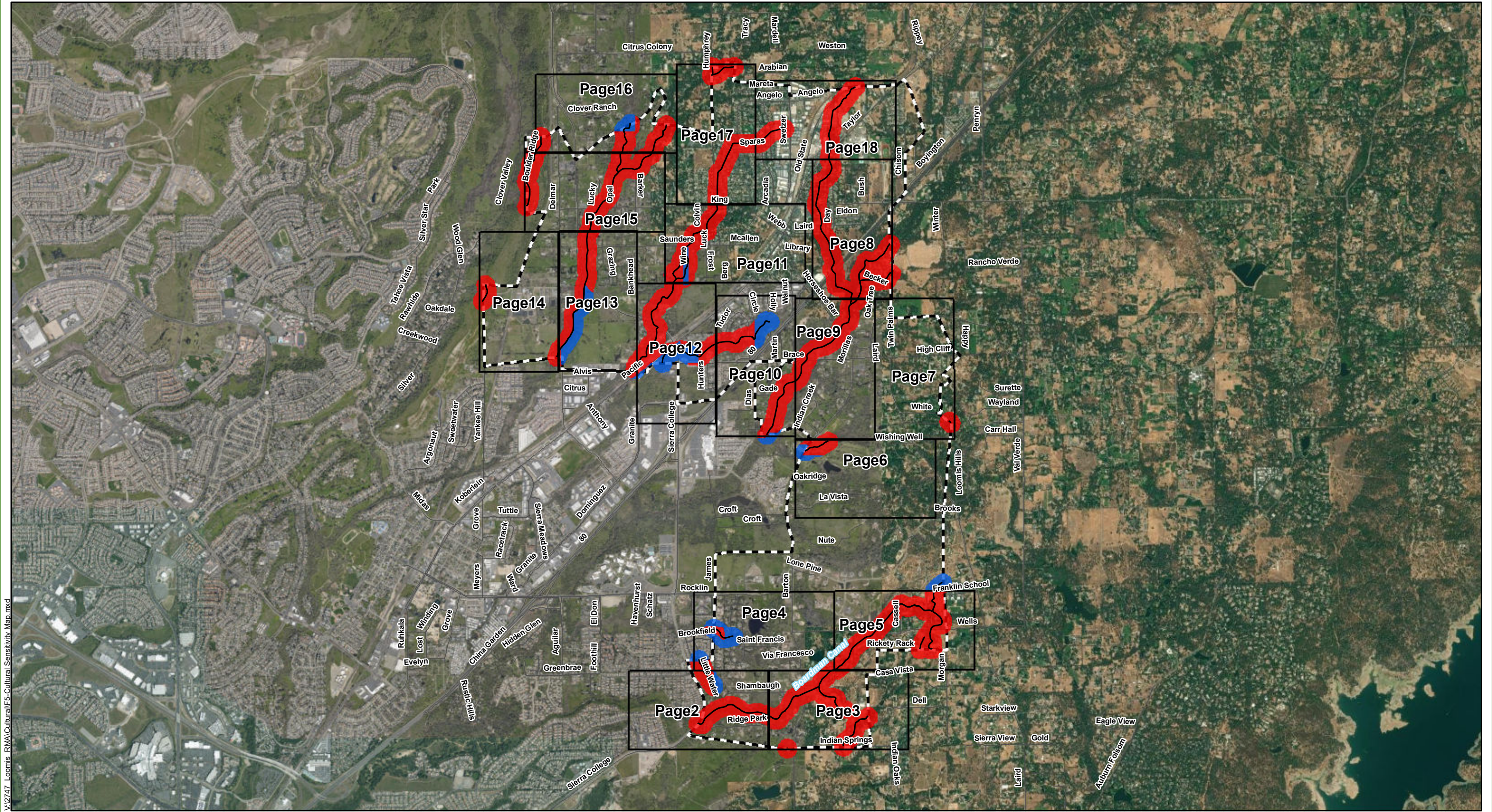
ground (any type of excavation or earth movement) do have the ability to harm historical or archaeological resources.

Above Ground (no excavation) Maintenance Activities may consist of the following and may include the use of mowers, chainsaws, and other hand tools: removing debris, modern trash, downed trees (grinding of tree stumps is permitted; root ball removal is prohibited), beaver dams, woody and herbaceous vegetation and branches obstructing channels or streams; mowing or cutting weeds, grasses, shrubs and woody undergrowth; replacing man hole covers and above ground utilities; dewatering waterways; and washing, painting, and cleaning bridges, culverts, and miscellaneous structures.

Below Ground Maintenance Activities may consist of the following: mechanically (including the use of backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, skip loaders, front loaders, bulldozers, etc.) altering vegetation, the ground surface, or dirt such as removing deposited sediment, repairing and/or maintaining erosion control, or channel alignment maintenance, etc.; removing standing dead or living trees in danger of falling in or across streams (including root ball removal); removal or replacement of culverts, inlets, and other miscellaneous structures; collecting core samples; and installation of rock slope protection, rock gabions, and/or sacked concrete/rocks.

To determine cultural resource sensitivity within the Project area, a cultural resources sensitivity model was developed based on the data collected at the North Central Information Center, literature and map review, consultation with Native American tribes, and the types of routine maintenance activities. Those portions of the routine maintenance area which have not been previously surveyed and/or which are situated near recorded or known archaeological resources are designated as *high* cultural sensitivity, and are classified as *Category A*, depicted in **Figure 5** and **Table 6**. For all routine maintenance areas not classified as *Category A*, both above ground and below ground maintenance activities are permitted without archaeological survey prior to project implementation (classified as *Category B* in **Figure 5**). Potential impacts to archeological or historical resources would be **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**.

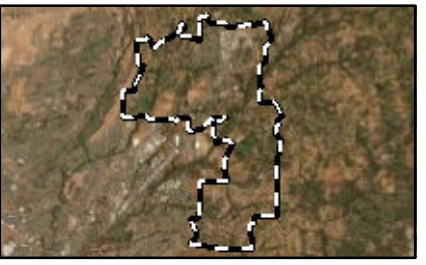




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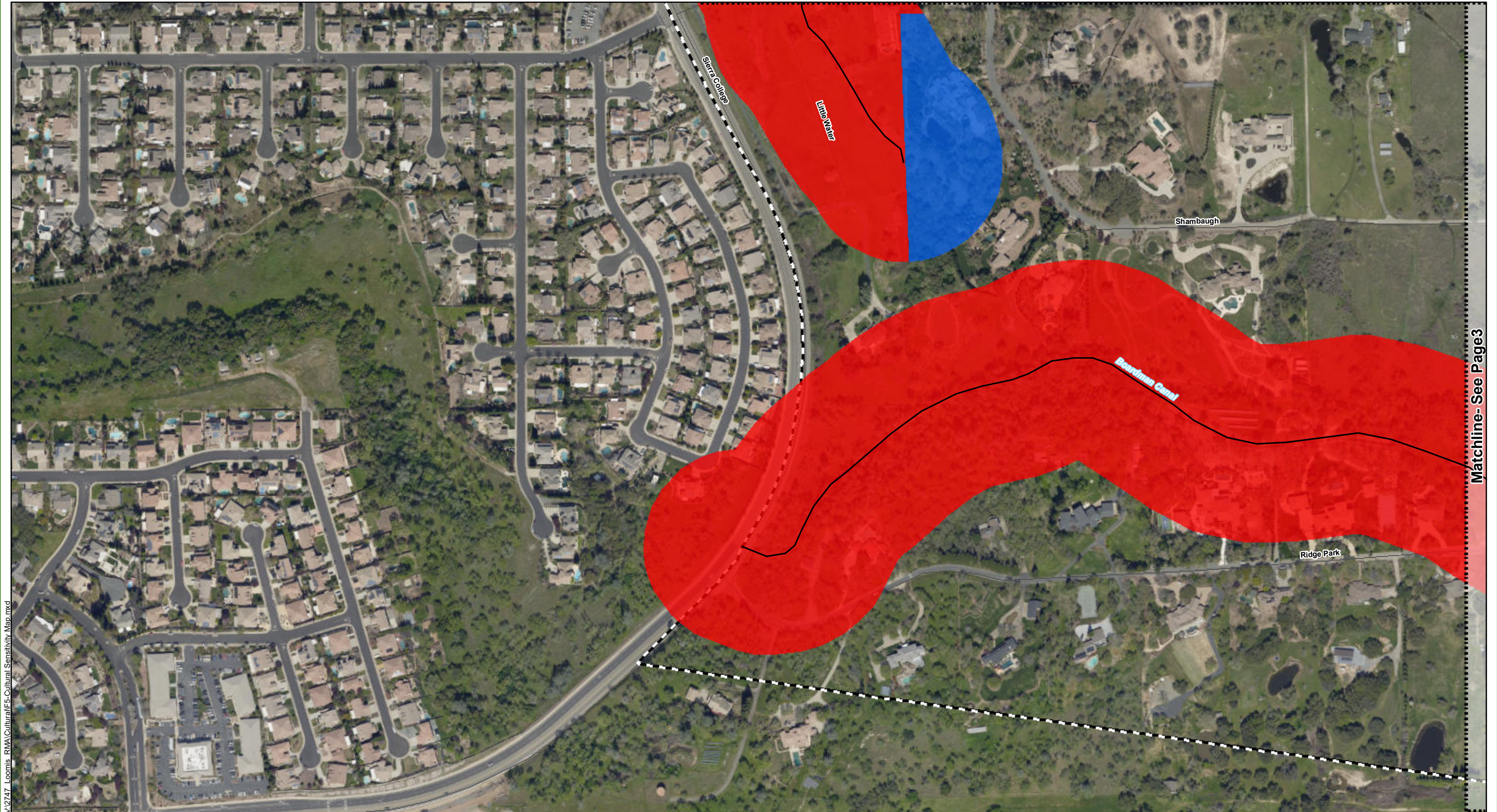
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts

	Town of Loomis
	Jurisdictional Creek Channel
	Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
	Category B: Archaeological survey not required



1 inch = 3,100 feet  
 0      3,100      6,200      9,300      12,400      15,500  
 Feet

**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 1 of 18**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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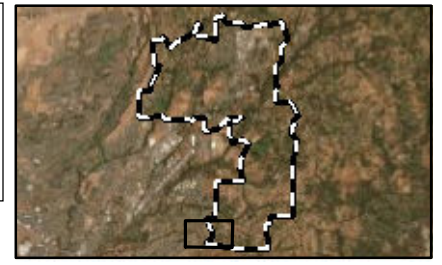
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1 inch = 300 feet



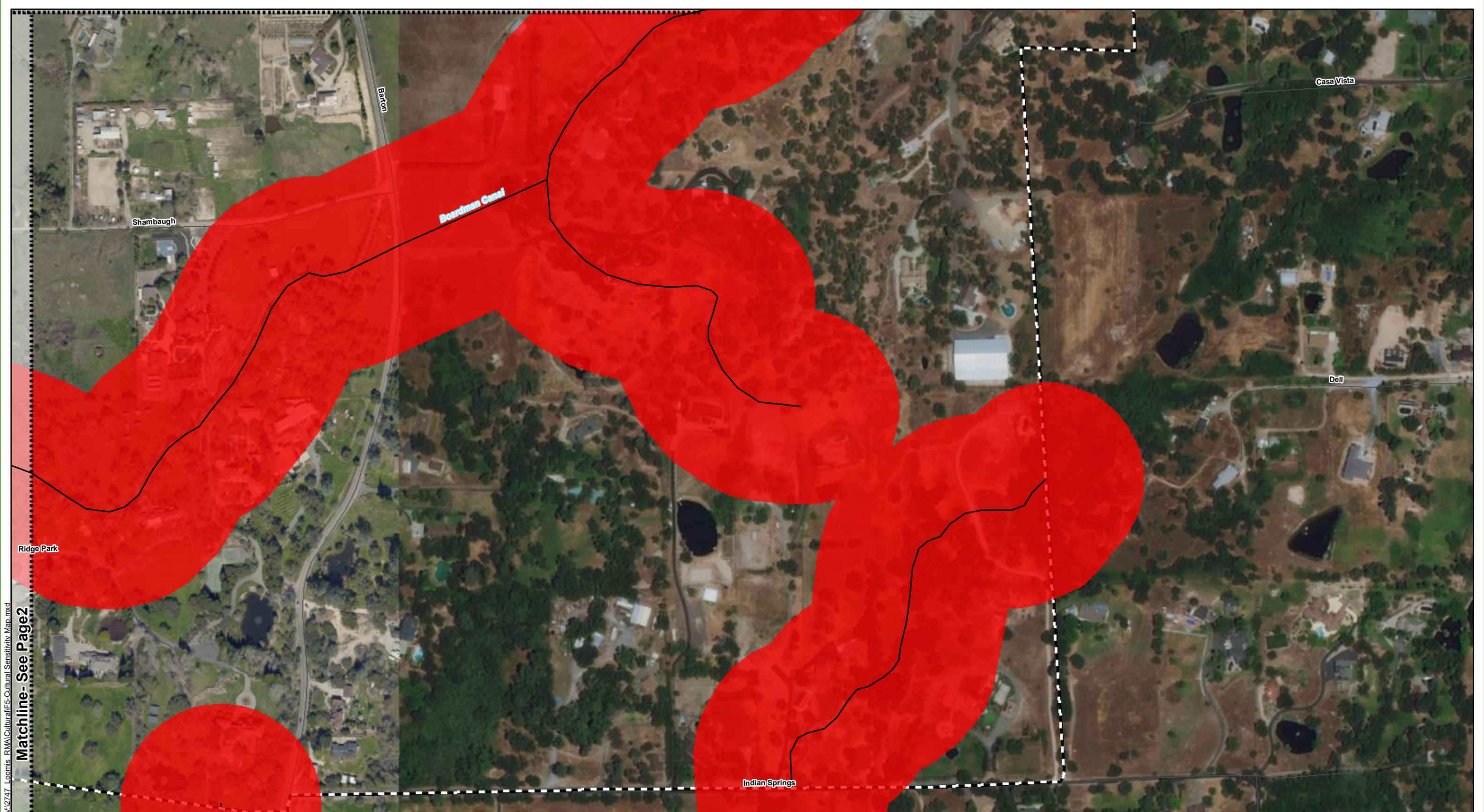
- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 2 of 18**

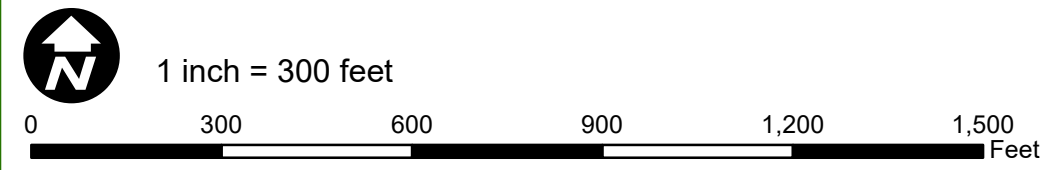
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

Matchline- See Page3

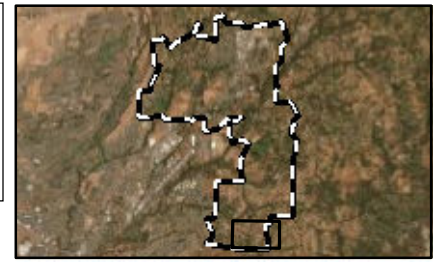


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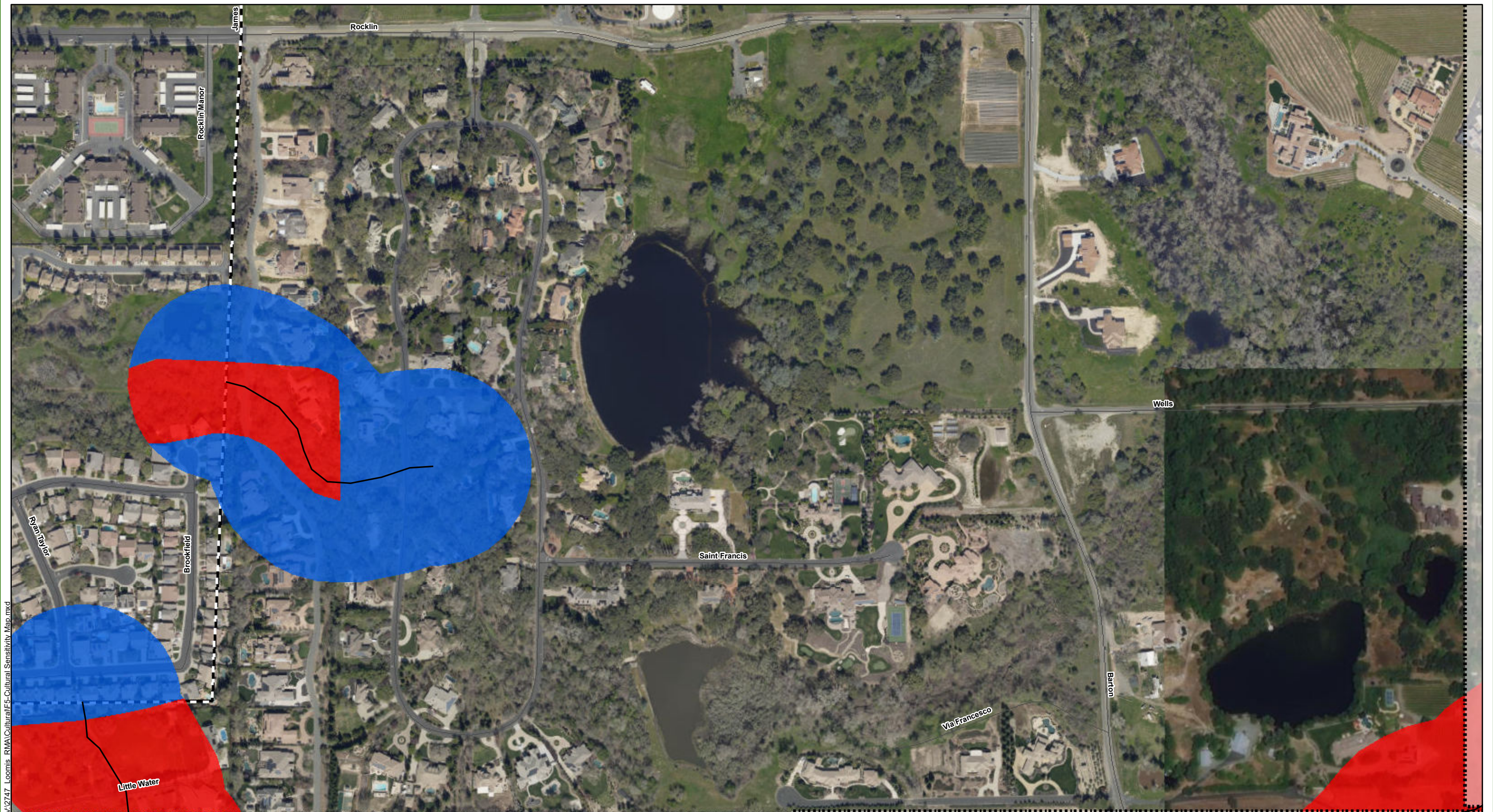
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
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- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 3 of 18**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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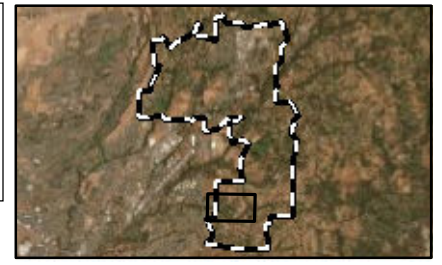
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1 inch = 300 feet

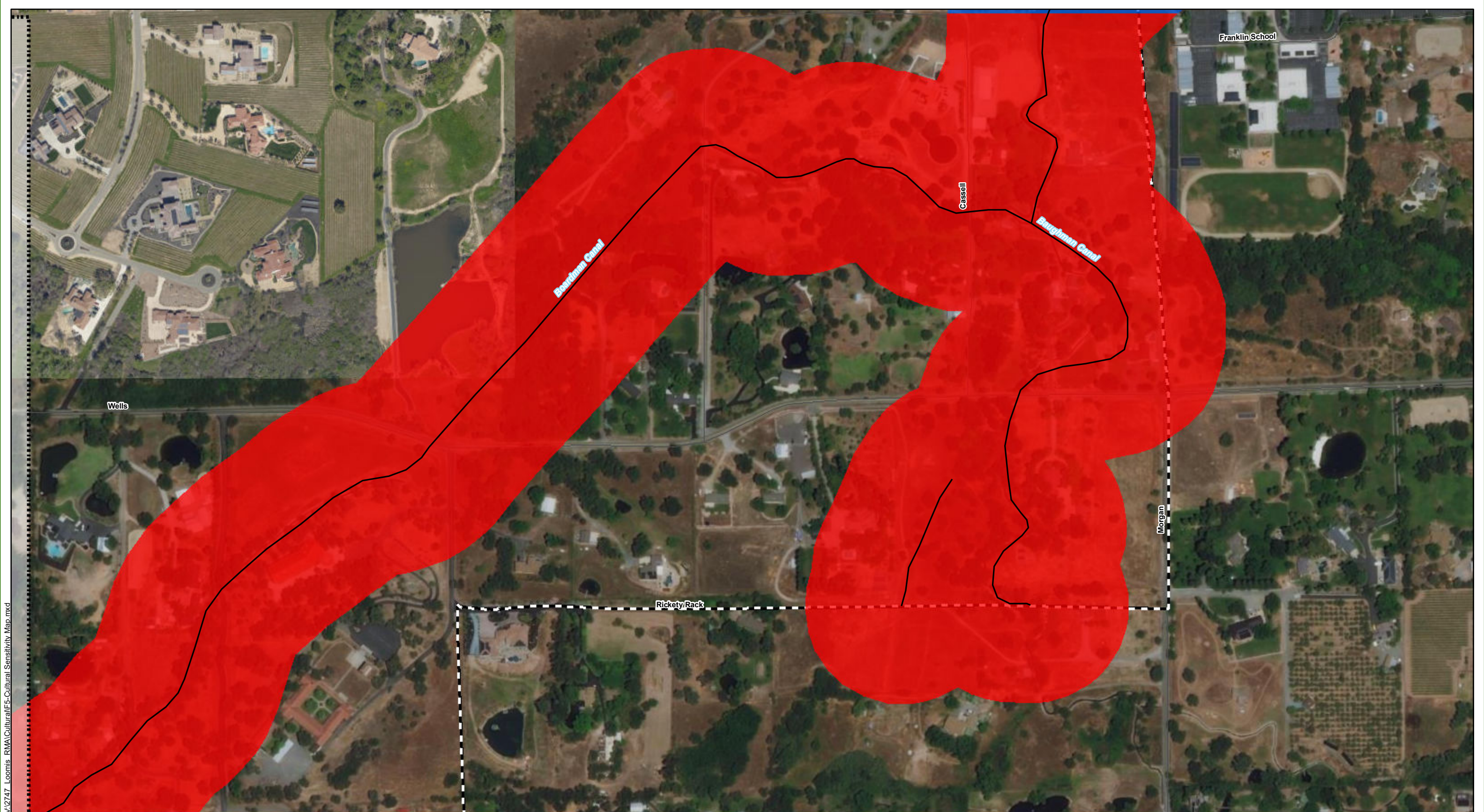


- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 4 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California







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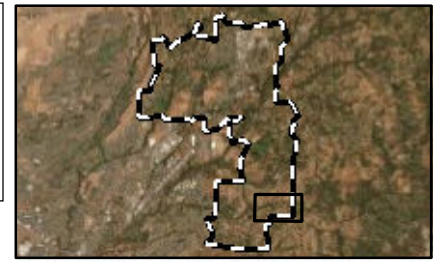
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



-  Town of Loomis
-  Jurisdictional Creek Channel
-  Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
-  Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 5 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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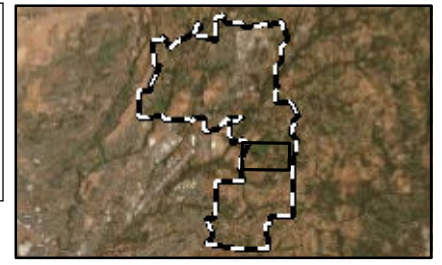
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 6 of 18**  
 Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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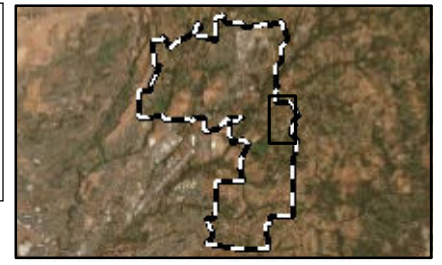
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1 inch = 310 feet

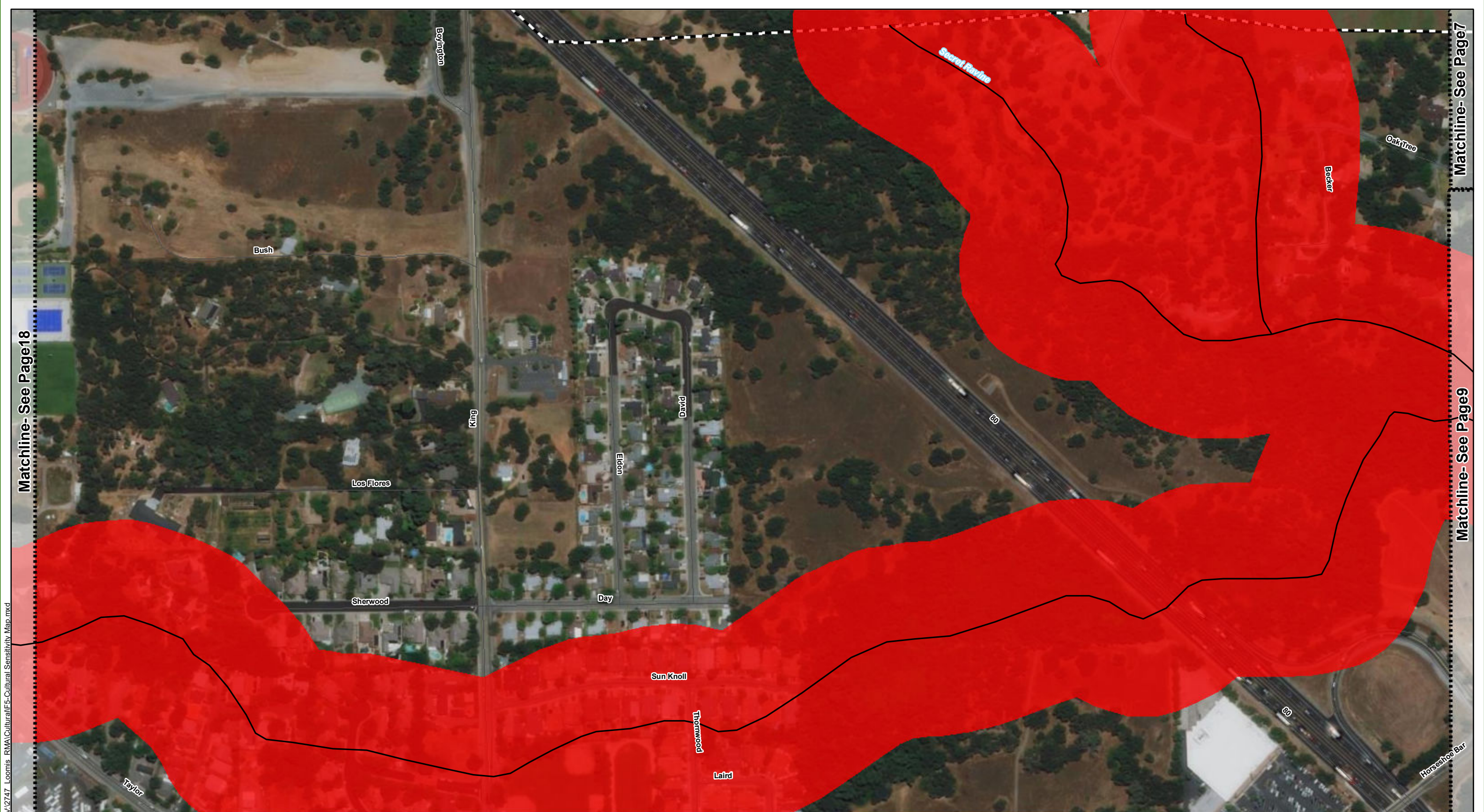


- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 7 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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Matchline- See Page7

Matchline- See Page9

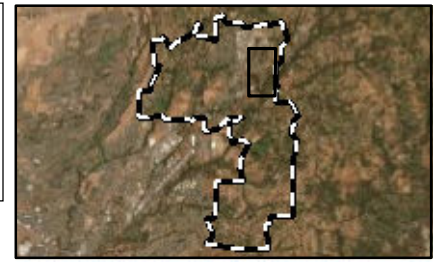
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
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**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 8 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California





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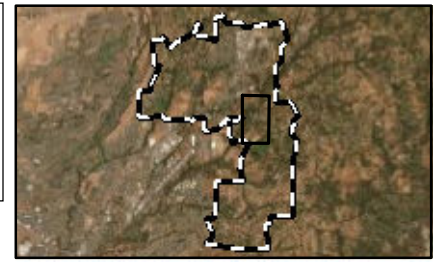
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
 Page 9 of 18

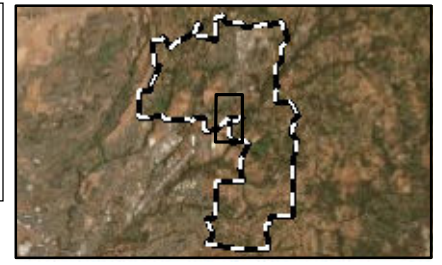
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts

- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required

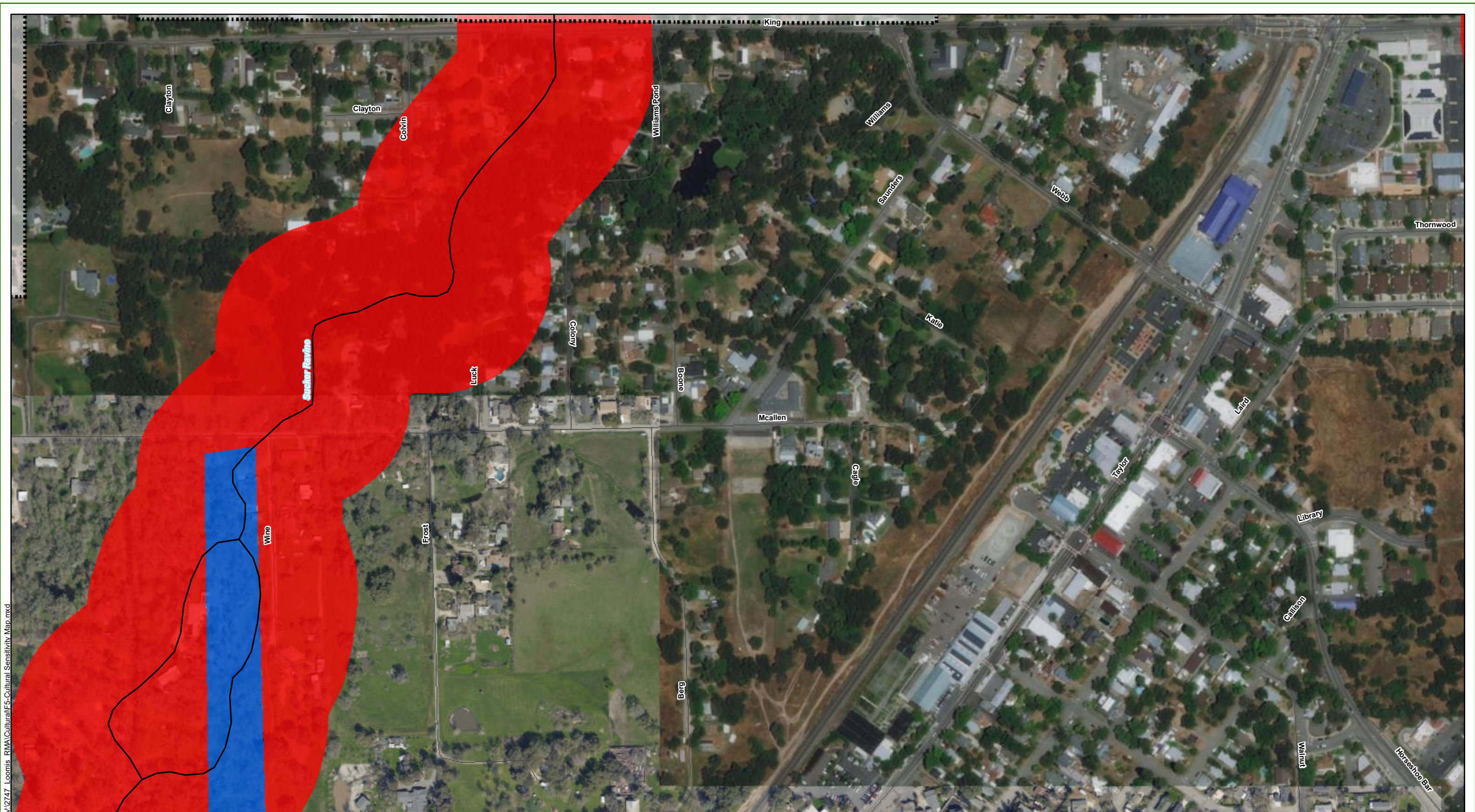


**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
 Page 10 of 18

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

1 inch = 300 feet

0      300      600      900      1,200      1,500  
 Feet



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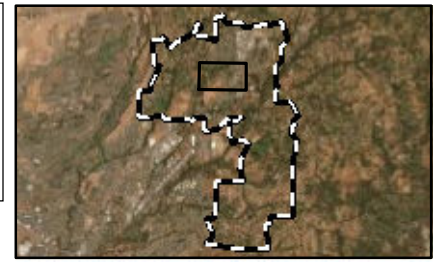
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required

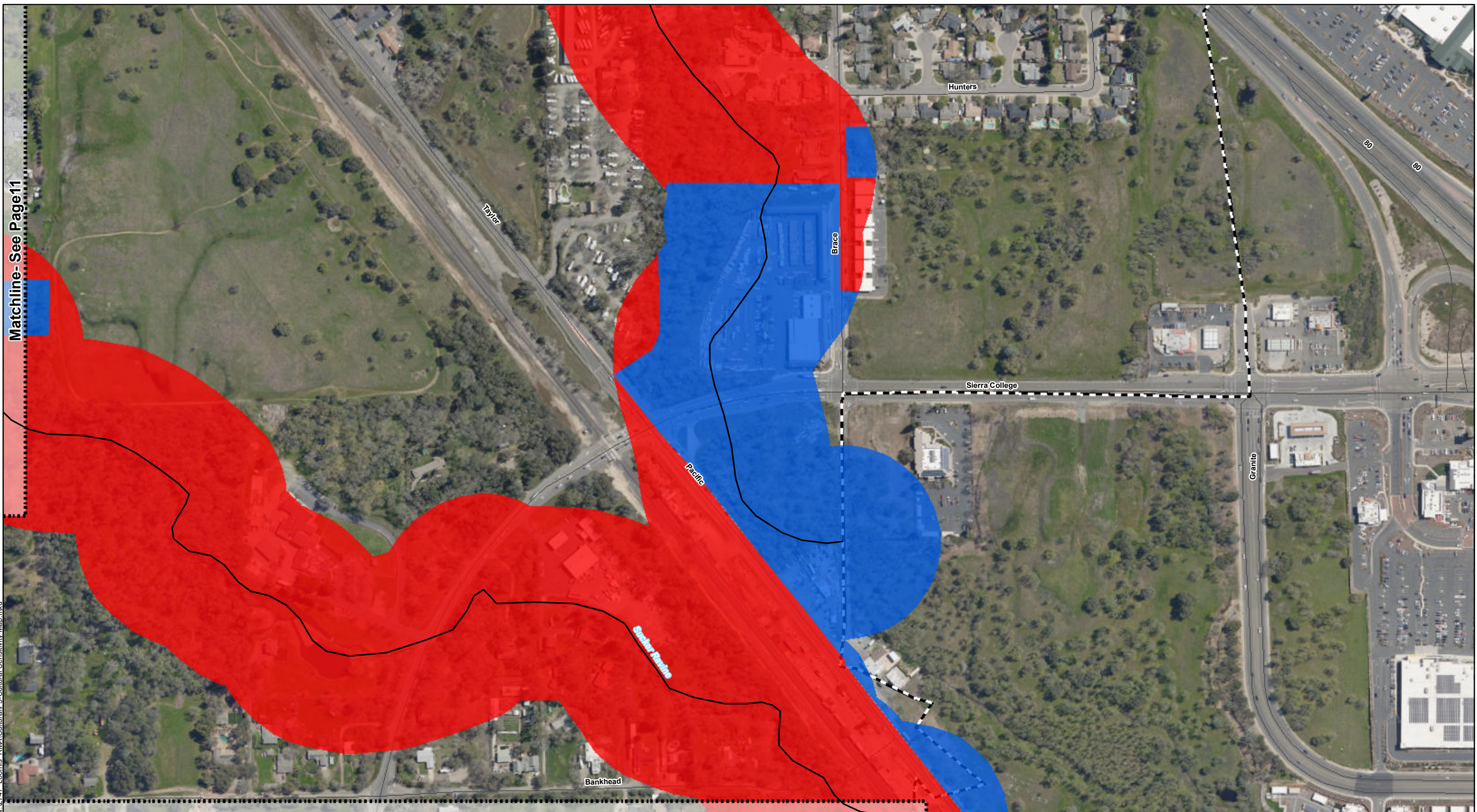


**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
 Page 11 of 18

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

Matchline- See Page 11

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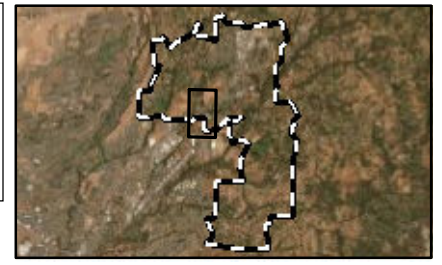
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1 inch = 310 feet

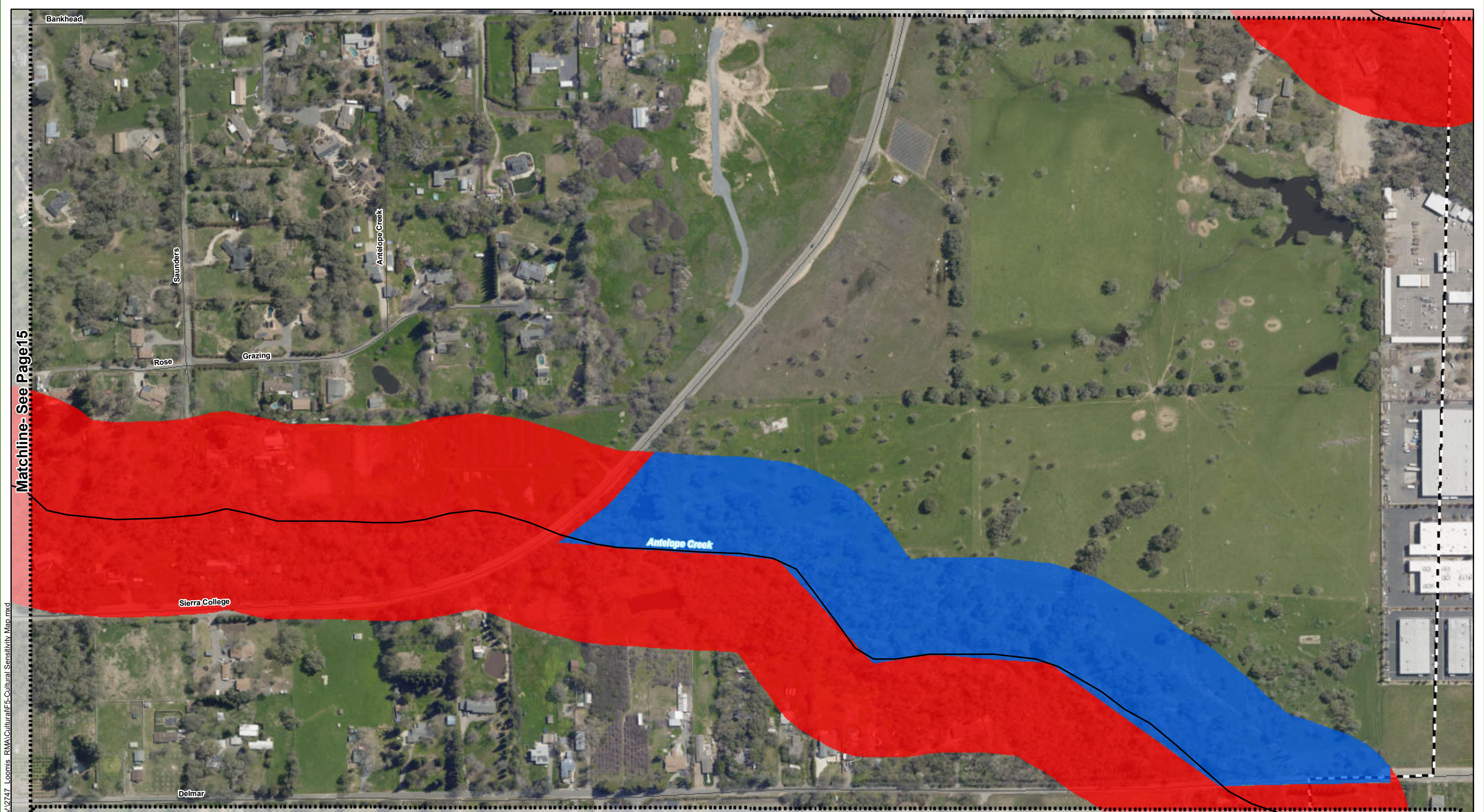


-  Town of Loomis
-  Jurisdictional Creek Channel
-  Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
-  Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 12 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



Matchline- See Page 15

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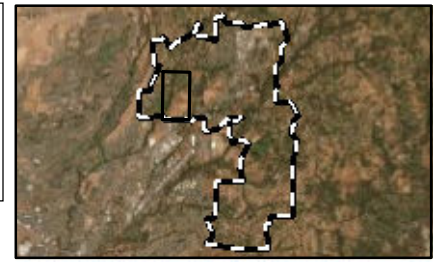
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1 inch = 300 feet

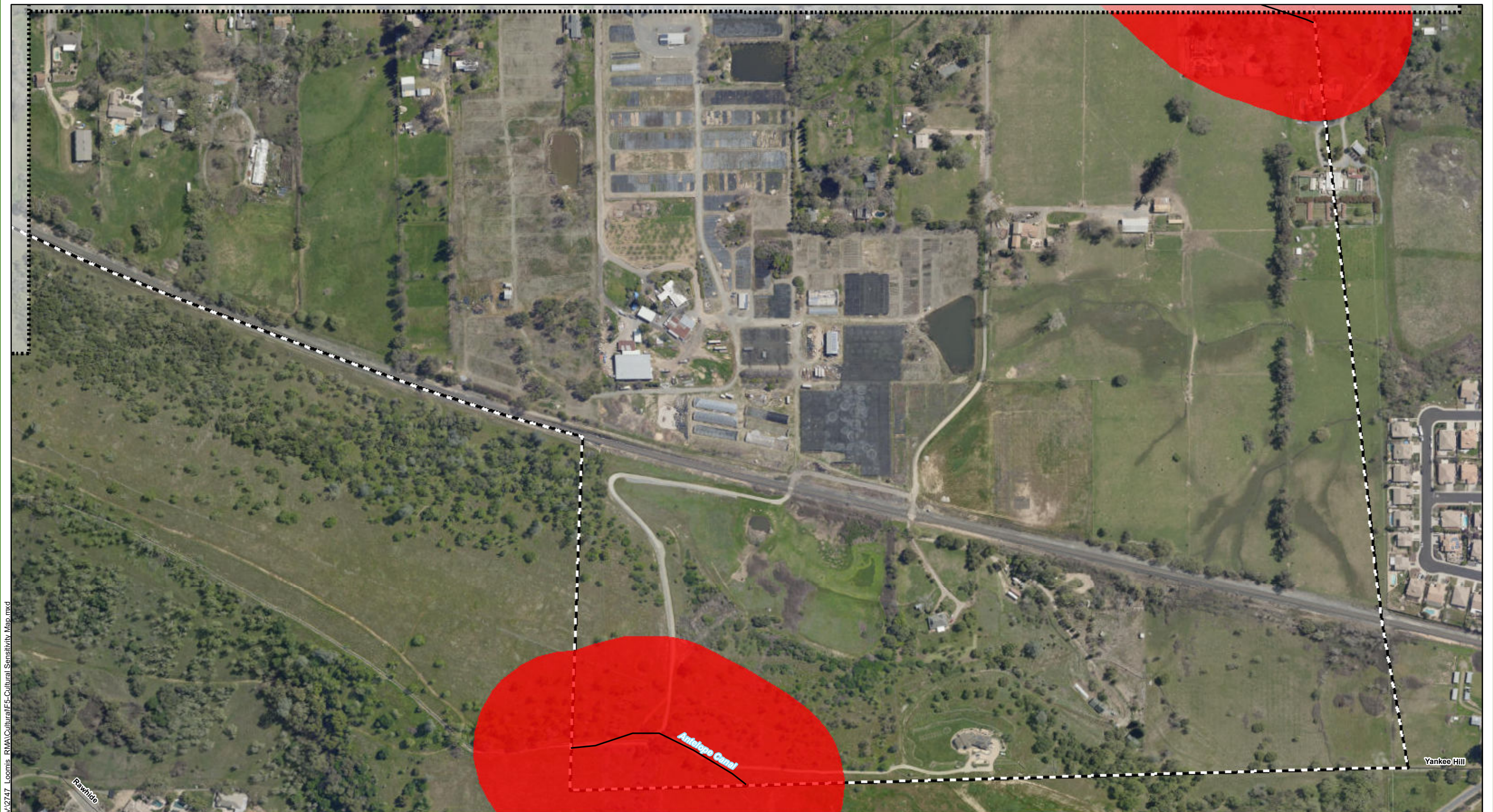


- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
- Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 13 of 18**

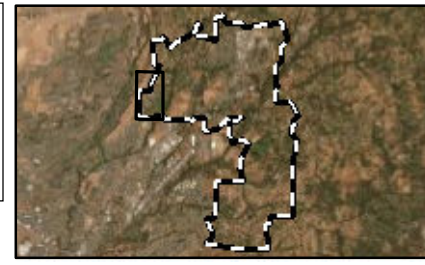
Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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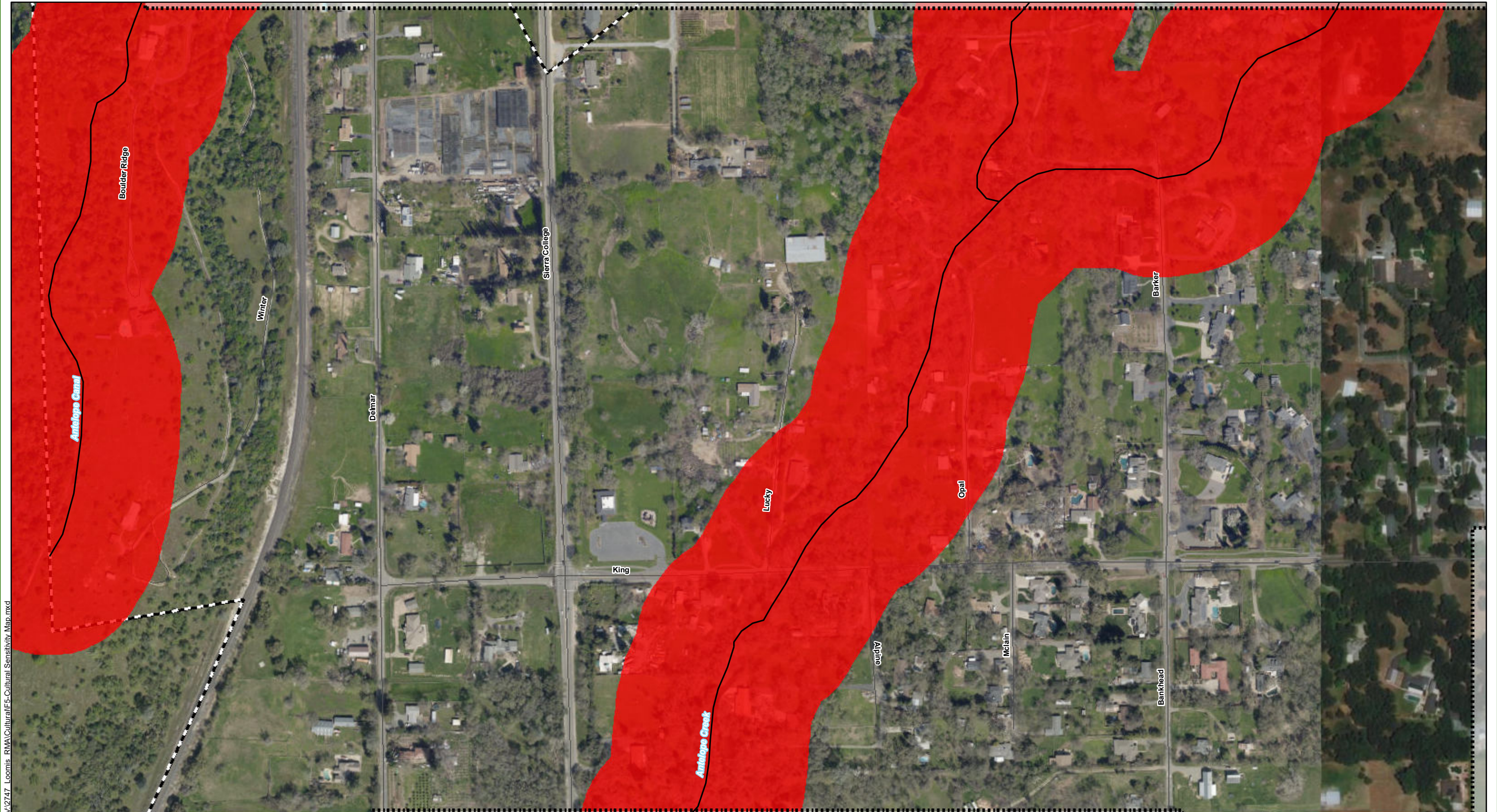
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts

- Town of Loomis
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- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 14 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California







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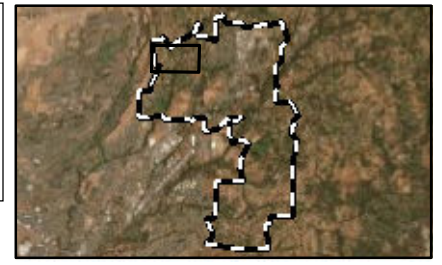
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet

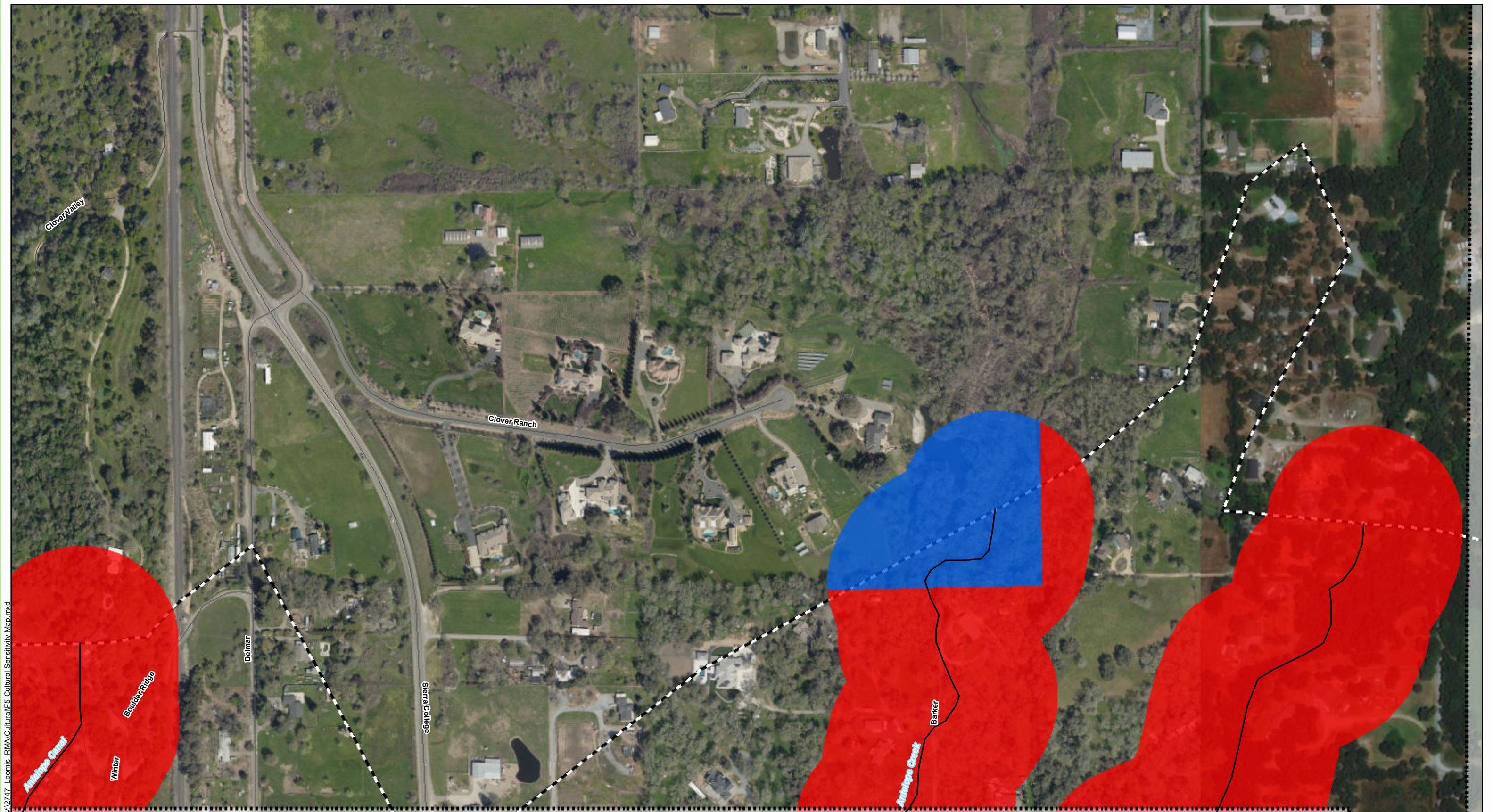


-  Town of Loomis
-  Jurisdictional Creek Channel
-  Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
-  Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 15 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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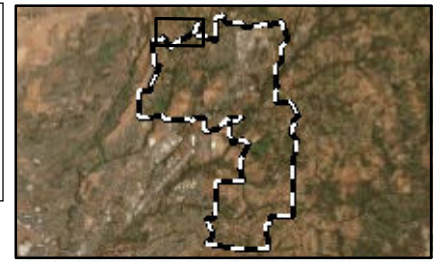
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
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- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 16 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California









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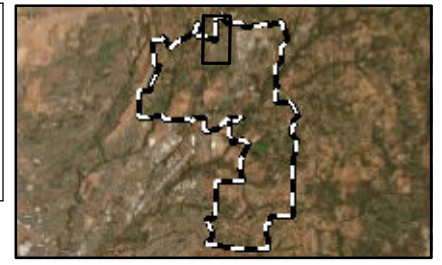
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 310 feet



-  Town of Loomis
-  Jurisdictional Creek Channel
-  Category A: Archaeological survey and/or evaluation required prior to sub-surface maintenance
-  Category B: Archaeological survey not required



Matchline- See Page 11

Sucker Ravine

King

**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 17 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California



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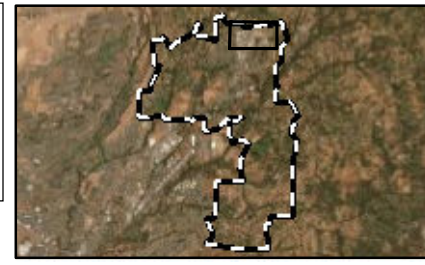
Source: ESRI Maps Online; Dokken Engineering 5/12/2021; Created By: scotts



1 inch = 300 feet



- Town of Loomis
- Jurisdictional Creek Channel
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- Category B: Archaeological survey not required



**Figure 5**  
**Cultural Sensitivity Categories**  
**Page 18 of 18**

Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities  
 Town of Loomis, Placer County, California

Table 6: Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures	
Category	Mitigation Measure
A	-Above Ground (no excavation) Maintenance Activities may proceed as needed without an archaeological survey. -Areas which require Below Ground Maintenance Activities must first be surveyed by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interiors Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology. -If the area is deemed sensitive for cultural resources, only Above Ground Maintenance Activities are allowed. If no cultural resources are identified, Below Ground Maintenance Activities may proceed as needed.
B	Area previously surveyed. No archaeological resources identified. Both above ground and below ground maintenance activities may proceed without an archaeological survey.

Adherence to mitigation measures **CR-1, CR-2, CR-3** will reduce potential impacts to historical and archaeological resources to ***Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated***.

- c. **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.** After a review of historic maps, aerials, data from the North Central Information Center, and consultation with Native American Tribal Governments familiar with the Project area, no known burial sites or cemeteries exist within the streams and channels where routine maintenance activities would occur. If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-3** would reduce this potential impact to ***Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated***.

**Mitigation Measures:**

**CR-1:** In routine maintenance areas classified as Category A, Below Ground Maintenance Activities are permissible only if first surveyed and determined to be “clear” by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology. Above Ground Maintenance activities are allowed.

**CR-2:** If previously unidentified archaeological, historic, and/or tribal cultural resources are unearthed during construction, all ground disturbing activities shall be immediately suspended in that area and within 100 feet of the discovery. A qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology, the Town of Loomis, and, if the discovery involves Native American cultural resources, the UAIC and/or Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, shall assess the significance of the find and determine appropriate mitigation, if necessary. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present routine maintenance area limits.

**CR-3:** Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains  
The Town shall ensure construction specifications include the following in the grading notes:

- If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, the construction contractor or Town crew lead shall immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the remains and notify the Town Project Manager and Town Planning Manager.

- In accordance with California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the following steps have been completed:
  - The County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC § 5097.98.
- If the remains are determined by the County Coroner to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC will designate and contact the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any. The MLD must provide recommendations as to the treatment and disposition of the remains within 48 hours. As necessary and appropriate, a professional archaeologist may provide technical assistance to the MLD and the Town of Loomis, including but not limited to, methodology to protect the remains in place (either temporarily or long term), or the excavation and removal of the human remains.

### 3.6 Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a, b. No Impact.** The proposed Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during Project construction or operation. Routine channel maintenance activities are not anticipated to involve any energy resources. The Project will not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, there would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.7 Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic groundshaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Discussion of Checklist Answers:

- a. **No Impact.** The Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial or adverse effects.
- i. According to the Public Health and Safety Section of the Town General Plan Update (2020), no active faults are known to exist in Placer County. The nearest major fault system is the Foothills Fault System. The Bear Mountains Fault Zone, which is part of the Foothills Fault System, includes several potentially active faults including the Spenceville, Deadman, and Dewitt Faults. The Deadman Fault is approximately 6 miles northeast of the Town. The potentially active Wolf Creek Fault Zone (also part of the larger Bear Mountains Fault Zone) is approximately 12 miles to the northeast (Town of Loomis 2020). No significant seismic event has been recorded in the area since 1907. There are no Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones within the County (Town of Loomis 2020). Routine maintenance activities would not expose people or structures to rupture of a known earthquake fault.
  - ii. The proposed Project would not expose people or structures to seismic ground shaking due to the lack of active faults within the Town and the nature of the proposed Project activities (CDC 2019, CDC 2015). Specifically, the proposed Project will be performing routine maintenance on existing habitats and structures and would not involve the construction of new structures which would regularly be occupied by people.
  - iii. Given the proposed Project will be performing routine maintenance on existing habitats and structures, the proposed Project would not create ground failure or liquefaction.
  - iv. Pursuant to the Public Health and Safety Section of the Town General Plan Update (2020) and the CDC Landslide Inventory, the Town and the surrounding region is not an area at risk for Landslides (CDC 2018). In addition, the proposed Project will be performing routine maintenance on existing habitats and structures within the Town's creeks and drainages and therefore would not create a substantial risk of landslides.

Therefore, there would be **No Impact** related to faults, seismic shaking, ground failure or liquefaction, or landslides. No mitigation is required.

- b. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.** Routine channel maintenance activities may result in some soil and sediment removal, cut and fill, debris and obstruction removal and other ground disturbing activities. However, as described in the project description, among the main objectives of the proposed Project is to perform tasks such as bank stabilization, and repair of previous erosion control work which would be performed to improve water flow and minimize erosion concerns under the existing conditions. In addition, work included in routine channel maintenance activities will minimize soil and habitat disturbances through use of small construction equipment or hand tools used in the channel or on the channel banks. The proposed Project will limit to the minimum necessary the amount of fill or sediment removal that can occur below the ordinary high-water mark at any single location. In addition, should gunite be used, it will only be used at locations where it will not enter or be washed into a stream.

Storm water discharges within portions of Placer County, including the Town, are permitted under Phase II of the NPDES small municipal stormwater program MS4. The program is part of the Federal Clean Water Act, administered in California by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The NPDES regulations require permitted areas to implement specific activities and actions to protect water quality by eliminating non-stormwater discharges and controlling stormwater pollution. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** potential impacts would be **Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**.

- c. **No Impact.** Pursuant to the Public Health and Safety Section of the Town General Plan Update (2020), the Town's geographic location, soil conditions, and surface terrain combine to minimize risk

of major damage from landslides, subsidence (gradual shrinking of the earth's surface due to underground resource extraction), or other geologic hazards resulting from seismic activity and related natural forces. Therefore, there is no potential for on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. **No Impact** would result from routine maintenance. No mitigation is required.

- d. **No Impact.** The proposed Project site is not located in an area of expansive soils and would not expose people to risk related to potential geologic impacts. Expansive soils include fine clays that retain moisture when wet. Soils within the Town primarily consist of Xerarents and which are primarily composed of fine sands and loam. These soils are not considered expansive soils and the construction of buildings or structures is not included as a part of routine channel maintenance activities. **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- e. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not use a septic tank system. Sewage collection and disposal is not required for routine channel maintenance activities. Therefore, **No Impact** on soils related to the use of septic tanks would occur. No mitigation is required.
- f. **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.** Based on the geologic map of the Sacramento Quadrangle, the Town is predominantly underlain by the Quaternary formations (Turlock Lake Formation, Riverbank Formation, Basin deposits, Alluvium, and Modesto-Riverbank Formations) with only a very small portion underlain by a Tertiary formation (Mehrten Formation) (Wagner et. al. 1981). Turlock Lake Formation, Riverbank Formation, Modesto-Riverbank Formations and have high paleontological sensitivity, while Basin deposits and Alluvium have low paleontological sensitivity (Garcia and Associates 2007). The possibility of a paleontological discovery is unlikely because Project maintenance activities are limited to above ground maintenance or stream sediment removal from very recent deposits. However, there is a possibility of unanticipated and accidental paleontological discoveries during ground-disturbing Project-related activities. Unanticipated and accidental paleontological discoveries during Project implementation could have the potential to affect paleontological resources. If paleontological resources are found, all work in the area would stop until a qualified paleontologist completes a determination of their significance as detailed in **Mitigation Measure GEO-2**. Impacts to unique paleontological or geological features will be **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**.

#### **Mitigation Measures:**

**GEO-1:** The Proposed Project must comply with the Town's MS4 permit for discharges of urban runoff, including the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) practices and comply with the Town's Design and Construction Standards (which provides standard erosion control BMPs) and will comply with the Town's Storm Water Management Plan (2004), which will adequately control erosion and effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges.

#### **GEO-2: Previously Unidentified Paleontological Resources**

The Town shall ensure crews are informed of the following information during maintenance worker environmental training:

- If substantial fossil remains (particularly vertebrate remains) are discovered during earth-disturbing activities on the project site, activities will stop immediately until a state-registered Professional Geologist or Qualified Professional Paleontologist can assess the nature and importance of the find and a Qualified Professional Paleontologist can recommend appropriate treatment. Treatment may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection and may also include preparation of a report for publication describing the finds. The Town will be responsible for ensuring that recommendations regarding treatment and reporting are implemented.



### 3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a, b. Less Than Significant Impact.** Climate change is a public health and environmental concern around the world. As global concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) increase, global temperatures increase, weather extremes increase, and air pollution concentrations increase. Global warming has been observed to contribute to poor air quality, rising sea levels, melting glaciers, stronger storms, more intense and longer droughts, more frequent heat waves, wildfires, and other threats to human health. Since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, each of the past three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth’s surface than any the previous decades in the instrumental record, and the decade of the 2000’s has been the warmest (IPCC 2013).

Because reducing GHG emissions is very important to reduce the potential impacts of climate change, California has adopted AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The CARB is in the process of implementing a comprehensive, multi-year strategy to reduce GHG emissions. The state Attorney General’s Office has identified various measures for all development types that may reduce the global warming impacts at the individual project level. The various measures include the following list categories:

- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy and Energy Storage
- Water Conservation and Efficiency
- Solid Waste Measures
- Land Use Measures
- Transportation and Motor Vehicles
- Agriculture and Forestry

The Attorney General’s Office also suggests that if, after analyzing and requiring all reasonable and feasible on-site mitigation measures for avoiding or reducing GHG-related impacts, the lead agency determines that additional mitigation is required, the agency may consider additional off- site mitigation (California Attorney General’s Office 2010).

Table 3, in section 3.1, lists 2018 California GHG emissions estimated by CARB based on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent emission rates. CO<sub>2</sub> is the primary GHG emitted in California, accounting for 83% of total GHG emissions in 2018 (CARB 2018). California CO<sub>2</sub> gross emissions were

approximately 425 million metric tons in 2018. As shown in Table 7, approximately 40 percent of GHG emissions from within California occur from transportation, 21 percent occur from industrial and 15 percent occur from electricity generation (CARB 2020).

<b>Table 7: California 2018 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory - Gross Emissions and Sinks</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent (million tons)</b>	<b>Percent Total (of gross)</b>
Electricity Generation (In State & Imports)	63.1	14.8
Transportation	169.5	39.8
Agriculture & Forestry	32.6	7.7
Commercial and Residential	41.4	9.7
Industrial	89.2	21
High GWP	20.5	4.8
Recycling and Waste	9.1	2.1
<b>Total (gross)</b>	<b>425.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: (CARB 2020)

### **Regulatory Framework Relating to Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

CARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California, and for implementing the CCAA. Various statewide and local initiatives to reduce the state’s contribution to GHG emissions have raised awareness that, even though the various contributors to and consequences of global climate change are not yet fully understood, global climate change is under way, and there is a real potential for severe adverse environmental, social, and economic effects in the long-term. Because every nation emits GHGs, and therefore makes an incremental cumulative contribution to global climate change, cooperation on a global scale will be required to reduce the rate of GHG emissions to a level that can help to slow or stop the human-caused increase in average global temperatures and associated changes in climatic conditions.

There are numerous laws that have been signed into effect in California in efforts to reduce GHG emissions. Assembly Bill (AB) 1493 (signed in 2002) requires that CARB develop and adopt, by January 1, 2005, regulations that achieve “the maximum feasible reduction of GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks and other vehicles determined by CARB to be vehicles whose primary use is noncommercial personal transportation in the state.” To meet the requirements of AB 1493, in 2004 CARB approved amendments to the CCR adding GHG emissions standards to California’s existing standards for motor vehicle emissions.

Executive Order S-3-05, which was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2005, proclaims that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It declares that increased temperatures could reduce the Sierra’s snowpack, further exacerbate California’s air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To combat those concerns, the Executive Order established total GHG emission targets. Specifically, emissions are to be reduced to the 2000 level by 2010, the 1990 level by 2020, and to 80 percent below the 1990 level by 2050.

In September 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 32, the California Climate Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 established regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and a cap on statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 requires that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. This reduction will be accomplished through an enforceable statewide cap on GHG emissions that will be phased in starting in 2012. As stated in its September 2010 progress report, 40 percent of reductions identified in the Scoping Plan have been secured through CARB actions.

Senate Bill 97, signed August 2007, acknowledges that climate change is a prominent environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. This bill directed the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Resources Agency guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA by July 1, 2009. The Resources Agency certified and adopted those guidelines on December 30, 2009. On February 16, 2010, the Office of Administrative Law approved the Amendments, and filed them with the Secretary of State for inclusion in the CCR. The Amendments were made effective March 18, 2010. The amendments contain changes to fourteen sections of the existing guidelines, including: the determination of significance as well as thresholds; statements of overriding consideration; mitigation; cumulative impacts; and specific streamlining approaches. The amendments also include an explicit requirement that EIRs analyze GHG emissions resulting from a project when the incremental contribution of those emissions may be cumulatively considerable.

In recognition of the statewide efforts to reduce GHG emissions, the Town of Loomis adopted the Placer County Sustainability Plan, which is the County's first GHG emissions reduction plan and adaptation strategy. This plan is concurrent with the Town's 2020 General Plan Update process. According to the Town of Loomis General Plan Update (2020), the single largest source of greenhouse gas emissions within Placer County is from on-road mobile sources (automobiles, trucks, etc.). The Placer County Sustainability Plan was adopted pursuant to a detailed analysis of potential project impacts under CEQA. The Town of Loomis has determined that projects that are consistent with the adopted greenhouse gas reduction plan would have a less than significant impact with regard to the project's GHG emissions and contributions to climate change.

Although the proposed Project would contribute to GHG levels during implementation, routine maintenance activities would only have short-term, negligible GHG emissions as a result of the construction equipment and worker vehicles. Furthermore, related emissions should not be new, but rather a continuation of the Town's ongoing creek maintenance program, and therefore part of existing baseline inventories. Therefore, the proposed Project's contribution to global climate change through GHG emissions would be considered a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- a, b. **No Impact.** Routine maintenance activities will not require any routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed Project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through a reasonably foreseeable accident involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Gasoline will be required for power tools but will be transported in less than reportable quantities (55 gallons). Herbicides will be applied in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the Town will not utilize rodenticides. The Town will prevent chemicals, paint, oil, gas, other petroleum products, and other substances that could be deleterious to aquatic life from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the state by immediately removing the hazardous material from any place where it could enter waters, containing any releases or spills of such materials, maintaining vehicles reasonably free of external petroleum residue, and locating staging and storage areas away from the stream and wetland zones. Those activities involving hazardous materials would be required to comply with all local, state, and federal standards associated with the handling of hazardous materials including, but not limited to, the Town’s Phase II MS4 NPDES permit, the USACE Section 404 NWP 3 and the Town’s Design and Construction Standards, and the Town’s Stormwater Management Program. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
  
- c. **No Impact.** Routine maintenance activities may occur within ¼ mile of local schools. However, the proposed routine maintenance activities would not involve the use or handling of any hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
  
- d. **No Impact.** The State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (also known as the "Cortese List") is a planning document used by state, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to annually update the Cortese List. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CDTSC) is responsible for preparing a portion of the information that comprises the Cortese List. Other state and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information that is part of the complete list. EnviroStor Database is compiled by the CDTSC to identify and track potential hazardous waste sites. Searches of the above resources identified 14 sites (CDTSC 2021) within the Town limits known to handle and store hazardous materials and are associated with a hazardous material related release or occurrence; These results are identified in **Table 8** below. There are no sites that occur within or adjacent to potential work locations. Therefore, no impact to a known hazardous location would occur (CDTSC 2021). **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.

<b>Table 8: Hazardous Site List in the Town</b>				
<b>SITE/FACILITY NAME</b>	<b>ESTOR / EPA ID</b>	<b>PROGRAM TYPE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>Address</b>
GROVE SUBDIVISION	31010016	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	INACTIVE – ACTION REQUIRED	3342 HUMPHREY ROAD
H. CLARKE POWERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	31010005	SCHOOL EVALUATION	NO FURTHER ACTION	3296 HUMPHREY ROAD
LAIRD PROPERTY	31010014	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	CERTIFIED O&M – LAND USE RESTRICTIONS ONLY	6287 LAIRD ROAD

<b>SITE/FACILITY NAME</b>	<b>ESTOR / EPA ID</b>	<b>PROGRAM TYPE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>Address</b>
LIFEHOUSE CHURCH	60001278	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	NO FURTHER ACTION	3055 AND 3131 DELMAR AVENUE
LOOMIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL	31010011	SCHOOL EVALUATION	NO ACTION REQUIRED	3505 TAYLOR ROAD
LOOMIS HILL ESTATES	31010010	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	CERTIFIED	5337 LONE PINE LAND
LOOMIS UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT FUTURE SCHOOL SITE	60003055	SCHOOL EVALUATION	ACTIVE	5500 BARTON ROAD
MAGGI ESTATES	70000060	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	NO FURTHER ACTION	3918 AUBURN FOLSOM BLVD
MORGAN'S ORCHARD	60000180	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	NO FURTHER ACTION	SOUTH OF INTERSTATE HWY 80, APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE NORTHEAST OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
ORCHARD PLACE SUBDIVISION	60000301	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	INACTIVE – NEEDS EVALUATION	3241 AND 3239 TAYLOR ROAD
PENRYN DEVELOPMENT	60000467	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	INACTIVE – ACTION REQUIRED	APN 043-060-052, 043-060-053/IT IS BORDERED BY PENRYN ROAD AND TAYLOR ROAD
PROPOSED COSTCO WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE AND FUEL FACILITY	60002680	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	ACTIVE	SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BRACE ROAD AND SIERRA COLLEGE BOULEVARD
UAIC TRIBAL SCHOOL AKA THE	60002503	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	CERTIFIED	3141 TAYLOR ROAD

<b>SITE/FACILITY NAME</b>	<b>ESTOR / EPA ID</b>	<b>PROGRAM TYPE</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>Address</b>
GATHERING PLACE				
WHITEBRIDGE SUBDIVISION	31010008	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	CERTIFIED/OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	8231 KING ROAD

Source: (CDTSC 2021)

- e. **No Impact.** The routine maintenance projects are not located near an airport or airstrip. Since the proposed Project sites are not located within two miles of an airport or an area for which an Airport Land Use Plan has been prepared, and no public or private airfields are within two miles of the proposed Project area, users of the proposed Project would not be exposed to hazards due to over flight aircraft (FAA 2021). Thus, no significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be necessary. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- f. **No Impact.** The proposed Project will not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, the **No Impact** would result from development of the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- g. **No Impact.** The Town is not located in an area identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection as a fire hazard region (CAL FIRE 2008). The proposed routine maintenance activities do not present conditions that are subject to wildland fires. There is no potential to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from proposed maintenance activities. No mitigation is required.

### 3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



- e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a. Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Town has adopted the West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual for all new and redeveloped projects within the Town. However, it is anticipated that the proposed routine maintenance activities would not be required to comply with the West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual because activities would either be excluded by the scale of the maintenance (creating less than 2,500 square feet of impervious surface) or exempt (routine maintenance and repair of facilities within the existing footprint and emergency activities required to protect public health and safety) (West Placer Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee 2016). The proposed Project would be required to comply with the Town’s Phase II MS4 NPDES permit, the USACE Section 404 NWP 3the Town’s Design and Construction Standards, the Town’s Stormwater Management Program, and the conditions of CDFW RMA.

The Town will perform the maintenance work at a time and in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources and provides for the protection and continuance of those resources. Specifically, the Town would time the maintenance work with an awareness of precipitation and other events that could increase stream flows and an understanding of the amount of time and materials necessary to implement erosion control measures. In addition, the Town would cease the maintenance work and implement all reasonable erosion control measures before all storm events. Routine channel maintenance activities would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. To further reduce any significant impact, **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** (See Section 3.7) would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation**.

**b. No Impact.** No groundwater wells would be drilled as part of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge that would result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or lowering of the local groundwater table level. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in a **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.

**c. Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site.

- i. Channel maintenance involves the removal/displacement of silt, sand or sediment in the vicinity of man-made facilities or structures which cause an obstruction to the channel's flow. As a part of this proposed Project, temporary stream diversions may be required, which may result in increased erosion and a corresponding increase in siltation within the water. However, any increase in flow velocities due to stream diversions would be temporary.
- ii. There would not be a substantial increase in the amount of runoff that would result in flooding on- or offsite.
- iii. The Project would not create substantial runoff that may exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage.
- iv. The Project would not impede or redirect flood flows.

The proposed Project would result in a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

- d. **No Impact.** The proposed Project site is not located near an ocean coast or enclosed body of water that could produce a seiche or tsunami, nor is the site located near areas having steep slopes that would create mudflows. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- e. **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. The routine channel maintenance activities would be required to comply with the Town's Phase II MS4 NPDES permit, the USACE Section 404 NWP 3, the Town's Design and Construction Standards, the Town's Stormwater Management Program, and the conditions of CDFW RMA. By complying with the conditions specified in these documents, routine maintenance impacts to water quality are considered a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### **Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation measure **GEO-1** (Section 3.7) will be implemented for any impacts relating to Hydrology and Water Quality.

**HYD-1:** The Town must prevent chemicals, paint, oil, gas, petroleum products, and other hazardous substances from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the U.S. and State. Any equipment operated adjacent to a stream must be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks of the listed materials. Refueling, lubricating and washing of vehicles and equipment must occur outside of the bed, bank, or channel of any stream and must not be placed in areas where harmful materials, if spilled, can enter waters. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors, and welders located within or adjacent to the stream must be positioned over drip pans or secondary containment.

### 3.11 Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a-b. No Impact.** All activities would occur within existing drainage ways and facilities. Routine channel maintenance would not physically disrupt or divide an established community. As a routine maintenance project, the proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation, including the Town General Plan. be **No Impact** due to a conflict with a land use policy is anticipated. No mitigation is required.

### 3.12 Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a, b. No Impact.** According to the Town General Plan Update, there are no known mineral resources that are of value in the region. As a routine maintenance project, the proposed Project would not change existing land use or result in loss of available known mineral resources or resources zones. Therefore, the proposed Project would have **No Impact** on mineral resources. No mitigation is required.

### 3.13 Noise

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion of Checklist Answers:

- a. **Less Than Significant Impact.** Noise may be generated during routine maintenance activities by traffic associated with transport of heavy materials and equipment to and from maintenance sites and the use of motorized equipment during routine maintenance activities. Noise sources such as lawn mowers, grass trimmers, chainsaws, bobcats and backhoes could be used as maintenance tools. This noise increase would be of short duration and would likely occur primarily during daytime hours. Examples of noise generating actions involved in maintenance activities would generate maximum noise levels, as indicated in **Table 9** below, ranging from 74 to 90 dB at a distance of 50 feet.

ID	Type of Equipment	Range of Maximum Sound Level Measured at 50 feet (dBA)
1	Pneumatic Tools	78 to 88
2	Pumps	74 to 84
3	Dozers	77 to 90
4	Tractors	77 to 82
5	Front-End Loaders	77 to 90
6	Hydraulic Backhoes	81 to 90
7	Hydraulic Excavators	81 to 90
8	Graders	79 to 89
9	Air Compressors	76 to 89

Source: (Bolt, Beranek, and Newman 1987).

Pursuant to the Town's Noise Ordinance, exterior noise standards shall apply to all properties within the Town and should not exceed 70 dBA during daytime hours (7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.) and 60 dBA during nighttime hours (10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.). Additionally, noise sources associated with construction must take place between the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. on Saturday; construction activities may be allowed on Sundays and National Holidays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. if they are allowed by the commission or council (Town of Loomis 2020). All routine maintenance activities would be temporary in nature and are anticipated to occur during normal daytime working hours. Construction-related noise would result in a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required.

- b. **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed maintenance activities would require use of small construction equipment (such as, excavators, backhoes, dump trucks, and bobcats) that would not generate excessive ground borne vibration or noise levels. All potential noise effects to the environment would be temporary. Construction-related noise would therefore result in a **Less Than Significant Impact**. No mitigation is required
- c. **No Impact.** The proposed Project site is not located near an existing airport and is not within an area covered by an existing airport land use plan. Therefore, there would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.14 Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion of Checklist Answers:

- a-c. No Impact.** The proposed Project will not affect population and housing. Routine maintenance activities would not directly or indirectly induce population growth, displace people or housing, or necessitate construction of replacement housing. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.

### 3.15 Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
a. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a-e. No Impact.** The proposed Project involves maintenance of existing drainage features and some new construction of erosion control features. The proposed Project does not include construction of any habitable structures or other structures that would require public services or impact the service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives of any service providers. Routine channel maintenance activities would not result in a need for additional public services or substantial adverse physical impacts to construction of new public facilities with respect to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from development of the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.



### 3.16 Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

**a, b. No Impact.** The proposed Project will not affect recreation or recreation facilities in the area because the proposed Project involves routine maintenance activities of existing drainage channels and other storm water facilities and would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. No impacts to recreational resources are expected. **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.

### 3.17 Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- a, b. **No Impact.** Routine maintenance activities would not affect the Town’s plans, ordinances, policies or measures for the performance of the circulation system, nor would it conflict with the Town’s management of congestion. The Project would not conflict with CEQA § 15064.3, subdivision (b). Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- c. **No Impact.** The design features associated with the proposed Project would not increase hazards, considering the routine maintenance activities will not result in the development of new roadways. Therefore, there would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.
- d. **No Impact.** Routine maintenance activities would not affect emergency vehicle access. There would be **No Impact**. No mitigation is required.

### 3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### **Regulatory Setting**

Effective July 1, 2015, CEQA was revised to include early consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources (TCRs). These changes were enacted through AB 52. By including TCRs early in the CEQA process, AB 52 intends to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs. CEQA now establishes that a “project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC § 21084.2).

To help determine whether a project may have such an adverse effect, the PRC requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or EIR is required for a project (PRC § 21080.3.1). Consultation must consist of the lead agency providing formal notification, in writing, to the tribes that have requested notification or proposed projects within their traditionally and culturally affiliated area. AB 52 stipulates that the NAHC shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the project area. If the tribe wishes to engage in

consultation on the project, the tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. Once the lead agency receives the tribe's request to consult, the lead agency must then begin the consultation process within 30 days. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to TCRs, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a TCR, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC § 21080.3.2). Under existing law, environmental documents must not include information about the locations of an archaeological site or sacred lands or any other information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records act. TCRs are also exempt from disclosure. The term "tribal cultural resource" refers to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources
- Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of California PRC Section 5020.1
- A resource determined by a California lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the PRC Section 5024.1.

### **Consultation**

Consultation with Native American groups occurred during the AB 52 process required under CEQA through the Town. This section discussion is focused on the consultation efforts conducted under AB 52.

TCR identification efforts were conducted to determine whether a TCR, as defined by PRC § 21074, would be impacted by the project. These efforts included a search of archaeological site records and cultural survey reports on file at the North Central Information Center, literature and map review, and efforts to coordinate with Native American Tribal Governments who previously requested to be notified of projects within the Town of Loomis.

On December 7, 2020, initial Project notification letters were sent to the United Auburn Indian Community (letter received December 14, 2020) and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (letter received December 14, 2020). The letters provided a summary of the Project and requested information regarding comments or concerns the Native American community might have whether any TCRs would be affected by implementation of the Project. Below is a list of the current status of all the individuals and organizations contacted:

The letters provided a summary of the Project and requested information regarding comments or concerns the Native American community might have about the Project and whether any TCRs would be affected by implementation of the Project. The letters also stated that if the tribes would like to consult under AB 52, they would have to respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d). Below is a list of the current status of all the individuals and organizations contacted:

United Auburn Indian Community: On December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020 a response letter was received from Cheryl Ashmead of the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) requesting shapefiles that showed the channel and drainage locations to aid them in searching their internal files for information regarding potential TCRs within the Project area. These files were sent to the UAIC via email on January 29, 2021.

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians: On January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021 a response letter was received from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians stating that they were not aware of any known TCRs within the Project area but would like continued consultation as the Project progresses. They also requested cultural record search data, surveys, and cultural reports generated for the Project and requested to be contacted in the event that TCRs are found or new information becomes available. On February 26, 2021 the Town responded that due to the nature of the Project, a cultural resource sensitivity model was created to determine the potential for cultural resources to be present within the Project area. The model uses the results of the City-wide records

search, consultation with Native American tribes familiar with the area, and historic map/imagery. Based on these results, a model was devised to determine which areas required archaeological survey prior to any routine maintenance work.

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- i. **Less than Significant with Mitigation.** The Project is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historic resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). No TCRs have been identified within the Town and no impacts to TCRs are anticipated; however, with any Project requiring ground disturbance, there is always the possibility that previously unknown cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. This impact would be considered potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CR-1 through CR-3** (included in Section 3.5) would reduce the potential impact to ***Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.***
  
- ii. **Less than Significant with Mitigation.** The Project is not anticipated to cause adverse impact to any resources considered significant to a California Native American tribe or other resources in the California Register that meet the Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 subdivision (c) criteria. A total of 14 cultural resources were identified during the record search and current Native American consultation. With any Project involving ground disturbance, there is a possibility that a TCR may be unearthed during construction. Implementation of **CR-2** and **CR-3** would reduce potential impacts to previously unknown TCRs to ***Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.***

**Mitigation Measures:**

See Measures **CR-1** through **CR-3** listed in Section 3.5 for Cultural Resources.

### 3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- a. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Since the routine maintenance activities would result in minimal disruption of resources, relocation of storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities is not anticipated. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- b. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not increase water supply demand. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- c. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not affect wastewater treatment. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.
- d. **Less Than Significant Impact.** Although the proposed Project would generate some solid waste as a result of silt, gravel and sediment removal, quantities are not anticipated to be significantly

burdensome to local disposal facilities. Therefore, **Less Than Significant Impact** would result from routine maintenance. No mitigation is required.

- e. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, **No Impact** would result from the proposed Project. No mitigation is required.

### 3.20 Wildfire

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

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

- a. **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Since the Project is intended to conduct routine maintenance activities, there would be no impact to emergency response in the future.
- b. **No Impact.** The Project is located within the Town of Loomis, which is classified as an urban area. Emergency access would be maintained throughout the routine maintenance activities, and in the event of a fire, the South Placer Fire District provides emergency fire services to the Project area. Therefore, there would be **No Impact**.
- c. **No Impact.** The Project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure, as routine maintenance activities would not exacerbate fire risk. **No Impact** is expected as a result of the Project.
- d. **No Impact.** The Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post fire slopes instability, or drainage changes. Therefore, there would be **No Impact**.



### 3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

**Discussion of Checklist Answers:**

a. **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed in this study, the proposed Project would avoid significant impacts to biological resources and hydrology and water quality by implementing mitigation measures and reducing the impacts to less than significant levels. Mitigation measures included in this document have been identified to reduce these potentially adverse environmental impacts to a less than significant level. Impacts related to routine maintenance of stream channels are considered **Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**.

b. **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not directly or indirectly contribute to cumulative impacts based on analysis provided within this study.

The proposed Project would not induce population growth or result in the development of new housing or employment-generating uses; therefore, it would not combine with cumulative development to create a cumulative effect related to increased demand for services or utilities, the expansion of which could result in significant environmental effects. Routine maintenance will result in a **No Impact**.

- c. **No Impact.** As discussed in this study, routine maintenance activities as part of the Project are not anticipated to result in direct or indirect impacts on human beings. The Project would have **No Impact** on environmental effects in a way that would cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings. No mitigation is required.

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# **Appendix A — Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

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**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
<b>Biological Resources - Mitigation Measures</b>					
<p><b>BIO-1:</b> Prior to beginning any maintenance work under the RMA, the Town maintenance supervisors and crews who would be completing the work must be trained by qualified personnel to identify and avoid harm to sensitive resources, special status species and their habitats.</p> <p>The Town shall conduct an education program for all persons employed or otherwise working on the project site prior to performing any work on-site. The program shall consist of a presentation from the Designated Biologist that includes a discussion of the biology of the habitats and species that may occur during routine maintenance. The Designated Biologist shall also include as part of the education program information about the distribution and habitat needs of any special-status species that may be present, legal protections for those species, penalties for violations and project-specific protective measures. Interpretation shall be provided for non-English speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be provided for any new workers prior to their performing work on-site. Upon completion of the education program, employees shall sign a form stating they attended the program and understand all protection measures.</p>	Prior to Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<p><b>BIO-2:</b> If possible, vegetation removal and ground disturbance should occur during the non-breeding season for all bird species (September 1<sup>st</sup> – January 31<sup>st</sup>).</p> <p>If vegetation removal or ground disturbance is to take place during the nesting season (February 1<sup>st</sup> – August 31<sup>st</sup>) a pre-construction nesting bird survey must be conducted within 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground disturbance. The nesting survey area will include the anticipated work area plus an approximate 500-foot buffer. All areas within 100 feet will be surveyed for nesting birds. All tall trees and structures potentially providing nesting habitat for raptors will be surveyed with high powered binoculars or a spotting scope. If a pre-construction survey is not feasible, then a full-time biological monitor may substitute for the preconstruction survey. The biological monitor will work slightly in advance of maintenance crews searching for nests and</p>	Prior to Maintenance	Town of Loomis			



**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
<p>monitoring bird activity for stressful behaviors that could indicate a nearby nest. The biological monitor must remain onsite for the duration of work and have the power to halt maintenance work if evidence of nesting birds is discovered.</p> <p>A 100-foot no disturbance buffer will be established around active bird nests protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Code 3503 and 3503.5. A reduced songbird buffer may be appropriate if agreed upon on a case-by-case basis by CDFW. Should an active raptor nest be found, an increased buffer distance may be appropriate. Raptor buffer distances will be approximately 300 feet, but final buffer distances will be determined through consultation with CDFW. Should maintenance activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, get up from a brooding position, or fly off the nest, then the no disturbance buffer will be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest to stop this agitated behavior. The no disturbance buffer will remain in place until the chicks have fledged or as otherwise determined by a qualified biologist.</p> <p>If there is a break in construction activity of more than 2 weeks, subsequent surveys should be conducted.</p>					
<p><b>BIO-3:</b> The Town will avoid impacts to elderberry shrubs, where feasible. If maintenance activities cannot avoid impacts to elderberry shrubs, the Town must initiate Consultation with the USFWS. The Town will mitigate for impacts to the species as a result of consultation with USFWS, which could include relocating elderberry shrub(s) to a USFWS approved mitigation bank and purchasing mitigation credits according to Table 1 in the Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (USFWS 1999).</p>	Prior to/During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<p><b>BIO-4:</b> Swallow nest removal should occur during the non-nesting season (September 1<sup>st</sup> – January 31<sup>st</sup>) after the young of the year have fledged and no nesting activity is observed. Swallow nests will not be removed until they have been inspected by a qualified biologist and determined to be inactive. During the nesting season, the Town may discourage swallow nest construction by removing partially completed nests that are less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> complete. After a nest is more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> complete, it cannot be disturbed until a qualified biologist has determined that all nestlings have fledged and are foraging independently.</p>	Prior to/During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
<p><b>BIO-5:</b> The time period for completing the work within the wetted channel of Dry Creek, Miner's Ravine, and Secret Ravine shall be restricted to periods of low stream flow and dry weather and shall be confined to the period of May 1 to October 15. Construction activities shall be timed with awareness of precipitation forecasts and likely increases in stream flow. Construction activities within the stream zone shall cease until all reasonable erosion control measures, inside and outside of the stream zone, have been implemented prior to all storm events. Revegetation, restoration and erosion control work is not confined to this time period.</p> <p>In addition, work within the bed, bank or channel of any stream shall be restricted to periods of dry weather (with less than a 30% chance of rain). All erosion control measures shall be initiated prior to all storm events. Revegetation, restoration and erosion control work is not confined to this work period. The Town shall monitor the National Weather Service (NWS) 72-hr forecast to monitor forecasted rain events.</p> <p>If emergency maintenance is required, seasonal limitations do not apply. Emergency maintenance is defined as immediate emergency work necessary to protect life or property, or to restore public service facilities necessary to maintain service. The Town will notify CDFW within 14 days of beginning maintenance work.</p>	Prior to Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<p><b>BIO-6:</b> The Town will create or purchase compensatory mitigation for permanent impacts to jurisdictional features. Mitigation will be created by the Town within Town owned open space or purchased from a CDFW approved mitigation bank at a minimum 3:1 ratio (or a combination of restoration and mitigation credits). Permanent impacts are defined as actions that result in a permanent modification to wetlands, stream channels, or riparian habitats (e.g. new impervious cover, rock slope protection, placement of fill). Mitigation will be calculated based on the area of impact.</p> <p>Mitigation sites will be monitored for a period of 5 years. A mitigation site will be deemed successful if it meets success standards for plant survivability and non-native cover. If success criteria are not met, corrective actions including supplemental planting, watering, or weeding may be required. Success criteria will be determined in consultation with CDFW during the preparation of a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</p>	Post Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
(HMMP) that will be prepared and submitted to CDFW for review within 180 days following the adoption of the RMA. If maintenance activities result in a permanent impact requiring mitigation before the HMMP is approved by CDFW, the Town will purchase compensatory mitigation from a CDFW approved mitigation bank at a 3:1 ratio.					
<b>BIO-7:</b> If wildlife is encountered during maintenance activities, work will stop within the area until the animal leaves of its own accord or the animal is relocated by a qualified biologist or animal control professional. If special status wildlife is encountered during maintenance activities, work will stop within the area and CDFW will be contacted to determine appropriate avoidance measures.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>BIO-8:</b> Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material that could trap wildlife will not be used. Acceptable substitutes include jute, coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>BIO-9:</b> Soil disturbance and vegetation trimming/removal within the bed, bank and channel of creeks will be limited to the minimum area necessary to complete maintenance activities. Existing vegetation will be protected where feasible and disturbed/exposed soils will be stabilized to prevent erosion and sedimentation.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>BIO-10:</b> Prior to arrival at the project site, the Town must clean all equipment that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds to reduce the spreading of noxious weeds.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>BIO-11:</b> When feasible, stumps of removed trees will be left intact to allow the tree to stump sprout and quickly regenerate the habitat.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>BIO-12:</b> Where ground disturbance occurs, the surface of temporarily impacted riparian and wetland habitat will be regraded and restored to pre-maintenance contours (if applicable). Site restoration with container plants or a native seed mix may be required if vegetation removal included soil grubbing to quickly regenerate mature vegetation.	Post Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>Cultural Resources – Mitigation Measures</b>					
<b>CR-1:</b> In routine maintenance areas classified as Category A, Below Ground Maintenance Activities are permissible only if first surveyed and determined to be “clear” by an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of	Prior to/During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology. Above Ground Maintenance activities are allowed.					
<b>CR-2:</b> If previously unidentified archaeological, historic, and/or tribal cultural resources are unearthed during construction, all ground disturbing activities shall be immediately suspended in that area and within 100 feet of the discovery. A qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology, the Town of Loomis, and, if the discovery involves Native American cultural resources, the UAIC and/or Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, shall assess the significance of the find and determine appropriate mitigation, if necessary. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present routine maintenance area limits.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
<p><b>CR-3: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains</b> The Town shall ensure construction specifications include the following in the grading notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, the construction contractor or Town crew lead shall immediately cease all ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the remains and notify the Town Project Manager and Town Planning Manager.</li> <li>• In accordance with California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the following steps have been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC § 5097.98.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If the remains are determined by the County Coroner to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC will designate and contact the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any. The MLD must provide recommendations as to the treatment and disposition of the remains within 48 hours. As necessary and appropriate, a professional archaeologist may provide technical assistance to the MLD and the Town of Loomis, including but not limited to, methodology to protect the remains in place (either temporarily or long term), or the excavation and removal of the human remains.</li> </ul>	Prior to/During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>Geology and Soils</b>					
<p><b>GEO-1:</b> The Proposed Project must comply with the Town's MS4 permit for discharges of urban runoff, including the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) practices and comply with the Town's Design and Construction Standards (which provides standard erosion control</p>	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
BMPs) and will comply with the Town's Storm Water Management Plan (2004), which will adequately control erosion and effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges.					
<p><b>GEO-2: Previously Unidentified Paleontological Resources</b> The Town shall ensure crews are informed of the following information during maintenance worker environmental training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If substantial fossil remains (particularly vertebrate remains) are discovered during earth-disturbing activities on the project site, activities will stop immediately until a state-registered Professional Geologist or Qualified Professional Paleontologist can assess the nature and importance of the find and a Qualified Professional Paleontologist can recommend appropriate treatment. Treatment may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection and may also include preparation of a report for publication describing the finds. The Town will be responsible for ensuring that recommendations regarding treatment and reporting are implemented.</li> </ul>	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<b>Hydrology and Water Quality – Mitigation Measures</b>					
See <b>GEO-1</b> above.	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			
<p><b>HYD-1:</b> The Town must prevent chemicals, paint, oil, gas, petroleum products, and other hazardous substances from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the U.S. and State. Any equipment operated adjacent to a stream must be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks of the listed materials. Refueling, lubricating and washing of vehicles and equipment must occur outside of the bed, bank, or channel of any stream and must not be placed in areas where harmful materials, if spilled, can enter waters. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors, and welders located within or adjacent to the stream must be positioned over drip pans or secondary containment.</p>	During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**  
for the Town of Loomis Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities

Minimization/Mitigation Measure	Timing/ Reporting Milestone	Reporting/ Responsible Party*	Verification of Compliance		
			Name/ Initials	Date	Remarks (Optional)
<b>Tribal Cultural Resources – Mitigation Measures</b>					
See <b>CR-1</b> through <b>CR-3</b> above.	Prior to/During Maintenance	Town of Loomis			

# Appendix B — Biological Database Search Results

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USFWS – IPAC Species List

CNDDDB GIS Database Search

NMFS - West Coast Region - California - Species List Mapping Tool

CNPS species lists for the USGS 7 ½ minute quadrangles of Citrus Heights, Folsom, Rocklin, and Roseville





## 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:

January 26, 2021

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0817

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-02355

Project Name: Routine Maintenance Agreement- City of Loomis

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, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) 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 Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

[http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected\\_species/species\\_list/species\\_lists.html](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html)

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

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to

utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan ([http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle\\_guidance.html](http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html)). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>;

<http://www.towerkill.com>; and

[www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html).

<http://>

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 Tracking Number 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

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## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0817

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-02355

Project Name: Routine Maintenance Agreement- City of Loomis

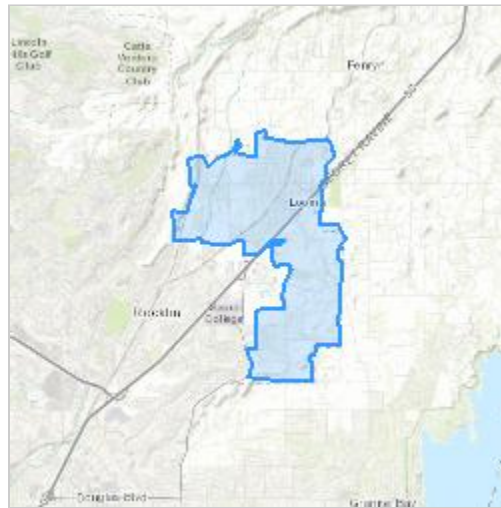
Project Type: RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE

Project Description: The City of Loomis plans to conduct routine maintenance on City owned facilities.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: [https://](https://www.google.com/maps/@38.80626595,-121.18511238507895,14z)

[www.google.com/maps/@38.80626595,-121.18511238507895,14z](https://www.google.com/maps/@38.80626595,-121.18511238507895,14z)



Counties: Placer County, California

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## 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<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

### Reptiles

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

### Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891</a>	Threatened

### Fishes

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

### Insects

NAME	STATUS
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850</a>	Threatened

## Crustaceans

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

## Critical habitats

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

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



**Query Criteria:** Quad IS (Rocklin (3812172) OR Pilot Hill (3812171) OR Gold Hill (3812182))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b>Alabaster Cave harvestman</b> <i>Banksula californica</i>	ILARA14020	None	None	GH	SH	
<b>bald eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
<b>big-scale balsamroot</b> <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Bisbee Peak rush-rose</b> <i>Crocianthemum suffrutescens</i>	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
<b>Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop</b> <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Brandegees clarkia</b> <i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae</i>	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<b>California black rail</b> <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
<b>California linderiella</b> <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<b>chaparral sedge</b> <i>Carex xerophila</i>	PMCYP03M60	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Cosumnes stripetail</b> <i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i>	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<b>El Dorado bedstraw</b> <i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i>	PDRUB0N0E7	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<b>El Dorado County mule ears</b> <i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Layne's ragwort</b> <i>Packera layneae</i>	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<b>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</b> <i>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</i>	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<b>osprey</b> <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b>Pine Hill ceanothus</b> <i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
<b>purple martin</b> <i>Progne subis</i>	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b>Red Hills soaproot</b> <i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<b>Stebbins' morning-glory</b> <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1



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



<b>Species</b>	<b>Element Code</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Global Rank</b>	<b>State Rank</b>	<b>Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP</b>
<b>steelhead - Central Valley DPS</b> <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i>	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<b>Townsend's big-eared bat</b> <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
<b>tricolored blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<b>valley elderberry longhorn beetle</b> <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S3	
<b>vernal pool fairy shrimp</b> <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<b>western bumble bee</b> <i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	IIHYM24250	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	
<b>western pond turtle</b> <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b>white-tailed kite</b> <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP

**Record Count: 27**



**From:** [Hanna Sheldon](#)  
**To:** [nmfswcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov](mailto:nmfswcrca.specieslist@noaa.gov)  
**Subject:** Loomis RMA NMFS Species List  
**Date:** Wednesday, February 10, 2021 11:38:40 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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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 -

Thank you,



**Hanna Sheldon**

Biologist/Environmental Planner |

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\*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

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14 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

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Found in Quads 3812182 3812171 and 3812172;

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
<a href="#">Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii</a>	Sanborn's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Sep	4.2	S3S4	G4T3T4
<a href="#">Balsamorhiza macrolepis</a>	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Calystegia stebbinsii</a>	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1
<a href="#">Carex xerophila</a>	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Ceanothus roderickii</a>	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
<a href="#">Chlorogalum grandiflorum</a>	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
<a href="#">Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</a>	Brandegge's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4G5T4
<a href="#">Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora</a>	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	4.2	S3	G5T3
<a href="#">Crocanthemum suffrutescens</a>	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	3.2	S2?	G2?Q
<a href="#">Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</a>	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1
<a href="#">Gratiola heterosepala</a>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Lilium humboldtii ssp. humboldtii</a>	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G4T3
<a href="#">Packera layneae</a>	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Wyethia reticulata</a>	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2

### Suggested Citation

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1/26/2021

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**Questions and Comments**

[rareplants@cnps.org](mailto:rareplants@cnps.org)

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# **Appendix C — Special Status Species Potential Table**

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Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
<b>Amphibian Species</b>					
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: SSC	Inhabits lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat; estivation occurs late summer-early winter. Breeds from late November to early April. Occurs from elevations near sea level to 5,200 ft.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does contain permanent sources of water in the form of perennial stream channels; however, the habitat value is degraded by presence of exotic predators including bull frogs, bass, and mosquito fish. The Town is located on the border of the Sacramento Valley ecological subsection, and area without documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 17 miles east of the Town boundary within the Sierra Nevada Foothills (2009). The species is presumed absent from the Town boundary based on a lack of documented occurrences within the creeks that run through the Town, presence of invasive predators and competitor, and the Town being located within an ecological subsection not known to contain the species.
<b>Bird Species</b>					
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Fed: -- State: E CDFW: 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 dominate live trees with open branches. Prefers ponderosa pines and often chooses the largest tree in 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.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does not contain a large body of water capable of sustaining a fish population to support the species. The nearest suitable water body is Folsom Lake, approximately 2.6 miles southeast of the Town. The nearest CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species is along the edge of Folsom Lake, approximately 3.7 miles from the Town boundary (2014). The species is presumed absent from the Town based on a lack of large water bodies capable of supporting the species.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: --	A rare, yearlong California resident of brackish and freshwater emergent wetlands in delta and coastal locations, including the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento-	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Emergent wetlands are present within the Town boundary; however, the species has never been documented within the Town. This species is more commonly known to

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				San Joaquin Delta, Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River. 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 saltgrass. 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.		inhabit the San Francisco Bay area and the Delta. Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town or within a 50-mile radius of the Town. This species is considered absent from the Town based on the Town being outside of the known distribution of the species.
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	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, ponderosa 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 insect prey. Breeds April through August.	P	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> The Town contains potentially suitable habitat for the species, including valley foothill and riparian habitats. There are multiple occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Based on suitable habitat, there is a moderate potential for purple martin to be present within the Town boundary during the species breeding season.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Fed: -- State: T CDFW: --		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	P	<b>Moderate Potential:</b> The Town does contain freshwater marsh and wetland communities that could support the species. Furthermore, there are more than 5 CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town (2014). Tricolored blackbird is considered to have a moderate potential

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			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.		of occurring within marsh and wetland habitat within the Town boundary.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	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 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.	P	<b>Low Potential:</b> The Town contains foothills and valley margins with river bottomlands and marshes preferred by the species. There are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within the Town boundary. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1 mile north of the Town (2003). However, due to the presence of suitable habitat the species has a low potential to occur within the Town.
<b>Fish Species</b>					
Central Valley Steelhead DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.</i> 11	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: --	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 good intergravel flow. The fry emerge from the gravel about 4-6 six weeks after hatching and remain in	P	<b>High Potential:</b> Steelhead have been documented in Dry Creek, Secret Ravine, and Miners Ravine with the Town. In addition, these stream channels have been designated as critical habitat for the species by National Marine Fisheries Service. Due to the presence of suitable and designated critical habitat, steelhead is considered to have a high potential of occurring within these channels.



Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				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.		
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	T E --	Occurs within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and seasonally within the Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay. Most often occurs in partially saline waters.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town is outside of the known range of the species, documented as the Sacramento Delta and San Francisco Bay region. No brackish water habitat is present for the species and the nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 39 miles southwest of the Town. The species is presumed absent based on the Town being outside of the species known range and a lack of suitable habitat.
<b>Invertebrate Species</b>						
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Fed: State: CDFW:	T -- --	Species requires red or blue elderberry ( <i>Sambucus</i> 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 ft.).	P	<b>Low Potential:</b> Potentially suitable riparian habitat is present in riparian corridors throughout the Town. There are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within the Town, however there are multiple occurrences south and southwest of the Town along the American River and near Folsom Lake. The species is considered to have a low potential of occurring within the Town based on regional occurrences and presence of potentially suitable habitat.
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	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	P	<b>Low Potential:</b> The Town may contain potentially suitable vernal pool habitat that could support the species. There are CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. The nearest, most recent (2015) occurrence is approximately 4.7 miles west of the Town in Roseville. Based on local regional occurrences and the presence of potentially suitable habitat,

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				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.		the species is considered to have a low potential of occurring within the Town.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	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 by hardpan, and mud-bottomed pools with highly turbid water.	P	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town many contain potentially suitable vernal pool habitat. However, there is only one historic (>20 years) CNDDDB occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Given the lack of regional occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
Western Bumble Bee	<i>Bombi occidentalis</i>	Fed: -- State: CE CDFW: --	-- CE --	Once common throughout California, now found mostly in the Coastal Mountain Ranges, San Francisco Bay, and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Populations are highly localized and current distribution is not well understood. Inhabits meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources. Requires undeveloped areas with underground refuge for over wintering queens and a variety of flowering plants that provide nectar and pollen throughout the colony life cycle (February-November). The species is largely confined to high elevation sites and a few occurrences have been documented on the northern California coast.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town lacks wide open spaces of continuous meadows and grasslands that are undeveloped. There are no known CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town or within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Due to the lack of suitable habitat and lack of regional occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
<b>Mammal Species</b>						
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: --	-- -- SSC	Species occurs throughout California in all habitats except subalpine and alpine communities. Requires caves, mine tunnels, buildings or man-made structures for day and night roosts. Rarely roosts in tree cavities, limited to males and non-reproductive	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does not contain caves or mine tunnels for roosting but may contain marginal buildings or man-made structures for day or night roosting. However, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town or within 5-miles of the Town. The

Common Name	Species Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
			females. Young born May-June (0-6,561 feet 10,800 feet elevation).		nearest occurrence of the species is 6.7 miles northeast of the Town (1913). The species is presumed absent based on a lack of recent regional occurrences.
<b>Reptile Species</b>					
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Fed: T State: -- CDFW: --	A highly aquatic species that inhabits marsh, swamp, wetland (including agricultural wetlands), sloughs, ponds, rice fields, low gradient streams and irrigation/drainage canals adjacent to uplands. Ideal habitat contains both shallow and deep water with variations in topography. Species requires adequate water during the active season (April-November), emergent, herbaceous wetland vegetation, such as cattails and bulrushes, for escape cover and foraging habitat and mammal burrows estivation. Requires grassy banks and openings in waterside vegetation for basking and higher elevation uplands for cover and refuge from flood waters during winter dormant season. Mating occurs in the spring and females bear live young.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town is located east of the known distribution of giant garter snake. All the regional CNDDDB documented occurrences are located at least 16 miles west of the Town in rice fields and other wet habitats along the Sacramento River. This species is presumed absent from the Town based on the lack of suitable habitat including slough and rice fields, and the fact that the Town is located outside of the species known range.
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CDFW: SSC	A fully aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites, including logs, rocks and cattail mats and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open field) upland habitat for reproduction (found up to 6,500 ft.).	P	<b>Low Potential:</b> The Town contains potentially suitable stream channel habitat for the species. There are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within the Town, however there are a few recent (<20 years) occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and known regional occurrences the species has a low potential to occur within the Town.
<b>Plant Species</b>					
Big-scale balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	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	P	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does contain foothill grassland communities but there are no recent (<20 years) occurrences of the species within a 50-mile radius of the Town. Based on the lack of recent occurrences the species is

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				March-June (300-5,100 feet).		presumed absent from the Town.
Bisbee Peak rush-rose	<i>Crocanthemum suffrutescens</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 3.2		A perennial evergreen shrub inhabiting serpentinite, lone or gabbroic soils of chaparral communities. Flowers April-June (150-2,750 feet).	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town contains marginal chaparral habitat required by the species. However, there are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 50-mile radius of the Town. Based on the marginal availability of suitable habitat and lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Fed: -- State: -- CNPS: 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).	P	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town contains potentially suitable shallow waters of marsh habitat. However, there are no recent (<20 years) CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 50-mile radius of the Town. Based on the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
Chaparral sedge	<i>Carex xerophila</i>	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).	P	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town contains chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. However, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. All recent documented occurrences of the species (2014 and 2015) are in El Dorado County, approximately 7.8 miles southeast of the Town. Due to the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
El Dorado bedstraw	<i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 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	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does contain oak forest communities potentially suitable for the species; however, the Town is outside of the species known range (El Dorado County). Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences within the Town or within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Given the fact the Town is outside of the species known range and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
El Dorado County mule ears	<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	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	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does contain chaparral and woodland communities potentially suitable for the species; however, the Town is outside of the known range of the species (El Dorado County). Furthermore, there are no documented CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town or within a 5-mile radius of the Town. Given the fact the Town is outside of the species known range and the lack of recent occurrences, the species is presumed absent from the Town.
Layne's ragwort	<i>Packera layneae</i>	Fed: T State: -- CNPS: 1B.2		A perennial herb inhabiting rocky, gabbroic or serpentinite soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland communities. Flowers April-June (660-3,560 ft.).	P	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town contains chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. However, there are no CNDDDB documented occurrences of the species within a 5-mile radius of the Town. The nearest, most recent occurrences of the species (2017 and 2018) are in El Dorado County, located approximately 10.8 miles southeast of the Town. Based on a lack of recent occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the Town, the species is presumed absent.
Pine Hill ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Fed: E State: -- CNPS: 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	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town does contain oak pine woodland habitat. However, the Town is outside of the species known range (El Dorado County). Furthermore, there are no CNDDDB occurrences of the species within the Town or within a 5-mile radius of the Town. The nearest and most recent (2018) occurrences of the species are in El Dorado County, approximately 7 miles southeast of the Town. Given that the Town is outside of the species known range, Pine Hill ceanothus is presumed absent.
Red Hills soaproot	<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	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.	P	<b>Presumed Present:</b> The Town contains cismontane woodland and chaparral communities. There are no documented CNDDDB occurrences in the Town or within a 5-mile radius of the Town. All

Common Name	Species Name	Status		General Habitat Description	Habitat Present	Potential for Occurrence and Rationale
				Occurs frequently within serpentine or gabbro soils; known to occur on non-ultramafic soils. Flowers May-June (800-4,070 ft.).		the recent occurrences (2018) of the species are east of the Town. The nearest occurrence is approximately 10.3 miles southeast of the Town. Based on the lack of occurrences within and around the Town, the species is presumed absent.
Stebbins' morning-glory	<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	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 ft.). Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in El Dorado and Nevada Counties.	A	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Town is outside of the known range of the species (El Dorado and Nevada Counties). The nearest documented CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 13.5 miles southeast of the Town in El Dorado County. Given the fact the Town is outside of the species known range, the species is presumed absent.

## Appendix D — List of Abbreviated Terms

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Abbreviation	Full Meaning
AB	Assembly Bill
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
dbh	Diameter At Breast Height
CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
F°	Fahrenheit
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMMP	Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
IS/MND	Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration
LID	Low Impact Development
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWP	Nationwide Permit
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
Placer County APCD	Placer County Air Pollution Control District
PM <sub>10</sub>	Respirable Particulate Matter
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Routine Maintenance of Stream Channels and Drainage Facilities
RMA	Routine Maintenance Agreement
ROG	Reactive Organic Gasses
SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
Town	Town of Loomis
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VELB	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VRF	Verification Request Form